THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 96

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 11.

U.S. General Leads Chinese in Burma; Allies Hit Another Japanese Cruiser; Hitler Recalls Many Ousted Generals

Canadians Reach Britain; C. I. O. Citizenship Drive; Two Ships Hit Near U. S.

The World's Day—March 19, 1942

In Europe: More Canadians Arrive in Britain

Safe arrival of a fresh contingent of Canadian troops in Britain was announced by the Canadian Government.

Germany tightened food rations for normal consumers within the Reich, or about 40 per cent of the people.

Hitler has recalled generals—including Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch—who had hitherto been reported ousted, according to reports from Bern, Switzerland. [Page 1.]

First dominion statesman to take a position in the British war Cabinet, Richard Casey, Australian Minister to the United States, was appointed Minister of State in the Middle East. [Page 7.]

King George proclaimed March 29 as a national day of prayer.

New England: Citizenship Drive in C. I. O.

The Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations launched a campaign to have all its members become citizens. [Page 2.]

Washington observers reported a possibility that Representative Casey (D) of Massachusetts might run against Senator Lodge (R) in November. [Page 2.]

Test air raid signals in Massachusetts will be announced to civil defense workers hereafter as "green" to differentiate them from real raid signals. [Page 5.]

The War: Two Torpedoings Off U. S. Coasts

Atlantic: In daylight the 5,402-ton Yugoslavian freighter Trepca was torpedoed and sunk off the United States coast March 13, the Navy announced; 33 survivors were landed at Lewes, Del. A large Norwegian vessel was torpedoed off the southeast United States coast several days ago, the Navy also disclosed. Identity of the Yugoslavian vessel was given out by authority of the Yugoslavian Minister at Washington, Naval officials explained.

Russia: An appeal for opening of a second front by the Allies against Germany was published in the Moscow News, an English-language newspaper, as Russian armies were reported making new gains. [Page 6.]

Canada: Unity of command over Canadian naval, air and military forces in Newfoundland and on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts was established by the Dominion Government.

Mediterranean: British torpedo-carrying planes set fire to a merchant ship and scored a hit on a larger vessel during an attack on enemy shipping in the Central Mediterranean, it was announced in Cairo.

Burma: Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, American general assigned to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's staff, has been given command of two Chinese armies co-operating with the British in Burma.

Americas: Brazil Arrests German Officer

Arrest of Otto Brautzek, identified as a German Army officer, was announced at Rio de Janeiro as Brazil's roundup of "fifth columnists" and spies continued. A series of raids at Sao Paulo resulted in arrests of an undisclosed number of Japanese nationals and disclosure that the Japanese colony was "in a state of readiness" for orders from Tokyo.

Axis diplomats expressed regret for the sinking of the Chilean freighter Tolten, torpedoed off the east coast of the United States, Foreign Minister Juan Bautista Rosetti announced in Santiago.

All Uruguayan ships are being held in port pending arrangements for convoys as a consequence of the torpedoing of the freighter Montevideo, the Government announced.

Seizure in Costa Rica of strategic plans and photographs of Panama and Caribbean ports as a dividend of censorship of local correspondence was disclosed by President Calderon Guardia who said censors also found photographic lenses, apparently being sent to Panama Canal workers.

The Japanese Government protested to the Brazilian Government against recent anti-Japanese demonstrations and the Presidential decree confiscating a part of assets of Axis nationals in Brazil, Domei news agency said in Tokyo.

Washington: Halifax Outlines Aid Overseas

Eighty per cent of Britain's total military production for months past, and every soldier for whom shipping space was available, have been sent to overseas battlefronts, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, declared in radio address. [Page 1.]

A charge that dollar-a-year men with business connections in the War Production Board are putting civilian needs ahead of the military was made before a House Military Affairs subcommittee by Robert R. Guthrie, who recently resigned from the Board. [Page 6.]

Employment in war industry will reach a total of 8,250,000 men and women by the end of March, War Production Board officials estimated; slightly more than 6,000,000 were thus employed as of Dec. 31. [Page 8.]

Senate leaders said the House-approved legislation authorizing formation of a volunteer Women's Army Auxiliary Corps would pass the Senate with a substantial majority whenever the measure is called up. [Page 8.]

Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes announced gasoline would be rationed in the East and Pacific Northwest on a coupon system in about six week—as soon as the cards can be printed. [Page 1.]

Treasury officials said they were considering changing the name of Defense bonds and stamps to War Savings Bonds and stamps. July 1 has been suggested as a convenient date for the change over.

National: Army Inquires Into Plane Crashes

An explanation of four separate, simultaneous fatal crashes of Army pursuit planes at Lima, Ohio, yesterday within half a mile radius during a heavy snowstorm was sought by Army Air Corps officials.

Three German writers—Heinrich Mann, Lion Feuchtwanger, and Berthold Brecht, now in the United States—have prepared an appeal to the German people to force Adolf Hitler to abdicate. The appeal will be radiocast by short wave and dropped by airplane over Germany, it was announced in New York City.

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How Draft Boards Proceed With Lists

What local draft boards do now with the master order numbers drawn March 17 in the lottery at Washington (reclassifying them to fit local situations) is explained on Page 5.

Weather Predictions

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Gas Rationing Due, Ickes Says, In Six Weeks

As soon as cards can be printed; Rigid, he says, in Eastern states and in Northwest.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes announced at Washington today a rigid gasoline coupon rationing system would be instituted in the East and Pacific Northwest as soon as the cards can be printed—which he estimated would be within six weeks.

The card rationing would supplant the curtailment program instituted over the same area today through reduction by 20 per cent in the supplies of gasoline delivered to filling stations, the Associated Press reported.

Secretary Ickes said he could not say now whether the more rigid system would be severer than the present one-fifth cut in consumption, but expressed the hope that the card system might be instituted quickly because of the increasing urgency of the supply situation in the two costal areas caused by the sinking and war diversion of tanker ships.

Pending issuance of rationing cards on a priority basis by Leon Henderson, Director of the Office of Price Administration, many gasoline stations in New England and elsewhere will return tonight to the system of voluntary rationing followed last fall, under which the service stations close each night from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. and all day on Sundays.

Critical in New England

The New England fuel supply, Secretary Ickes said, is "very critical, both with respect to petroleum and coal."

He told newsmen that he had been advised that in some parts of New England, particularly in Massachusetts and Maine, people "were getting ready to rely on wood next winter for heating purposes."

He pointed out the difficulty of delivery of coal by ship due to the submarine warfare along the Atlantic Coast. The coal delivery problems and the petroleum supply difficulties of New England are the same, he said, because water transportation is the principal means of such delivery.

He said he was going to find out what the Maritime Commission could do about supplying more ships for the New England coal service and what the railroads

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Purged officers, including Von Brauchitsch, evidently are to help map spring campaign

BERN, Switzerland, March 19 (AP)—Hitler has called back nearly all top officers who resigned or were removed last winter to map the offensive expected to be launched soon on the Russian Front, a Berlin dispatch to the Swiss Newspaper Basel National Zeitung reported today.

Among them, it said, was Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, who was displaced by the Führer himself as the German Army Chief when the drive toward Moscow bogged down last December. General von Brauchitsch was said to be still ill, officially, but available in Berlin for consultation.

Others named were Field Marshals Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt and Fedor von Bock, both of whom have been reported out of favor with Hitler for failures in the Russian campaign; and Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, who won a Field Marshal's baton for his exploits in North Africa.

The dispatch said the meetings were in session now and most signs pointed toward plans to concentrate on the Eastern Front, possibly—in view of Field Marshal Rommel's presence—with a surprise also in Libya.

Berlin dispatches in the past few days have quoted informed sources as saying the Nazis are planning new, surprising methods far different from what they have shown so far in Russia.

The German Army leaders supposedly in disfavor were said by the National Zeitung to have been shown in German newsreels arriving at Hitler's headquarters.

It said Field Marshal Rommel had been seen on the streets of Berlin.

General von Brauchitsch will be available only for plan-making, it asserted.

Two other significant steps possibly denoting spring activity were cited in the newspaper Basler Nachrichten.

One was an appeal by Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring to

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

Russia warns that Nazis mass for spring drive: Page 6.

U. S. Navy Official Photo from International

An A. E. F. on the Way to Australia

American soldiers are shown relaxing aboard a troopship as their convoy steamed toward Australia. These are the troops that will aid Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the defense of the continent in the Southwest Pacific. Their arrival has done much to encourage the Australians as they await the all-out invasion attempt of the Japanese.

Australian Minister to Washington is named Minister of State in the Middle East.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The rapidity with which the Allies are reorganizing their united forces in the Far East and the Pacific was indicated by the Washington announcement today that Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell of the United States Army had been put in command of the Fifth and Sixth Chinese Armies operating with the British in Burma.

This makes a necessary link between the situation in India and one of the main sources of supply for that front—the United States.

At the same time, General MacArthur and the Australian authorities were busy working out precisely what powers the American General is to have and over what area they will extend.

Meanwhile, an Australian has been given an important position in Britain's war effort in the appointment of Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to Washington, as Minister of State for the Middle East, with the task of co-ordinating Britain's war effort in that field, in every respect but the military, from a headquarters at Cairo.

While this reorganization was in progress, there was considerable air activity immediately to the north, around New Guinea. The Japanese sent heavy bombers against Port Moresby, a base on the southeast of the island immediately opposite the Australian coast. The attack was reported to have been parried by strong antiaircraft fire. To the northeast, Allied bombers were active around the island of New Britain, where, in addition to the heavy losses inflicted on a Japanese convoy the previous day, they succeeded in damaging another Japanese heavy cruiser. Whether there is anything in reports from Sydney that a considerable Japanese force is moving overland from Lae to Port Moresby remains to be seen.

In Burma, Imperial forces appear to have made a slight withdrawal from Tharrawaddy, 60 miles northwest of Rangoon

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Navy Acts to Cut Sinkings by U-Boats; Allied Ship Losses Bar Reich Invasion

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—With at least 53 American or Allied merchant vessels having been sunk or damaged by enemy action off American shores since Dec. 7, the Navy Department was today employing drastic methods to conserve the democracies' dwindling supply of merchant shipping until the tremendous Maritime Commission production program can reach full stride.

From now on American commercial shipping along this country's eastern seaboard must:

1. Keep within either a northbound or a southbound lane which will be given strong naval patrol protection.
2. Put into harbor at night.
3. If there are no harbors available, particularly in the South, the vessel must extinguish all lights.

Result of U-Boat Raids

Although these measures are expected to bring about a material reduction in losses from U-boat attacks, it is pointed out that, in reality, they constitute a major sea victory for the enemy, since they will greatly reduce the amount of tonnage which can be sea-borne in any given period. According to some estimates, the order forcing commercial vessels to put into harbors at night will reduce the effectiveness of each ship by as much as 50 per cent.

The new measures are absolutely necessary, however, if the United States is to have on hand a sufficient number of vessels to carry not only its own expanding import trade but also to transport to distant fronts the increasing volume of war material now being produced by American industry, naval officials believe.

Announcing the new traffic regulations, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said in a press conference in New York City that the revised setup had been proposed some time ago by Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, in charge of the New York Naval District. The Secretary declared that shipping losses had been markedly reduced

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

Berlin to Cut Food Rations by April 4

By the Associated Press

London, March 19

Reuters said the Berlin radio was heard today announcing that food rations are to be reduced in Germany beginning April 4.

The radiocast reported that there will be cuts in bread, fat and meat rations, but that these will affect only the normal consumer, about 40 per cent of the population.

Needs of heavy workers will be considered, the German radio added, while rations for growing children either will remain the same or will be increased slightly.

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 19—Why does not Britain launch an offensive against the Axis? The answer is, naval circles state, that the British naval situation is less capable today of implementing such an operation than it ever has been since war began.

These circles argue that it is not wise strategy to try something virtually impossible just because it would be good if it were possible. And at present, they say, the Navy has its hands more than full trying to defend sea communications lanes along which supplies and reinforcements must flow to build up land and air forces strong enough to take the offensive anywhere on a worth-while scale.

The Axis threat of severing Britain's lines of communications with the other Allied nations is declared to be one of unprecedented gravity. Until this threat can be lifted, there is stated to be little chance of thinking in terms of the second front so urgently advocated by Russian Ambassador at Washing-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

New Zealand Envoy in Boston Warns Against Overconfidence

A warning against over-confidence in ultimate United Nations victory in World War Number 2 was sounded today by Walter Nash, newly-appointed New Zealander Minister to the United States, during his visit to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the State House.

The New Zealand Minister hailed the appointment of Gen. Douglas MacArthur as supreme commander of the United Nations forces in the Pacific area, asserting it will strengthen the morale of the people of Australia and New Zealand "as it links up the States in a personal way with us."

Dangerous Feeling

Mr. Nash was accompanied by his wife; A. Y. Atwell, President of the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, before which Mr. Nash appeared as guest speaker at a luncheon today; James H. Walsh, Secretary of the Club; Thomas R. Aickin, Secretary to the New Zealand Minister; and Charles A. Coyle, of the Chamber of Commerce.

"The most dangerous feeling anyone can get is the feeling that we are bound to win. There is nothing more dangerous. . . . It tends to make the people feel that we are all right. In New Zealand, we don't think we can lose, but we have never belittled the danger."

He added that since 1939 New Zealanders "have reckoned we would be in the war zone."

The bright-eyed, gray-haired New Zealand Minister asserted: "Our job is to make right more powerful than might, but it is good to have might behind right."

Country Prepared

Asked whether New Zealand was prepared for a Japanese onslaught, Mr. Nash said his country is as well prepared as a small number of people with a large area to protect can be. He pointed out that New Zealand has a population of 1,640,000 persons on two islands larger than Great Britain.

After calling at the State House, Mr. and Mrs. Nash were taken to City Hall, where they were received by Acting Mayor Thomas E. Linehan.

No one ought to make any profit, directly or indirectly, out of the war, Mr. Nash told the Executives Club. He said that New Zealand has 60,000 men serving overseas, and 200,000 or more at home. A total of 13,000 New Zealand soldiers have been olst during the war, he disclosed.

The New Zealand Minister praised the war work of women in his country, relating that they have broken all records in overtime work in the factories, where they are taking the place of men.

Pointing to New Zealand's overseas trade as greater per capita than of any other country in the world, Mr. Nash stated that his country has supplied 570,000,000 pounds of butter, 470,000,000 pounds of cheese, 1,500,000,000 pounds of meat, and 1,600,000 bales of wool to Great Britain during the past two years.

When a reporter there asked the New Zealand minister what he thought of the MacArthur appointment as Supreme Commander in the Southwest Pacific, Mr. Nash's face lighted, and he responded, in British fashion, "Keen!"

Bay State Greets New Zealand

By a Staff Photographer

Minister Nash Visits State House

Guests of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today were Walter Nash (left), newly appointed New Zealand Minister to the United States, and his wife. Mrs. Nash is shown seated at the Governor's desk signing her name in the visitor's guest book.

Halifax Says Britain to Take War to the Axis This Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—The British Army and Air Force are preparing to carry the fighting deep into Germany this year, Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador in Washington, told the American people today in a war policy statement startling in its frankness and detail.

Disclosing hertofore unpublished facts at the express authority of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Lord Halifax replied vigorously and informatively to the propagandists who suggest that Britain is doing nothing but sit at home behind its bayonets.

Promises Action

In a candid summary of two and a half years of fighting the Axis all over the world and with a revealing glance at the imminent future, the British Amassador:

Stated unqualifiedly that offensive troop raids on the continent will "increase in number and in strength," that the activities of larger forces of Commandos and parachute troops are soon to be employed in western Europe.

Hinted that "The Middle East position is going to loom large in the news this summer."

Made public the significant fact that for months past no less than 80 per cent of Britain's total and mounting military production and every soldier for whom shipping space was available, have been sent to overseas battlefronts.

Announced that between September, 1939, and February of this year, 8,754 German and Italian planes were brought down by the RAF and by Dominion and Allied squadrons, or by British antiaircraft fire. Naval and merchant vessels, and the fleet air arm, brought down 642 more—a total of 9,396.

British Action at Sea

Summarized other results of British action as including the sinking of three enemy capital ships, 13 cruisers, 53 destroyers, "many submarines" and "many more naval auxiliaries," and the destruction or serious damage of 5,250,000 tons of enemy merchant shipping and the sinking of about half of the Axis convoys to Libya.

Revealed that today Britain is building twice as many tanks as in August of last year, three times as many as in February of 1941 and five times as many as in July and August of 1940.

With respect to the increasing activities of the Commandos and parachute troops in occupied Europe, Lord Halifax remarked dryly that "the Germans don't like these raids."

Military Value

He declared they had great military value, that because the Germans never know when or where they will strike and can never be sure just what their strength is going to be, they are forced to keep "more and more troops idle in Western Europe."

But Britain, he said, is now ready to penetrate still deeper into Germany with offensive bombing attacks now made possible with heavier bombers carrying heavier bombs and capable of flying faster and farther than ever before.

"A year ago the big cities of

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Massachusetts C. I. O. Undertakes Movement to Turn Alien Workers Into Citizens

Joseph Salerno Declares Union Step Important

Promotion of American citizenship among the foreign-born members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Massachusetts has just been undertaken by the State C. I. O.

Joseph A. Salerno, State president, today declared this movement to turn aliens into citizens the most important the C. I. O. had ever undertaken in the Commonwealth.

As basis for the labor drive, all C. I. O. members are urged to become citizens. This policy was voted by the State C. I. O. Council a few days ago following similar action by the recent State C. I O. convention.

Formation of American citizenship committees in every industrial plant where the C. I. O. is established, and in every C. I. O. local union is also recommended.

These committees are invited to call on the State C. I. O. Council for assistance to obtain teachers for citizenship classes. The C. I. O. plans to co-operate with the state educational agencies in this field.

Much of the citizenship endeavor will be carried on through the unions which make up the C. I. O., Mr. Salerno said.

He reported that the Textile Workers' Union at Lawrence had established a citizenship class within the past three weeks, and that at Fall River the Textile Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers had opened a class last week.

The Rubber Workers plan to open a class this week in Cambridge, he added.

Distribute Circulars

Some unions, including the Amalgamated, have already had classes and other citizenship activity going on. Mr. Salerno noted that the Amalgamated, which is the C. I. O. organization in the field of men's clothing, had printed and distributed 15,000 citizenship circulars in Greater Boston.

"The citizenship plans of the C. I. O. State Council put into action in a positive manner the establishment of classes in American citizenship, thereby promoting greater national unity and a better understanding of our democratic form of government," the C. I. O. State president said.

"We hope to see citizenship classes set up in every plant where there is need," he said, "especially where there are Portuguese, Italian, Polish, French and other workers of foreign descent who have not yet become citizens.

"We want also to assist workers generally in each community, not C. I. O. members only."

The citizenship question furnished the biggest debate at the State C. I. O. convention at Worcester a few weeks ago. Two local unions at Leominster brought in a resolution asking that all members of the State C. I. O. Council be required to be citizens. Last year one member, a Scotsman who had been over here seven years, had applied for citizenship three years ago and was due to get his papers this spring, was a member. He was, however, not re-elected this year.

There was much opposition to the resolution, the convention sharply divided, and the resolution lost. All members of the Council this year are stated to be citizens.

Philip Gendreau; H. Armstrong Roberts; Staff Photographer

The Milk Delivery System . . . a Democratic Institution

This panoramic view of a doorstep delivery system that has become as dependable as the United States mail is now feeling the impact of a wartime economy. The contented cow is one of the prize herd of the Walker-Gordon certified milk plant in Needham, Mass. Center: A pastoral scene in the Green Mountains of Vermont where much of Greater Boston's milk supply comes from. Right: Quart bottle goes to rest on a Belmont, Mass., doorstep, as fresh as when it left the hills of northern New England.

Either Casey Or McCormack To Fight Lodge

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—There will be at least one House Democratic member in the race for the Senate nomination next fall to run against Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, if present forecasts materialize.

Either Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, or his colleague, Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, will seek the party designation to oppose Senator Lodge, political observers predict.

Mr. McCormack, however, may be urged by President Roosevelt to stay in the House where he is Majority Leader. Should this appeal be made to Mr. McCormack, Mr. Casey undoubtedly would seek the nomination, it is indicated in authoritative political quarters here.

Although Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Massachusetts, whose district was eliminated, has been mentioned as a possible candidate, it was understood he probably would seek the seat now held by Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Massachusetts, who has been considered a likely successor of the late Peter F. Tague as Boston postmaster.

However, if Mr. Flaherty has not been named to that post before fall, Mr. Eliot has made it clear he would not consider running in Mr. Flaherty's district.

Stamp Buying Plan

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 19 (AP)—A pay roll reduction system is expected to be set up soon to permit Maine governmental workers to contribute voluntarily each week a certain amount of money for purchase of war bonds and stamps.

Farmers of N. E. Get Warning Of Fluid Milk Market Threat

This is the third of a group of articles expressing widely varied viewpoints on the impact of the war upon New England's $200,000,000 milk industry.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A sharp warning to New England farmers that a flood of canned milk pouring out of the Middle West was seriously threatening to deprive them of their fluid milk markets was issued today by Charles Francis Adams, Vice-President and Treasurer of the First National Stores.

The war, Mr. Adams stated, has pushed milk prices up to the point where the sales of fluid milk over the counters of several hundred First National Stores have dropped in the last six months from 500,000 quarts down to 100,000.

Compared with this serious crimp in the family milk business, the sales of evaporated milk in cans have leaped up proportionately. Meanwhile, cream sales have dropped down by 300,000 to 400,000 half-pint bottles a week in Mr. Adams' stores.

From the strict standpoint of dollars and cents in the coffers of First National Stores, or in any of the other large companies said to be similarly affected by rising milk prices, no particular concern is expressed. The merchandising expert pointed out that stores can handle canned milk much more quickly, with less spoilage than fluid milk and at virtually the same profit as fluid milk.

But looking at the issue from the viewpoint of New England farmers, Mr. Adams anticipated a threatening crisis due, he said, to an unstable price structure that has been a source of continued complaints throughout milk markets for many years. He claimed to be able to sell heavy cream over his own counters at 15 to 16 cents a half pint instead of the present dictated rate of 19 cents.

Milk sales among the poorer families, he estimated to have dropped in Greater Boston by nearly 50 per cent. The people are turning, he explained, to the less expensive canned milk. Sales of milk over the counter are becoming more and more of a criterion of milk conditions as the tire shortage begins to affect the delivery of milk on family doorsteps

Although Mr. Adams is one of the chief competitors of the delivery system, he believes that many people are justified in having their milk delivered, provided they are willing to pay the full costs of delivery.

"The tire shortage," he said, "is going to prove a lot of economy steps in the merchandising of milk that we have been talking about for years. We are going to see economies in milk deliveries that should have been imposed before."

Under the State-regulated price structure in the Greater Boston milk market, supplied by 30,000 New England farmers, stores are not permitted to sell milk over the counter under one cent a quart less than the delivered charge. As spokesman for the store distributors, Mr. Adams claimed that this regulation reduces the volume of milk sales of those who could sell cheaper but does not increase the overall volume of all milk sales.

In other words, price governs the volume of milk sales, and the volume of milk sales, said Mr. Adams, governs the amount of money that goes into the pockets of New England farmers as well as distributors and consumers. It's the old story of lower prices stimulating business and reacting to the benefit of the consumer in cheaper products, he added.

The needed readjustments in price fixing and distribution economies, according to this expert, that have failed to come out of years of peacetime efforts, may result from the wartime threat to wastefulness evident in every branch of industry.

'Transport's' Savings

Massachusetts, 95 per cent organized in a motor transport conservation program, is saving about 50 per cent of its tires and registering large savings in gasoline.

That much was disclosed today by a letter from the Massachusetts Milk Control Board to the Office of Defense Transportation. The letter was written in response to a request by John L. Rogers, Director of the Division of Motor Transport of the O. D. T.

Savings of from 40 to 50 per cent on tire rubber have been realized as a result of the every-other-day delivery schedule now in effect in the Bay State, according to a survey by the Milk Control Board.

Heavy Fines For Violators Of Blackouts

Heavy fines and suspension of auto licenses were imposed on Massachusetts blackout violators today as the Bay State began cracking down on citizens who do not co-operate during the air-raid rehearsals.

Evidence of the seriousness with which State and local officials are taking such violations came from three directions:

1. Judge Charles J. Brown of the East Boston District Court imposed a fine of $50 on Joseph T. Greeley of Winthrop, who did not contest the police charge that he failed to darken his home during the Winthrop blackout last night. Mr. Greeley was arrested last night, brought to court this morning, and given until Saturday to pay the levy.

2. Judge Arthur P. Stone of the East Cambridge District Court fined two liquor-selling cafes in Cambridge $100 each for allowing lights to show outside their establishment the night of March 5.

Judge Stone also fined Francis Duddy of Belmont $25 for a similar offense committed at home March 12.

Had the Cambridge taverns sold liquor during the blackout, even behind locked doors and darkened windows, the court would have imposed jail sentences on the manager, Judge Stone said in what was interpreted as a warning to future violators.

3. Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin, suspended indefinitely the driving licenses of four State motorists who, he said, drove with their headlights on through darkened streets in Melrose and Arlington.

$25,000 Giant Orchid Plant at Flower Show

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There's money in bloom at the Flower Show at Mechanics Building today. Lots of it.

For instance, the giant orchid plant said to be valued at $25,000. It is the large purple specimen (Brassocattlya) in the center of the orchid display, and was grown by Sherman Adams of Framingham.

It's value is due to the fact that an orchid of this type, with the dark purple "lip," is produced by cross-pollination with a small, rose-colored wild orchid. It is ten years before the grower knows whether the pollination is successful.

Another orchid with dollar signs all over it is the "tree-type" plant (Cymbidium) exhibited by Robert Treat Paine, 2nd, of Brookline. It is the largest plant of this kind ever shown, and has 330 blossoms. At $1 apiece wholesale—well, figure it out for yourself.

At Extreme Right

This remarkable specimen may be seen at the extreme right end of the orchid exhibit.

While there's undoubtedly "gold in them thar cacti," too, it's safe to say that it will not be molested. Rare spiky "refugees" from the African desert, where Allies and Axis troops fight on through sand and sun, now bloom in a more peaceful "desert" in Mechanics Building.

The "Cow's Horn" hails from Africa, as do many of the other succulents and cacti in the exhibit. These cannot be imported now and have to be grown from cuttings. Then there's the jaunty "Turk's Cap" from Puerto Rico which is difficult to obtain and still more difficult to grow. It may be easily identified in the exhibit of F. I. Carter and Sons of Tewksbury, Mass., by its fuzzy, brown topknot.

Many cacti grow to an age of over 200 years, such as the "Old Man" whose native soil is Mexico.

Make a dollar sign and fill in your own zeros when it comes to the lily exhibit of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. van Beuren of Newport, Rhode Island.

Exhibit of Lilies

No one, it is said, has ever succeeded in flowering so many lilies ahead of their season which is normally from July 1 to the first of October. Mr. and Mrs. van Beuren spent three years in gathering 65 varieties of lilies from all parts of the world, and succeeded in getting 52 to flower for the show opening, March 16.

This is no small feat when it is considered that out of 100 bulbs sometimes only one may be brought to flower. It is unlikely that there will be another such garden as this for many years to come, since many of the lily bulbs were imported from Japan.

This year marks the beginning of the bulb industry in America, with tulips, narcissus and jonquils now being raised in Rhode Island, in Holland, Michigan, and also very successfully in the State of Washington. The tulip exhibit of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Webster proves the American product to be equal to the Holland blooms, although it is stated that America can never hope to compete with the Holland bulbs in price.

Flower Show visitors should not miss the rose exhibit upstairs, where the rose-decorated wedding altar was re-staged this morning with new blooms.

Millionaire of the rose family is "Better Times," the rose which has made a tremendous fortune for its discoverer, Joseph H. Hill of Richmond Indiana. Over one third of the 18,000,000 rose plants now grown in greenhouses are descendants of "Better Times."

The Flower Show is open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., and closes Sunday, March 21. There is organ music every day from 2:30 p. m. to 4:30 p. m., and from 7:30 p. m. to 9:30 p. m.

Gas Rations Soon, Ickes Says

Continued from Page 1

could do about providing even more tank cars for the transportation of petroleum.

Meanwhile, he announced that the tank car movement of petroleum to the East attained a new record of 439,200 barrels daily during the week ended March 14, with 13,664 rail tankers moving into the seaboard area in the seven-day period.

Despite this heavy movement by rail, however, the Co-ordinator reported that the deficiency in eastern petroleum stocks increased 1,501,000 barrels, with eastern stocks now 12,326,000 barrels under the storage a year ago.

Secretary Ickes declined to estimate the amount of gas a vehicle would get over a given period under card rationing, but said "that would depend on its priority class."

Pending institution of the rationing-card system, the stations themselves are being rationed. Starting today, they are receiving 20 per cent less than their normal gasoline supplies. In turn, the dealers are cutting down their deliveries to individual consumers.

The 7 p. m. closing and closing all day on Sundays constitute a part of the program adopted by the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association of Massachusetts to cut down consumer demand for gasoline.

Under Washington orders gasoline stations now are limited in their operations to 12 hours a day and six days a week.

Meanwhile, John E. Hamm, Acting Federal Price Administrator, issued orders from Washington freezing retail gasoline prices at the March 13 levels in New England, 13 other Eastern States, and the District of Columbia. The order is effective on Monday.

In Boston, the freezing order fixes the price of regular grade gasoline at 18 cents a gallon and that of premium gasoline at 20 cents. In other parts of Massachusetts the price ceilings range up to 20 cents for regular grades and 22 cents for premium grades. This price situation was revealed by Frederick H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association who also hailed the announcement of rationing cards as the "fairest way of curtailing consumption."

Maximum penalties for violation of the price ceilings are a fine of $5,000 or one year imprisonment.

Meanwhile, on the heels of War Production Board orders to states, municipalities and counties that 1942 automobile registration plates, dog licenses and peddlers' licenses must last for the duration, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles asked car owners to cover their 1942 plates with white lacquer or varnish. This will prevent rust and reduce the possibility of chipping, he said.

Washington orders that "date tabs" or strips not more than four inches square be attached to old plates to keep them up-to-date annually.

Date Tabs Now Being Designed

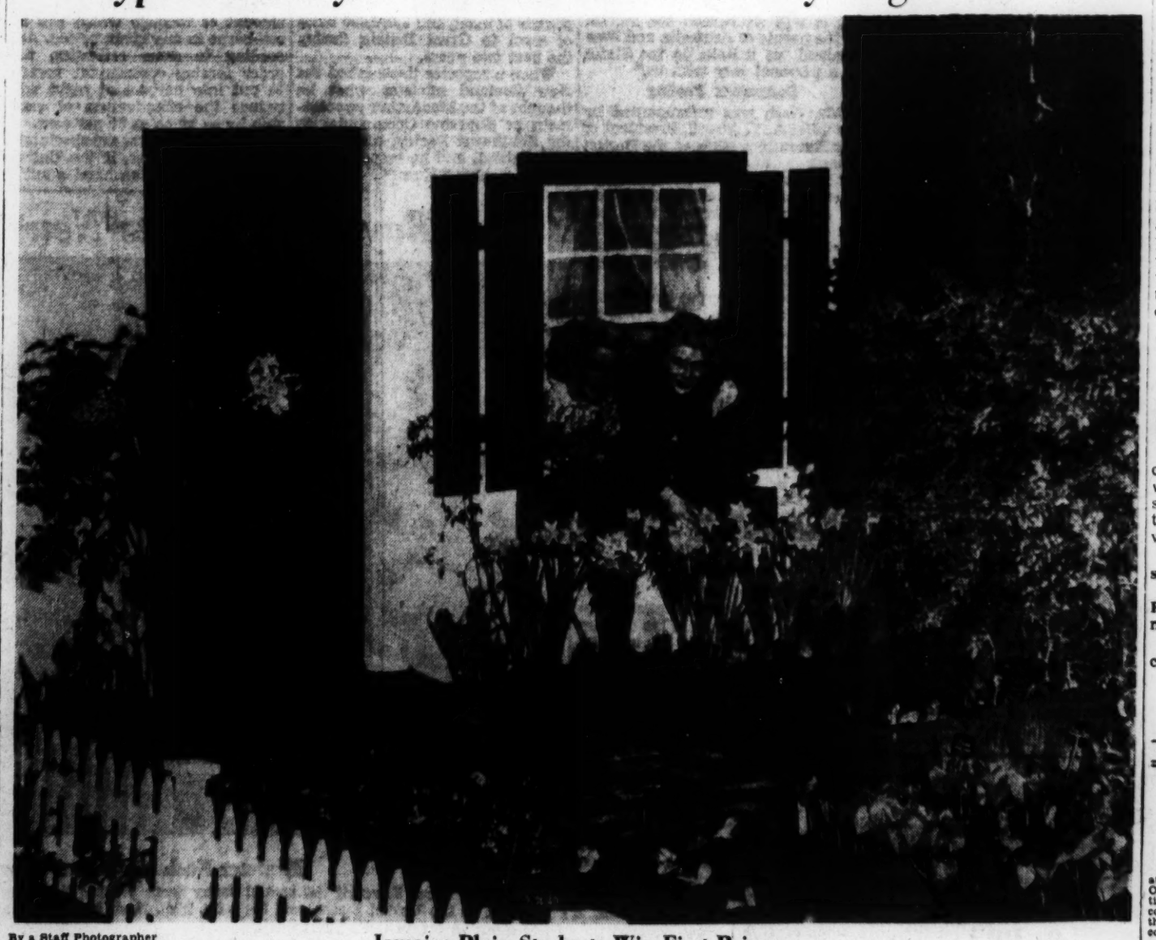
Massachusetts authorities had already decided upon use of the so-called "date tabs" in 1943 long before the Washington order. The decision was forced by the State's inability to obtain steel for 1943 plates, production of which should have started last December.

The State Division of Prison Industries is still working on a design for the new tabs.

The national "date tab" program is expected to save 20,000 tons of sheet steel annually.

Along the gasoline and tire front, police and registry officials today were busy rigidly enforcing the 40-mile-an-hour speed limit established by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to conserve tires and gasoline. On the highways, it was noticeable that motorists in general were exercising caution regarding speed.

Typical Backyard Garden Exhibited by High School



By a Staff Photographer

Jamaica Plain Students Win First Prize

This exhibit by students of the Jamaica Plain High School is a prominent part of the spring Flower Show at the Mechanics Building this week. Looking out the window are, left to right, Caroline Stimpson and Jean Fellows.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Lecture at the Boston Public Library, by Dr. Theodore Spencer. This is the seventh in a series of eight lectures on "Shakespeare and the Nature of Man," as sponsored by the Lowell Institute. This lecture, "Shakespeare's Last Plays," will be delivered at 8 p. m., and is free to the public.

"Our Part in the War" will be the subject of a discussion by City Councilor William A Carey, of Roxbury, when he appears as guest speaker before the WPA Community Forum. Mr. Carey will speak at the Parker Hill Branch of the Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m. Fire Department official sound films will also be shown. Open free to the public.

The Field and Forest Club will present an illustrated lecture by Dwight D. Taylor at the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. The public is invited to attend without charge.

Friday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff will discuss "18th Century Art." Open to the public at 11 a. m.

Help-the-blind sale of attractive miscellaneous items made by the Blind Workers of Massachusetts and sponsored by the Altrusa Club of Boston. Pewter, copper, leather hand-woven runners, luncheon sets, knitted goods, and household knick-knacks will be included in this sale of "bargain price" merchandise. This sale, being held through March 27 inclusive, opens each morning at 10 a. m., closes at 5 p. m., week days, except Wednesday, when it remains open until 9 p. m. At the Blind Handicraft Shop, 73 Newbury Street.

Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Mechanics Hall has been transformed into an outdoor vista for this seventy-first annual show, which continues its run through March 21. Open from 1 to 10 p. m. each day, with $1.10 admission charges.

Organ recital by Mary A. Crowley of the Radcliffe Chapel Association. At Christ Church, Cambridge, at 4 p. m. The public is invited to attend without charge.

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Amusement Timetable: Page 11

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Turning colder this afternoon and tonight, with temperature remaining slightly above freezing through tonight. 15 to 25 miles an hour wind.

Southwest Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Colder tonight.

Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Slightly colder tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:56 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Friday, 2:14 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:34 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $13.00; six months, $6.50; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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War Affects Delicate Work Of Baby-Chick Segregation

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The war with Japan has thrown a new and unsettling problem in the laps of America's chief poultry raisers. This is the virtual monopoly held in some sections of the United States by Japanese skilled in the difficult profession of baby-chick segregation.

Seizure and internment of Japanese aliens, plus a rapidly mounting public protest against the employment of even American-born or naturalized Japanese for this work, has brought a genuine shortage of such separators in many areas.

However, in New England, it was reported, the problem is less acute because Americans, many women among them, have become proficient in the delicate work of separating day-old pullets from cockerels. And, except in a very few instances involving large hatcheries, these white-American separators are able to handle the output of New England incubators.

Amazing Saga

The amazing saga of how Japanese Professor Yogo first discovered a simple, accurate method of determining the sex of newly hatched chicks and taught the art to hundreds of his fellow countrymen, who introduced the method to the Pacific Northwest in 1934—thereby revolutionizing a large sector of the poultry business—is just now coming to public light.

Professor Yogo's discovery was a boon to poultry raisers who wanted eggs—not meat. Enthusiasm for producing eggs was high. On the other hand, cockerels were hardly worth the raising. For, although the production of broilers and fryers has increased greatly in many sections, prices for them have not risen as fast as grain prices.

For pursuit of its war effort, America must have more eggs. And the Government has implored its farmers to produce these. To this end, the separating of pullets and cockerels at any early age—before they are shipped from the hatcheries—has become increasingly in demand by poultry men.

Big Business

During the past eight years, the practice of separating day-old chicks has grown, until today it has become a business which annually sorts out 210,800,000 chicks from 1,240,000,000 hatched all over the country.

The poultry raisers are willing to pay, and pay plenty, for pullets. Prices range from 17 to 25 cents each in 100 lots for as many pullets as can be hatched. Against this there is a poor market for cockerels at four or five cents each, or even less. And, in some districts—New Jersey and the so-called Del-Mar-Va Peninsula, in particular—there is practically no demand for broilers. This necessitates the wholesale destruction of day-old cockerels.

In California and the Middle West, where Japanese separators have practically monopolized the profession, poultrymen are now faced with a genuine problem of how to obtain the prized separated stock.

The hatchery men, themselves, are not so particular as to whether or not their output is separated. They get a fair price of from 10 to 15 cents each for unsorted chicks. And, since they are obliged to pay separators a cent apiece for sorting the prospective egg-laying pullets from those which later will develop into nonprofitable loud-crowing roosters, they merely continue the practice for the convenience of the buyers.

Season at Its Height

The hatching season, which normally runs from January to June, although some hatcheries speed production the year around, is now at its height. Members of New England's only organization of certified white-American chick separators are busy day and night at the hatcheries.

Acquiring the delicate art of thus separating the pullets from cockerels at hatching time is not an easy task. The Japanese not only were extremely reluctant to impart the secret to white persons, but there also was the language barrier to overcome.

Furthermore, although the profession pays well—an expert Japanese separator can accurately sort from 600 to 800 chicks an hour for which he receives a cent apiece—it is not something which can be learned in a few short weeks. In fact, to maintain an accuracy of from 97 to 98 per cent, or better—and that's what the Japanese have been able to do because of their peculiar vision and the nimbleness of their fingers—means years of intensive training and the handling of thousands of chicks.

Long Grind

Coupled with gentle and nimble fingers, there's need above all for determination and patience, plus a care not to injure the tiny baby chicks, which never lets up under a daily all-day-and-far-into-the-night grind. Perhaps this is the reason why so many women have succeeded so well in acquiring the art.

Determining the sex of a day-old chick is much like examining the human fingerprints, says Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson Humes, of Westboro, Mass., Secretary of the New England chick separators organization. "At a distance, they look alike, but closely studied, seldom are two quite alike."

Schools for teaching the profession have sprung up all over the country, some of which have been successful—many of which have not made any constructive contribution to the industry. In other words, many of the operators apparently have been more interested in the financial remuneration from those seeking high-paying jobs than they were in turning out expert separators.

Seasonal Occupation

Chat with the expert white-American separators today, and they will tell you that, although the money received for their work may sound fabulous—some earn as high as $5 and $6 an hour—it is a seasonal occupation, lasting at best only five or six months of each year.

Some of these months usually are New England's worst, as far as weather and driving conditions are concerned. And a separator must be ready at a moment's call to drive his car from 50 to 100 miles each day to get from hatchery to hatchery, and home again.

Then, too, these experts often have to perform their tasks in cold, clammy cellars or in hot, smelly incubator rooms. True, it's fascinating work, and pays well while it lasts. But it entails long grinding hours at times, for some hatcheries produce day-old chicks by the tens of thousands day in and day out—which must be sorted in short order. The separators all figure they earn their wages.

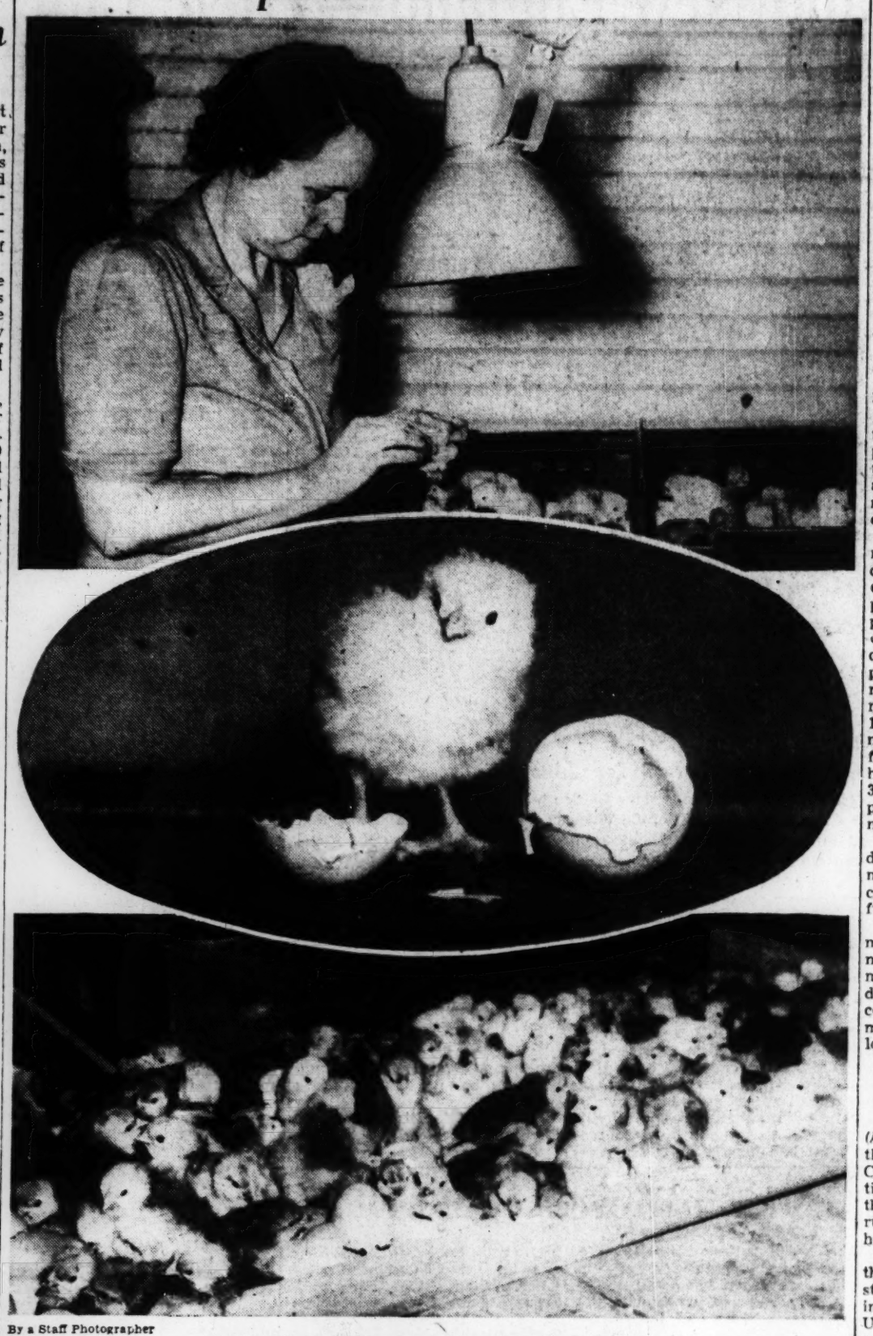
Another Angle

While the advantages to those who raise poultry and produce eggs is immediately apparent as a result of this limited profession, there's another and little-spoken-about angle to the industry.

Unless a separator is truly an expert, handling the baby chicks speedily and gently, thousands may be permanently injured during the process of sorting. All these must be destroyed. Then, saddest of all, is the realization that, from this sorting, there results tens of thousands of unwanted day-old cockrels.

These are not producers. And, as broilers, their market is limited and unprofitable. They cost too much to raise. So, in huge numbers—thousands at a time—they are humanely destroyed shortly after they have emerged from their shells.

N. E. Separator Problem Less Acute



By a Staff Photographer

Baby Chicks Segregated for Poultry Raisers

Upper: Mrs. Gertrude Usher, of Grafton, Mass., certified chick separator, sorts out newly hatched pullets from cockerels at her husband's hatchery. Middle: Just out of its shell—and wondering what it's all about. Lower: A whole trayful of fluffy little peepers fresh from the incubator.

Sidney R. Kent

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—Sidney R. Kent, who passed on here today, was a Midwestern farm boy who became president of one of the nation's largest motion picture companies, 20th Century-Fox.

Mr. Kent entered the picture industry nearly 30 years ago after a friend's enthusiasm induced him to quit as assistant to the president of a large eastern drug company.

In 1932, he became President of Fox, which was in such bad financial straits it was threatened with bankruptcy.

Mr. Kent negotiated what film producers still refer to as "a miracle of the industry." Largely through his reputation for honesty and his record with Paramount, he induced Fox creditors not to foreclose. Three years later, in 1935, he effected a merger with the new Twentieth Century Pictures Company. The new corporation became one of the industry's most powerful.

Mr. Kent had one of the finest reputations in motion picture circles—built on his integrity and salesmanship.

Mr. Kent was born at Lincoln, Neb., and spent his early boyhood here and at Marysville, Kan. He was the son of English immigrants.

Only Posed Shaw Bust To Aid America 'Bundles'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—An original Epstein portrait bust of George Bernard Shaw was on view today at the exhibition of contemporary American, British, and Australian art at the American-British Art Center, 44 West Fifty-sixth Street.

The bust, larger than life-size, was presented to Bundles for America, Inc., by Mrs. Joshua Rosett, who commissioned Jacob Epstein to make it. The statue, said to be the only bust for which the famous novelist ever sat, will be offered for sale during the exhibition which closes April 14.

School Appeal to Albany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—Simultaneous with announcement by the Board of Higher Education here that Townsend Harris High School must close, a move has begun in Albany to compel its maintainance.

The city's effort to get rid of the school, which has been operated since 1907 as a three-year preparatory school for exceptional students intending to attend City College, has been the center of a storm of protest since last April. A court fight instituted last August dragged through two lower courts before the Court of Appeals finally ruled on March 4 last that the Board of Estimate had the right to abolish it.

The Higher Education Board ruled on March 16 that the present freshman class be transferred to other schools after June next and that the school be operated on a diminishing basis until the class that entered in February, 1941, was graduated in February, 1943.

Legislation to force the city to continue the school has now been introduced in both houses at Albany by Assemblyman Irwin D. Davidson (D), of Manhattan, and Senator Fred Young (R), of Lewis County. Senator Young recalled that the school had the unqualified endorsement of the Citizens' Budget Commission, the Citizens' Union, prominent educators throughout the state, labor "and organizations and societies without number."

"It is a major civic question far transcending any narrow conceptions of municipal economy," Mr. Young declared. "The spontaneous support which Townsend Harris has won proves that this is anything but a case in which the Legislature is attempting to force a bitter pill down the unwilling throat of New York City."

The storm over the proposal to close the school came when Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia last April declared that it was a "nonessential educational unit." He held that the broadening of the entire school system obviated the necessity for a special school for unusual students.

Auto Workers Want Pay Rise Every 90 Days

DETROIT, March 19 (AP)—A flat $1 a day wage increase and further increases every 90 days based on a cost of living index will be among major demands to be made by the United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations, when negotiations are begun here tomorrow between the Union and General Motors Corporation for a recasting of the working contract.

The contract expires on April 28. Company and union spokesmen said today that if negotiations go beyond that date there probably would be no interruption of work but that whatever agreement was reached would be made retroactive to the expiration of the present contract.

Other demands call for the payment of a $100 maturity value defense bond in lieu of vacations currently based on one week's pay averaging $44, a 30-minute paid lunch period, the addition of Armistice Day to the list of double time holidays, five hours' pay allowance for men for whom no work is available after they report for duty and provision for 10 and 15 per cent premium for night work. Ten per cent is asked for shifts on which more than half the work hours fall between 3:30 p. m. and midnight, and 15 per cent for work between midnight and 8 a. m.

The Union also will ask 60-days pay for employees entering military service. Currently the corporation is giving two weeks full pay.

Under conditions of employment the Union is specifying that new employees must become members of the Union within 30 days and that all employees covered by the contract must remain in good standing with their local unions.

Shipbuilders Quit

RICHMOND, Calif., March 19 (AP)—About 1,000 men had quit their jobs today at the Todd-California Shipbuilding Corporation and company officials said they had been lured by false rumors of more money on 10-hour shifts at competing shipyards.

Union and Federal officals said the rumors might have been started by subversive groups seeking to hamper war production. Union leaders condemned the resignations, which began late yesterday and continued until midnight.

Company officials said they had received a telephone call from Paul R. Porter, Chairman of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee of the War Production Board urging the men "to return to work immediately."

Taxi Company Applies For Horse-Cab License

MIAMI, Fla., March 19 (AP)—Sign of the times:

A Miami taxi company has applied for a license to operate horse-drawn cabs, which have not been seen on the streets here in 20 years.

White-Collar Army Hard Hit By Closing of Detroit Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—All but lost in the discussion of unemployment in Michigan currently resulting from automotive plant change-over has been the swelling wave of idleness among white-collar employees here.

No estimates of official character are available, but while many auto production line workers are being re-hired to produce planes and tanks, thousands of other men who were on automobile company pay rolls are still looking for new jobs.

Primarily these men were employed in the sales departments of the automobile companies. They were clerks in these divisions, sub-executives, or field men calling on dealers. There are hundreds such in each automobile company, for the detail involved in moving 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 cars a year from factories to dealers is tremendous, requiring immense man power.

Many women who worked in the sales departments also are jobless, but enough arms plant clerical jobs are opening up so their problems are not so pressing.

The same situation problem faces the salesmen of the 40,000-odd auto dealerships throughout the country. Almost all of this army of an estimated 200,000 men has been displaced by the automotive conversion.

Equal hardship is being encountered by the colony of high-pay-bracket automotive advertising men and women in the Detroit area. Detroit advertising agencies, bereft of the promotional campaigns of automobile concerns, are gaunt shadows of their former selves. One agency which formerly employed about 60 men and women has closed. Others have reduced their staffs. The advertising departments of the companies themselves have been cut from hundreds of men to virtual zero.

Fairly close check of the agencies indicates that no less than 600 men and women have been dropped from these pay rolls since early winter, and probably an equal number have lost their jobs at the auto factories.

Some of this white collar brigade are pocketing their pride, learning trades, and going to work in arms shops where pay days of $80 to $100 a week are nothing extraordinary for capable skilled hands. But most of them are biding their time, hoping for executive jobs when the arms program moves into higher gear later this spring, or seeking jobs elsewhere.

GRISTEDE'S "BON VOYAGE" SHOP
Old Monk Super Colossal
RIPE OLIVES
Large tins . . . . 3 for 3.29
Charles & Co.
Smoked Hickory Salt
5 oz. Jar 25c
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43rd STREET & VANDERBILT AVE.
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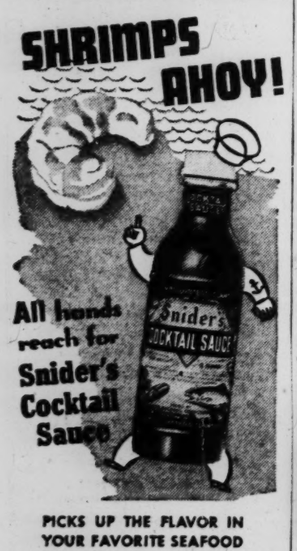

PICKS UP THE FLAVOR IN YOUR FAVORITE SEAFOOD
Incomparable sauce for Breaded Cutlets—adds the right touch to Baked Beans

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For FAMILY USE
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For Today's Menu—B & M Brick Oven Baked Beans—baked in New England as New Englanders like them best. B & M Brown Bread—packed with raisins. B & M Maine Corn Relish—to give added zest. All 3 are ready to serve. Ask your grocer today: Burnham & Morrill Company, Portland, Maine.
GENUINE New England BRICK OVEN BAKED BEANS

Because it's Slo-Baked for Lasting Freshness
Baked 13% Longer Than Many Ordinary Kinds—Wins Bread Comparison Tests 9 to 1
IF YOU want bread fresh when you buy it . . . fresh when you eat it . . . and still fresh the next day for table or lunch box—then today ask your grocer for *doubly fresh* Wonder Bread.
Today at the store feel it—it's fresh! Tomorrow at home feel it—it's still fresh! Not dry or rough. Not stale or tasteless. But still perfect for table or sandwiches. Because fresh in flavor.
That's why women by the thousands are now buying this *doubly fresh* Wonder Bread. Because this is the bread made to stay fresh longer.
Slo-baking is the secret of *doubly fresh* Wonder Bread. Baked 13% longer than many ordinary kinds for lasting freshness. Note the difference.
For this bread is tender and moist. Look at the texture so lacy white. And smell the aroma of sun-ripened wheat. Then taste it to prove how good it is.
Preferred 9 to 1
In blind comparison tests made by over 600,000 women to date, *doubly fresh* Wonder Bread has been chosen the "one best bread" 9 to 1—best for fresh flavor, aroma and texture.
Now you can afford to have the best. So go to your grocer and get a loaf of this *doubly fresh* Wonder Bread right away. And see for yourself how fresh it is . . . how wonderfully fresh it keeps. Buy *doubly fresh* Wonder Bread at your grocer's today. You'll be glad you did.
Continental Baking Co., Inc.
Now everybody can afford the best
TODAY GET DOUBLY FRESH WONDER BREAD

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Colorful Display of Clothing Shown by United China Relief

Chinese clothing, modern as well as antique, was displayed yesterday at the regular Wednesday tea at China, the shop at 43 Newbury Street, Boston, conducted by the Women's Division of United China Relief. The clothes were lent by Mrs. Lawrence Mead, wife of the Executive Secretary of the Advisory Council for Foreign Students in Greater Boston, and represented the collection which she gathered in the course of her 20 years of residence in China.

Acting as models were Miss Sung Ai-Li and Mrs. L. C. Ho students at Radcliffe, and Hung Liang and C. K. Lee from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mrs. Y. R. Chao, who has long been an active worker in the Women's Division, modeled clothes for the mature woman. The collection included heavily embroidered mandarin robes and court costumes as well as everyday modern Chinese costumes.

Mrs. Mead explained that after the fall of the Manchus, the little Emperor was permitted for many years to hold court on such formal occasions as New Year's and his own birthday, and many of the nobles kept one or more court costumes for these events. However, the customs ceased in 1924 with the formation of the Republic, and simultaneously the Manchu nobles fell on hard times. The Meads were able to buy some of these court costumes while they were living in Peking from friends of the owners, and some they obtained through embroidery merchants who had been commissioned to make the sales.

Occasionally the Mead family, who numbered seven, returned on furlough to the United States, and Mrs. Mead said that she usually tried to see that each member of the family returned with a complete Chinese outfit, chiefly for the entertainment of their friends. Thus her collection grew, although she points out that it was not started as a collection in the usual sense.

Some of the court costumes were beautiful examples of Chinese artistry. The rank of the wearer was indicated on many of them, and Mrs. Mead drew attention to the number of dragons embroidered around the collar and the sleeves as indicating the owner's station. The more dragons, the more important the personage. Members of the Emperor's family, she said, wore gowns embroidered in five-clawed dragons as a mark of special distinction. Yellow is never used on these court robes, the color being reserved for use in banners and the hangings of sedan chairs, Mrs. Mead explained.

All of the clothing Mrs. Mead exhibited was from the northern provinces, and she explained that there were three different weights of garments to be had: thin silk of one thickness, silk with a silk lining, and material lined either with cotton wadding or fur. She displayed examples of all three weights in clothes for children as well as for adults. One costume distinction which she pointed out as being peculiar to the north was the wrapping of a binding around the lower edge of the trouser-leg which held it tightly to the ankle, thus securing added warmth.

These Wednesday teas at China have become popular, and yesterday's was no exception, the tables being all taken.

By a Staff Photographer

Modeling Clothes of Native Land for China Relief

These four young Chinese modeled clothes at the fashion show and tea held at the shop at 43 Newbury Street, Boston, called "China." The show was conducted by the Women's Division, United China Relief. The models are shown in court costumes of the Manchus. Left to right: Hung Liang, Mrs. L. C. Ho, Miss Sung Ai-Li, and C. K. Lee. The men are students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Miss Sung is a Radcliffe student, and Mrs. Ho's husband is engaged in study and research at M. I. T.

Good Bombing Raid Held As Best Booster of Morale

The morale of England is all right, and it always has been, and it always will be. There's nothing like a good bombing raid to boost the morale of our people, Capt. Arthur M. Marsden, R. N., M. P., believes.

Addressing the Dutch-Treat luncheon of the British War Relief Society at the Statler Hotel yesterday, on the subject of "Morale," Captain Marsden declared he was "horrified" to see recently that an Irishman had said, "if England should give up."

It was unthinkable, he said, that anyone should put forth such a supposition.

"Who declared war against Japan because you were attacked?" he asked. "We have accepted criticism for our many faults, but we had hoped that people would appreciate at least one of our very few virtues—that of fighting on to the finish.

"Production in England," Captain Marsden said, "is greater in proportion than in this country, something that is seldom taken into consideration. The work of the women in all kinds of services and in factories is stupendous," he declared.

Captain Marsden emphasized the necessity for the United States and Great Britain co-operating wholeheartedly in every phase of the war effort. He said General MacArthur's arrival in Australia to take Pacific command would be hailed with as much enthusiasm in England as it was here.

As to the British policy in India, he said that the British Government had been waiting for years for the people of India to agree among themselves so that they would be capable of governing themselves. The Moslems, he said, are the fighters, but the Hindus who are not fighters are in the majority.

Anthony Eden is representing Sir Stafford Cripps while Sir Stafford is on his mission to India.

Legion Groups Confer in Worcester March 29

Worcester will be the scene of a Joint Department Child Welfare Conference of the American Legion, American Legion Auxiliary, the Forty and Eight, and the Eight and Forty, convening at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, March 29, at Putnam & Thurston's Restaurant, 27 Mechanic Street.

The three-phase program of the affiliated organizations includes education, legislation, and emergency relief.

A list of speakers has been planned to give the maximum of information on how best to aid children of World War veterans and other children as well. The day's program includes a talk by Alfred Whitman, Chairman of Child Care of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, on "The Security of a Nation Depends Upon the Individual Family Homes of the Nation." Ray Long, State Commissioner of Aid and Pensions, will speak on "Soldiers Relief Laws." "Physical Findings in Examinations of World War II Selectees" will be discussed by Lieut. Col. Donald Currier, Assistant Surgeon General, A. C. D., and Robert Harris of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will talk on "Nutrition." The chaplain of Worcester Post 5, American Legion, the Rev. John A. Donahue, will speak on "Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency and Leisure Time Recreation."

Luncheon will be served at 1 o'clock. John D. Crowley of Cambridge, Department Chairman of the Child Welfare Committee of the American Legion will preside at the conference jointly with Mrs. Robert E. Harney of Boston, Department Chairman of the Auxiliary's Child Welfare Committee, Jacob Kessler of Worcester, Chairman of the Child Welfare Committee of the Forty and Eight, and Mrs. Emily Squires of Cambridge, who holds the corresponding position in the Eight and Forty.

Department Comamnder Richard F. Cunningham of Dorchester will deliver an address of welcome, and Mrs. Thomas P. Conway of Medford, Department President of the Auxiliary, will extend greetings to the Conference.

Brockton Group To Hear Speeches On Conservation

The Brockton Woman's Club has invited club members in the Second District to be its guests at a Conservation and Garden Conference to be held on March 24 at the Porter Congregational Church, North Main Street, Brockton, at 10 o'clock. As this conference is part of the series of statewide meetings to inform women of the Home Garden Nutrition and Food Preservation program, garden clubs of the southeastern region are also invited to attend. Mrs. Sherman Whipple, Jr., is Vice-President for that region.

Mrs. Arthur L. Atwood, President of the hostess club, will welcome the guests and introduce Mrs. Harry M. Harmon, Second District Director, who will preside. After a brief talk by Mrs. Ralph G. Swain, Chairman of Conservation and Gardens of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Prof. William R. Cole, extension specialist, Massachusetts State College, will tell about "Gardening for Defense."

Other morning speakers will be Miss Lillian P. Dunbar, nutritionist, Brockton Gas Light Company, talking on "Nutrition on the Home Front"; Mrs. Wesley Ahlgren, Conservation Chairman, Brockton Woman's Club, showing colored motion pictures to illustrate her talk, "Take Pride in Your Community"; and Dr. John B. May, who will give an illustrated lecture on "A Naturalist Among Wild Flowers."

Luncheon will be served at 12:30 p. m. and at 1:45 o'clock, Miss Lillie Lawson, Chairman of Music of the Brockton Club, will entertain with soprano solos. At 2 o'clock Mrs. Atwood will conduct a short business meeting.

Greetings from the State Federation will be brought to the Conference by Mrs. Herbert F. French, First Vice-President, and by Mrs. W. O. B. Little, Corresponding Secretary and Adviser to the Conservation Committee.

Vocational Training to Supplant Military

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 19—Vocational training, not military training, is to be the program for Connecticut high school youth. The State Board of Education, quoting the Army in support of its views, has declared it wants no military drill in the high school curriculum, but it does want more boys to learn the use of machines, and it wants to make use of school vacation periods for job training.

Nine months of academic training and three months of "indolence," says Commissioner Alonzo G. Grace of the Education Department, is not the best preparation for citizenship. Summer vacation this year, thinks the commissioner, should be used to better advantage than hanging around the swimmin' hole and playing baseball.

The matter of military training came up when Alderman Alfred F. Weschler, of Hartford, proposed that this city add compulsory military training to the high school schedule. Mr. Weschler, soon to enter the army himself, said he thought the war would last a long time and the boys now in high school might as well get some of the basic training early.

Commissioner Grace said the Army had told the Wartime Commission on Education that it would not be willing to spare officers for military instruction in the high schools.

To Try Tin Salvage

Hartford will try collecting tin cans and sending them to a detinning plant for recovery of the tin and the steel of which they are made. The State Salvage Committee is backing the plan, as a test, to see whether enough steel scrap can be secured to make the salvage of the cans worthwhile. Housewives will be asked to open their cans on both ends, wash them and flatten them out so that they will take up less room. They will not be paid for the cans, which will be shipped to a detinning plant in New Jersey. The committee says housewives in greater Hartford throw away enough tin cans in a month to build eight medium tanks, if all the steel could be recovered.

Tires Bootlegged

A hundred cases of tire bootlegging, or other violations of tire rationing regulations have been turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Chester Bowles, state rationing administrator, has told the Connecticut public. Mr. Bowles used some vigorous language to describe tire hoarders. Both dealers who sell and motorists who buy bootleg tires are "wilfully helping the enemy," he said.

Population Up

Connecticut's population is larger than ever in the state's history, but the increase has not been reflected yet in the school enumeration. The annual count of children between four and 16 years of age, on which the state bases its grant of funds to the towns for support of schools, has just been completed. In only three towns was there an increase that can be directly traced to defense activity. These towns were Groton, where there are many Navy families and where the Electric Boat Company is building submarines, Milford, which houses workers for the New Haven arms factories, and Stratford, where United Aircraft manufactures Sikorsky and Vought planes.

Hartford, in spite of its defense activity, lost in the enumeration. Even East Hartford, where the United Aircraft plant has been doubling and trebling its payroll, counted fewer children this year than last.

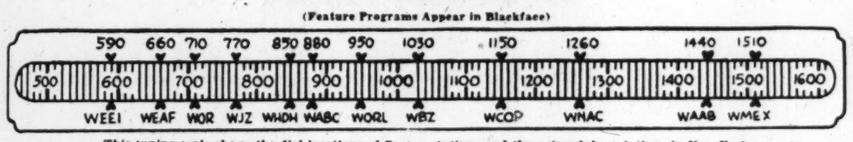
Two explanations have been suggested. First, the majority of the men who have taken defense jobs have been single or young married men. Second, those who do have families failed to move them to Connecticut because of the housing shortage.

The count was made in the fall, and it is likely that the figures are already out of date.

The Connecticut's Milk Producers' Association celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, adopted a resolution urging a new definition of "parity" for farm prices, and another resolution imploring the government not to set the clocks ahead again in a daylight saving move. The one hour change already made is bad enough, said the dairy farmers.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Orphans of Divorce": sk.	"Against the Storm": sk.	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Pepper Young's Family"	Camp Grant in Review:	Sports and music
3:45 Jobs for Victory	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	music, comedy, interviews	Sports and music
4:00 Victory Book Drive	Club Matinee: variety	Backstage Wife: sketch	Colonial Network Orch	Sports and music
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Harper House": drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	News; Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong": sk	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight": drama	News Service
6:00 News comment	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Dance orchestra
6:15 Sports talk	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News	Sports Digest: Music	Press Roundup: Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Kenneth L. Taylor	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Langworth Concert Or.
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	"Here's Morgan": Sports	PM Reporter: News
7:30 "Maudie's Diary":	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Sigmund Romberg Tunes
7:45 dramatic sketch	Al Pearce's Gang	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 "Death Valley Days"	"Service With a Smile"	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Alfred Wallenstein's Sin-	Kenny Baker, Songs
8:15 "Death Valley Days"	Garry Moore, m. c.	Brice; guests; orchestra	fonietta	Fireside Time
8:30 People's Platform:	Andre Durieux's Orch.	The Aldrich Family:	"For Your Information"	Babette, songs
8:45 Din. For.; News	Dorothy Thompson	dramatic sketch	Bob Astor's Orchestra	Negro Spirituals
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter; news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur program	"The Open or Closed	Mary Martin; Jerry	News Service	cal Album": records
9:30 "Big Town"	Shop for War Indus-	Lester; Music Maids;	Vaughn Monroe's Orch	Classical Album
9:45 "Big Town"	tries"	guests; orchestra	"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 "First Line": de-	Attuck's Chorus	Barrymore; guests	Freedom House Talks	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 fense program	Military Analysis; News	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon,	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	'A to Z in Novelty": talk	songs; orchestra: guests	Bob Astor's Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Bob Astor's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch
11:15 Weather; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; songs	J. B. Priestley: Recorded	Dramatic sketch
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	"Joe and Mabel": com-	Songs for Marching Men	Day's End: music
11:45 Music: orchestra	"Music You Want"	edy drama	Songs for Marching Men	Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	Musical Clock	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	Musical Clock	
7:30 Music; News	Bradley Kincaid	Songs: "Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45 News; War summ'ry	News Service	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells": music	Five Star News
8:15 Shopping talk	Chet Gaylord, songs	"George & Dixie": News	"Morning Watch": talk	Post Exchange
8:30 Carl Moore: variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Singing Strings"	Post Exchange
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Toast: music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Texas Drifter"
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	News and Rhythm	Colonial News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	Your Morning Pickup
9:45 Dramatization	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade	Your Morning Pickup
10:00 Valiant Lady: sk.	"Millwheel": music	"Bes Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Farm and Home News
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Paul Arthur, songs	"Help Mate": drama	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Food Fair"	"String Time"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Victory at Home	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	Dance Orchestra
11:15 "Man I Married"	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Right to Happiness": sk.	South Moss Interviews	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons": sketch	Press Con.; Mi'dy Str'gs	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Defense; Talk; Songs	"David Harum": sketch	Choir Loft	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	Rhythm Revue; Sports
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Dramatized News	Defense; Agricult're News	"The Town Crier"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	"Baukhage Talking"	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"Musical Roundup"	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Vic & Sade": sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	Leoni Vanni, soprano
1:45 "Road of Life"	War News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Salute to South America	Sterling Young's Orch
2:00 Serial drama	Music Appreciation Hour,	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Victory Program
2:15 Serial drama	Walter Damrosch, cond.	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	Colonial Network Orch	Leatherneck Parade
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Music Appreciation Hour,	Guiding Light	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Jean Harper, songs
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Walter Damrosch, cond.	"Betty Crocker": sketch	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	News Service
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music
3:45 Studio Speakers	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Sports and Music
4:00 United We Stand	Arthur Tracey, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30 Musical Camera	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Harper House": drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Children's Program	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Sketch	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	'Jack Armstrong': drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"The Town Crier": talk
6:30 Frank Harper, songs	Sports Digest: Music	Press Roundup :Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy"	"Ontario Show": Luigi	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Staley Players: drama
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Romanelli's Or.; songs	News of the World	"Here's Morgan": News	PM Reporter: News
7:30 "How'm I Doin'?"	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"The Lone Ranger":	Viennese Nights
7:45 Bob Hawk; orch	Grand Central Station	Camp Fire Girls	dramatic sketch	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	Wheeler - Ladd, come-	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Rising Up the News"	"The Esquires"
8:15 Randolph Scott;	dians; songs; guest	Graham; orchestra	Organ Recital	Singing Legionnaires
8:30 guests; orches-	Meet Your Navy; orches-	"Information, Please!"	Russell Bennett's Note-	The Lyric Theater
8:45 tra; E. Murrow	tra; songs; choir	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	book	The Lyric Theater
9:00 "Playhouse": with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	cal Album"
9:30 First Nighter: B.	March of Time	Party: Louise Massey;	Freddy Martin's Orch	"Classical Album"
9:45 Luddy, L. Tremayne	March of Time; News	Singing Westerners; or.	"Miss Meade's Children"	"Classical Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Party Line": variety	Captain Flagg and Ser-	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15 Studio Speakers	"Fleet's In": D. Lamour	geant Quirt: drama	Network Sports	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 "A World at War"	Treasury Star Parade	"Yankee Salute"	Network Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	A-Z in Novelty; Defense	"Yankee Salute"	Network Sports	Frankie Masters' Orch.
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Bob Astor's Orchestra	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:15 Weather; Leighton	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Bob Astor's Orchestra	Don Polvere's Orchestra
11:30 Noble's Or.; Mas-	Music You Want	"Unlimited Horizons";	Billy Keaton's Variety	Day's End: music
11:45 ter Works of Music	Music You Want	dramatization	orchestra; vocalists	Music; News

The Week in Connecticut

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, March 20

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—5:15 p. m.—Headline News, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 11.8meg, 25.2m.
London—7:10 p. m.—Listening Post, GSC, 9.58meg; 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m; GRS, 2.91meg, 102.9m.
London—8 p. m.—Democracy Marches: William Holt, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m; GRS, 2.91meg, 102.9m.
Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Music, VLQ10, 9.59meg, 31.4m.
London—9 p. m.—Headline News and Views, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m; GSR, 2.91meg, 102.9m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English, RKE, 11.8meg, 25.2m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Concert of Chamber Music, TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley, GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRS, 2.91meg, 102.9m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.8meg, 25.2m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—The World of Books.
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil and Brazilian Program. (Portuguese.)
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News. (Spanish.)
11:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.33mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record:

Christian Science Programs For Friday, March 20

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.79mc, Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are anonuncements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 273 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committes on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Bridgeport—Sundays, 3:45 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
Hartford—Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Sundays, 2:45 p. m. Thursday, March 19, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1400kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 6 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Week of March 23, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1270kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 6 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave) 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesdays of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Camp Grant in Review: Music, Comedy, Interviews.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana"; music.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Albert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:30 p. m.—"For Your Information."
8:45 p. m.—Bob Astor's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—Jack Starr Hunt, From Mexico City.
9:25 p. m.—Sports.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Freedom House Banquet: Wendell Willkie, Archibald MacLeish, speakers.
10:30 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
10:45 p. m.—Bob Astor's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News service.
11:15 p. m.—J. B. Priestley, "Britain Speaks."
11:30 p. m.—"Songs for Marching Men"; Orchestra; Chorus.

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For Every Type of Home
BULLARD'S
Orange St., cor. Elm
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Calls for Men in the New Draft Are Expected to Begin Sometime During June

Surprise Edwards Raid Test Doesn't Catch 26th Napping

War Activities in New England

Surprise Air-Raid Alarm—Officers and enlisted men of the 26th Infantry Division (Yankee division) were not caught napping at Camp Edwards yesterday when a VI Army Corps test air-raid alarm was sprung during the noon mess period.

Logan Field quadrangle, especially in sections assigned to the Yankee Division, presented a realistic air-raid scene. When the second alarm was sounded, officers and men lost no time in assuming their proper stations, and highway traffic about the Camp was swift and precise as mechanical equipment was wheeled to assigned stations.

Coming as it did during the noon hour, the first alarm at 12:35 p. m. caught thousands of troops at "rest" in barracks, and countless others returning from mess halls, relaxing at canteens, and engaged in outdoor sports. The "alert" found the Division staff still at mess, and some officers were observed with napkins still in hand hot-footing it to near-by barracks for gas masks and field equipment.

Long Marches in Sight—The coming of spring has more than a poetical significance for infantrymen at Camp Edwards this year. It means longer and faster marches until such time as hiking 30 to 35 miles in a single day becomes commonplace.

Already in the process of attaining their goal, doughboys of the 26th Infantry Division are having conditioning road marches varying from eight to 20 miles. Each week two miles is added to the distance. Also the rate of march is increased so that in the end a gait of about four miles an hour will be attained. Troops now cover about 2½ miles in an hour and get a 10-minute rest period every hour.

Combat pack, helmet, and gas mask are part of the prescribed attire and the infantrymen sling their Garand rifles over their right shoulders.

A hike usually means a day in the field. In such case hot meals are served the troops at noon. On long marches hot drinks and doughnuts frequently are served at one of the rest periods.

Various forms of training are practiced during a hike. The most common are advancing in connecting files, gas mask drills, and taking cover against simulated air attacks.

Doughboys' Voice Recordings—Better than a letter is a visit from a soldier who has spent some weeks in Camp. But frequently a soldier is too far from home for regular visits. Such doughboys will be able now to convey the sound of their voices to parents and sweethearts through the medium of a recording service which will be installed at the Camp Edwards Service Club for eight weeks beginning March 23.

Enlisted men may register starting Saturday for the opportunity of making three-minute recordings of messages. The service will be made available to soldiers free of charge by a soft drink company. Capt. Leslie Spinks of Greene, Maine, Camp Recreation Officer, expects 10,000 records to be made.

Draft Reclassifications—Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Massachusetts Director of Selective Service, has ordered local draft boards to reconsider the classification of all registrants previously placed in class 1-B or 4-F for reported deficiencies in teeth or eyesight. He said that many of the men so deferred under the old regulations will be able to qualify for full or limited military service under the new requirements. Twenty per cent of those previously deferred on these grounds were disqualified for failure to meet dental requirements, and 14 per cent for reported eye defects.

Three More Launchings—At South Portland, Maine, on Sunday, three more trim cargo carriers—the Ocean Honor, Ocean Faith, and Ocean Hope—will be launched at the Todd-Bath Shipbuilding Corporation yard, Arthur Sewall, 3d Executive Assistant to the Vice-President, announced. The three vessels are destined to become new links in the supply line to Great Britain.

C. A. A. Pilots Complete Course—At Burlington, Vt., yesterday, the first group of pilots trained by the Civil Aeronautics Administration for commercial service overseas completed their course. Acting C. A. A. Administrator, Charles I. Stanton, announced The announcement did not include the number of pilots completing the course, or specify their foreign assignments. It merely said they would "engage in American transport service abroad."

Proof of Citizenship—Salesmen or others having business with naval establishments, contractors on Government reservations or with defense industries, deliverymen, visitors, and persons seeking employment must have proof of citizenship before being allowed in such places, Navy Security officers announced today.

The rule is one of long standing, the officers added, but is being stressed now because "of many delays occasioned business concerns and others who have failed to provide representatives with necessary identification." The authorities said the best means of identification is a birth certificate, sworn to by a notary, and with a picture of the individual attached.

Regular Veterans Association—This non-profit group, incorporated in 1934, was created to serve all active, retired, disabled, and honorably discharged enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, their widows and dependents.

From the Association's Commander John Woods, of Charlestown, there comes an appeal today for members to sign up for Civilian Defense work. All who have served at any time, during war or peace, in either the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, is eligible to help, says Commander Woods, with whom such persons are urged to communicate.

By a Staff Photographer

Company President Views Work in Field

Proud of the workers in his organization, James W. Hook, President of the United Illuminating Company of New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn., is shown here beside the mural over the fireplace in his office. Depicting the work of service men under trying conditions, the mural was designed and executed by Jirayr H. Zorithian. Two more Zorithian murals are in the customer's lobby of the United Illuminating Building, one representing the development of electricity and the other the development of light.

Green 1, 2, 3, 4 New Terms In Raid Warnings

Use of the new terms Green 1, 2, 3, and 4 in place of the familiar yellow, blue, red, and white warnings in conducting all future tests of Bay State ARP organizations has been announced by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The adoption of the terms is expected to eliminate confusion which has existed in some recent tests conducted by city and town organizations in which ARP officials and wardens have neglected to use the world "practice" in giving telephone messages.

A test conducted in Newton this morning to mobilize at their posts all day-shift wardens—most of them women—disclosed the danger of confusing a test with the real thing. Word that a yellow signal had been flashed spread to surrounding communities, causing the Needham ARP center to call the Newton District Warning Center for information.

Officials of Newton's ARP headquarters said that the word "practice" was used twice in the original call to deputy and village wardens, who in turn call post wardens who notify the wardens. The importance of using the word practice in such tests has been emphasized by ARP officials.

It was reported that the Office of Civilian Defense at Washington is about to approve the "green system" for all practice warnings The system originated in Massachusetts.

Harvard Hears Comet Discovered

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 19 (AP)—Harvard astronomers said recently they had received word from Europe of the discovery of a "rapidly moving object" in the sky—presumably a comet—and they declared the position given placed the object "fairly close, although not dangerously close to the earth."

(An Associated Press dispatch from Helsinki, Finland, earlier quoted an announcement from Turku University Observatory that a staff member had discovered a new comet which was named "1942C").

Harvard declared it received its report by radiogram from a Dr. Lundmark of Lund, Sweden, who relayed a report from Turku of "a rapidly moving object."

The Harvard astronomers said that the reported position is such that if the object is a comet "it will be of special interest because of its fast motion and the fact that it is located directly opposite the sun."

Posting of Draft Lists Awaits Arrival of the Master Sheets

Facing the possibility of call for military service as early as June, several thousand New England men today awaited posting of draft lists by their locals boards which will indicate their relative positions in their own draft areas.

These lists, which give the exact position of the registrants, cannot be compiled, Selective Service officials explained, until the master sheets are received from Washington. It may be a number of days before they arrive and more days will be required by the local boards to prepare the revised lists.

Reason for the major difference between local lists and the master list published yesterday may be explained as follows: Massachusetts, for example, has no draft board with a serial number higher than 2,703. Since the Washington list has 7,000 different serial numbers and order numbers, Bay State boards disregard serial numbers higher than 2,703. Each local board ignores all numbers higher than its top number. Thus a Massachusetts registrant whose serial number was drawn 500th at Washington may find that his local number is much lower.

Washington headquarters of Selective Service has indicated that questionnaires will be sent to the 9,000,000 men registered in this third draft by the middle of May. By that token it is estimated that the first of the new group will receive their calls early in June. It is anticipated that the new group will be kept separate from those remaining from the first two registrations but that it will be called on a ratio basis with those on the earlier lists.

The first wartime draft lottery since 1918 wound up in Washington yesterday morning when an Albany, Ga., bluejacket, Albert Carter, grinning because the long grind was over, drew the last number out of the goldfish bowl used first in World War I.

A quick checkup of the 7,000 numbers which should have appeared showed officials that two were missing. Earlier in the drawing two capsules were taken from the bowl containing the same number—2,885. It came out as the 742nd and 1,638th numbers drawn.

Selective Service officials attributed the latter error to a printer's mistake, ruling that one of the 2,885's should have been 2,385.

After a further conference, it was ruled that number 2,885 would be recorded officially as 1,638th drawn, and 742nd drawn would be ignored. This meant that all the order numbers above 741 would have to be advanced a notch, and it ended with 2,885 being given order number 1,637.

At the close of the drawing, the two missing numbers, 6,342 and 2,069, were tossed into the goldfish bowl, together with 2,385, the number involved in the printer's duplication of 2,885. The three capsules were shuffled and drawn. The result: 6,342 became order number 6,998, serial number 2,069 became order number 6,999, and 2,384 became order number 7,000.

Navy to Guard Waterfront In Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Maine, March 19 (AP)—Strict naval regulations, including plans for construction of seven-foot fences at wharf entrances and stationing of guards, are being formulated for protection of Portland's waterfront against danger of sabotage, officials said today.

Commander Fletcher W. Brown, Captain of the Port, declaring that "security of this port warrants every possible precaution," said "we will try not to interfere with business in any shape or manner, yet there is a big job to be done. This is war and people must expect to be inconvenienced."

Waiting to be completed are rules governing travel on the Casco Bay island steamers.

Commander Brown urged persons traveling regularly to or from the Islands to obtain coast guard identification cards.

"Between the regular commuters and our guards it is conceivable that few, if any, strangers will be aboard these island steamers," he said.

War Industries Cut Relief In Five Connecticut Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 19—Booming war industries have reduced the relief load in Connecticut's five largest cities, including New Haven, 48 per cent in the last year, it is learned here from the State Welfare Commission.

In Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Waterbury, and New Britain borrowings for the care of relief cases were found to be down 37 per cent from a year ago.

These figures are considered to be highly favorable, because they occurred during a period of much conversion in Connecticut industry. Such conversion necessarily implies a certain amount of layoffs while production lines and machinery are changed over.

Bridgeport furnishes an example of this. The number of case loads in that city was up nearly 7 per cent in February over January. When officials probed into the reason for this upturn they found 31 new cases added because of change-overs.

New Haven had 957 cases on the rolls in February, a decline of 4 per cent since January and of 49 per cent since the same month a year ago.

Armed Auxiliary Police Issue Headed for Bushnell Opinion

While Belmont and Needham officials remain steadfast in their refusal to disband armed auxiliary units as ordered by Adjutant General Edgar C. Erickson, Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, is expected to be asked whether the organizations violate the State's militia law.

On the other hand, the Canton Board of Selectmen quickly eliminated the town's auxiliary police defense unit after receiving General Erickson's orders. Other towns ordered to disband such armed units are Arlington, Winchester, Reading and Lexington.

Unless Gov. Leverett Saltonstall orders the armed Belmont Defense Police Corps to disband, the organization will continue to drill and operate fully armed, despite the action of Adjutant General Erickson in ordering the unit to cease functioning, according to J. Watson Flett, chairman of the Belmont Board of Selectmen.

General Erickson contends that the Belmont unit violates the State Militia Law preventing any organization except the State Militia, United States troops, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and veteran organizations from drilling or parading with firearms or wearing uniform similar to military uniforms.

Mr. Flett asserts that the corps members are all special police officers and that the organization has been formed under the statute authorizing mayors and boards of selectmen to appoint and arm police and special police.

Mr. Flett asserted that the organization was formed after Governor Saltonstall called upon local communities to form defense units. He added that "at any moment the Governor gives us orders to disband we will do so. We will not question the order. However, until the Governor tells us to break up we are going to continue to operate."

Meanwhile, the Governor declined to enter the controversy until he confers with General Erickson. The General went to Washington yesterday to obtain arms, ammunition, motor vehicles, gas masks and other equipment for the State Guard. He is expected to return on Friday. Until that time it is expected the Belmont controversy will mark time.

Today, it was learned that state military officials have contested the legality of all auxiliary police units in cities and towns which train with firearms. It has been suggested that the legal technicalities surrounding organization of auxiliary police units may be overcome by swearing in members of such units as members of the State Guard Reserve.

Mr. Flett said that he is ready to appear in court at any time to defend the legality of the Belmont organization.

Textile Men Open Wage Discussions With Union Group

A committee of the Textile Workers Union of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, headed by General President Emil Rieve, and a committee of northern cotton textile manufacturers for whom Robert Amory, President of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, acted as spokesman, will meet in the office of John R. Steelman, Director of the U. S. Division of Conciliation in Washington next Tuesday, March 24, at 10 a. m., in the second step of the union's demand for wage increases.

Math Has Big Part in This War

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 19 (AP)—Mathematics is getting into this war in strange ways.

The war mathematics is not the two plus two kind, but queer-looking signs, figures shaped like tridents, like waves standing on edge, like musical symbols and a mixture of Greek and English letters.

War is using the mathematics of probability, of waves, functions, differentials and tensors.

All of it is entensely practical. News dispatches tell of dud bombs and shells. There are ways and ways to eliminate them from a nation's arsenals, but the quickest one involves mathematics.

Everyone knows that mathematics is used in aiming big guns, but few realize that fast moving targets require mathematics even before the guns are aimed. When blitz machines break down, mathematics enters to explain. When the causes are deep in mystery, mathematics again serves.

It is not possible to inspect each of the millions of parts used in any branch of war, such as the dud shells. Instead the inspector samples a lot of war goods. That is where the probability of mathematics comes in. The laws of probability fix the number of samples, the places to select them from.

When the chances run into millions or billions, as in war sampling, and involve also stresses, tensile strength, vibration, crystalline structure and wave mechanics, a mathematician comes in handy.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology committee for applied mathematics is pioneering some of this war activity. This kind of work got its start in industry where great manufacturing concerns discovered that mathematicians could save them hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

Blackout Test Affects Two States

New England's first interstate blackout will be staged Sunday, March 29, near Portsmouth, N. H., it is announced.

The test will cover 11 cities and towns in Maine and New Hampshire, with the Portsmouth Navy Yard taking part.

Communities participating are these: Kittery, York, and Eliot, Me.; Portsmouth, Exeter, Rye, Hampton, Hampton Falls, Newfields, Stratham, and Seabrook, N. H.

Cambridge Fire Disrupts Traffic

A two-alarm fire of undetermined origin, which apparently started in the basement of the Stadium Hardware Company, 1728 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, early this morning, caused considerable smoke and water damage to six other stores in the business block from 1720 to 1730 Massachusetts Avenue, and disrupted Boston Elevated traffic between Porter Square and Harvard Square for two hours.

The first alarm came at 6:02, followed by the second at 6:37. The fire was confined for the most part to two stores, but smoke and water damage was considerable in all other stores in the block.

Elevated traffic was tied up between 6:05 and 8:03. During that time, inbound cars were turned back to Arlington from Porter Square; outbound were turned back at Peabody Square; and buses were used between the fire and Harvard Square. Cars also were used on a shuttle service between the fire and Porter Square.

No estimate of the damage has been made as yet.

How to Convert Common Flashlight

It's not necessary to buy a fancy blackout flashlight for use in air-raid rehearsals, Maj.-Gen. Daniel Needham of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety indicated today.

Ordinary hand flashlights can be easily converted into suitable blackout instruments, he said. His instructions were as follows:

Cut a piece of opaque cardboard in a circle the size of the flashlight lens. Punch a hole in the dead center an eighth of an inch in diameter. Place the cardboard behind the glass and screw in place. The tiny beam of light which pierces the hole will not be visible outside if the flashlight is always pointed down.

Maine Incomes Pay $8,379,866

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 19 (AP)—Maine's 1941 Federal income tax payment will be $8,379,866, Dr. Clinton A. Clauson, Collector of Internal Revenue, estimated on the basis of returns filed.

Returns were made by 140,000 individuals and corporations, of which there were 75,000 taxable units. The balance of 65,000 was untaxable.

The returns of the previous year aggregated $3,232,330, from 76,000 individuals and corporations.

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Nazis Massing for Drive, Russia Says

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Thursday, March 19

Russian sources report continuing gains in the counteroffensive against the Germans today, but at the same time there has come another note of warning that the invading Nazis soon may be moving again.

The Moscow News, an English-language paper published in Kuibyshev, makes a renewed appeal to the United States and Britain for the opening of a second front against the Nazis.

In urging the United Nations to capitalize on the Red Army's winter gains by simultaneous attacks with all the forces and resources at their command, the Moscow News says:

"Not Hitler but the anti-Hitler front can and must determine the future progress of the war. This cannot be achieved by invocations and inconsequential speculation about the future organization of the world."

The timeliness of the appeal is worth noting.

The Russians may yet force the Nazi war machine back so far that it will be impossible for it to recoil for a major spring offensive, but with each passing day the chances of this happening appear less likely.

The close approach of spring makes the winter pattern of events in Russia stand out clearly. The Germans have been in almost constant retreat since last fall; they have lost approximately one fifth of the territory they gained last year; they have suffered enormous losses in men and matériel; their blitzkrieg has been stopped; they have been badly mauled and humiliated. Yet they still hold the key points they require for a forward plunge when hard earth and warm temperatures give renewed traction to their mechanized equipment.

Leningrad is still besieged.

The Staraya Russa trap is still unclosed.

The Orel-Kursk Front remains unbroken.

Smolensk is still in Nazi hands.

Kharkov and the Kerch Peninsula, while hotly besieged, are still Hitler's.

It must not be forgotten that at no time has the Nazi retreat taken on the aspects of a rout. In the main, the Nazis have fallen back with reasonable order and purpose. Whether Hitler has withdrawn farther than the prepared "defense lines" the German High Command spoke of when the retreat began remains and probably will remain an unanswered question. But it cannot be denied that right now the Germans still possess the necessary "springboards" and organization for a new offensive.

Germans Work Desperately

It is plainly apparent that the Germans have been working desperately at home during the winter to assemble vast new armies and equipment for spring action. Possibly new surprises in technique and matérial also have been devised.

And today further significant news comes from Germany by way of Switzerland.

The Berlin correspondent of the Basel National Zeitung says Hitler has abandoned his lone-wolf role in guiding the German armies and has called back his Generals to help plan the spring attack. All of the leaders who were ousted or resigned after the drive against Moscow failed last December, including Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, are said to have been summoned by the Führer.

According to the National Zeitung's correspondent, the Nazi spring offensive might be expected as soon as Hitler and his generals map out the basic strategy at a series of staff conferences.

Meantime, according to the Associated Press, the Russians are seeking to extract every advantage they can from the apparent lull before the storm, not only in their appeals for a second major front but in relentless attacks all along the 2,000-mile battle line.

The German High Command's communiqué today acknowledged that "heavy defensive fighting" was in progress.

Russians Drive Forward

From Hitler's field headquarters came a bulletin which noted continuing Russian pressure on the Kerch Peninsula, in the Crimea, as well as hard Soviet thrusts in the Donets River sector of the Ukraine, where the Russians batter at the gates of Kharkov.

In the north, Soviet dispatches reported that Russian guerrilla forces had regained control of 6,000 square miles of territory behind the German siege lines around Leningrad and declared they were so strong that the Germans could not enter the region. Although not specifically identified, the section may be a part of the Baltic state of Estonia, which the Germans overran in their drive against Leningrad.

In a special dispatch from Kuibyshev recently John Evans reported that Soviet guerrillas behind the German lines had grown so powerful they might soon be formed into a compact army which could attack the Nazi rear in force.

Christians in Norway Unite Against Anti-Religious Drive

NEW YORK (CBS)—The protest of the Norwegian Bishops against Maj. Vidkun Quisling's Nazi church policy has resulted in the formation of a united front of all Christian denominations in the country, British Broadcasting Corporation reported.

The free churches are collaborating with the Lutheran state church in large meetings, said the radiocast, to condemn the anti-religious campaign of the Quislings and the Germans.

At Trondheim, where on Feb. 1 thousands of churchgoers were barred from the cathderal by Quisling police, state clergy and free church preachers were said to hire the largest cinema every Sunday for a joint service.

Puppet Premier Quisling now threatens that large funds will be withdrawn from the churches and that the churches will be closed. Saboteurs, as the patriotic clergy are reported to be called by the Quislings, are threatened with penal servitude.

An earlier radiocast said that four more Norwegian Bishops were deprived of their title, and that Jews have been forbidden entry to Norway.

One Bishop Persuaded

Quislings in Norway were said to have succeeded in finding one clergyman who was willing to function at the place of one of the Bishops who had resigned. He has been appointed Acting Bishop of Bergen. In a recent speech he contended that the church can be saved only by the Quisling Party.

Meanwhile Radio Moscow quoted a Swedish newspaper recently as saying that Norway was on the verge of famine.

Norwegian soldiers have not received a single gram of butter for many months nor have they seen eggs or milk, the radiocast said.

White flour can be had only by a doctor's prescription, it was stated.

Northern Norway was said to be in particularly hard straits, because of the absence of fuel and because stretches of coast water have been declared "verboten" and fishing has practically stopped.

In southern Norway the situation was reported to be no better. Reports that wild speculation in food products is flourishing throughout the area were circulated. The speculators cater to the Quislingites who receive official sums for their so-called activities.

Fats Have Vanished

Fats were said to have completely disappeared from the home market, for the Germans have requisitioned large quantities, and the Norwegian population was said to be denied even the food products of harsh necessity. Not even herring margarine is to be bought, all the remaining reserves of herring having been shipped to Germany, these reports stated.

A new requisition of food products for the needs of the German Army of Occupation has been announced.

It also has been reported that a few days ago Major Quisling issued orders for the confiscation of all articles made of nonferrous metals for the war needs of the German troops. Copper door handles, faucets, metal rails, etc., have been taken from offices, theaters and private homes.

Norway's food position has deteriorated, the British radio reported yesterday, and the fat ration has been reduced to five ounces a week. The bread and flour ration was said to have been reduced to three pounds a week.

Norse Government Upheld

NEW YORK, March 19 (CBS)—Recognition in effect by a high Swedish court of the Norwegian Government-in-exile was accorded in a decision just laid down by the court.

The decision was made in a sequestration case which has been proceeding for some time in the Supreme Court at Göteborg over 10 Norwegian boats lying in that port. The litigation has been between the British Government and a number of Nazi-dominated Norwegian shipping companies, according to Swedish radio newscast.

The Supreme Court yesterday unanimously declared that the British Government was entitled to immunity rights from the Norwegian shipping companies' application for sequestration. The decision of the lower court, by which Norwegian sequestration of these ships was granted, was therefore overruled, the newscast said.

The reasoning of the Swedish Supreme Court by implication recognizes the sovereignty of the exiled Norwegian Government, the Swedish radio pointed out. The radio went on to explain:

"In its argumentation, the Supreme Court brings out the fact that Swedish law, similar to the laws of Germany, France, Great Britain and the United States, recognizes the principle of right of immunity for a foreign sovereign power. It further states that the ships in May, 1940, were requisitioned by the Norwegian Government and that the execution of this requisitioning took place in Sweden through the signature by the Norwegian consulate of a nationality certificate . . . and through the declaration of the ships' captains that they occupy and hold the ships for the Norwegian Government.

"There is no reason," said the Supreme Court, according to the radio, "why we should disclaim the rights to which the execution of this requisition lawfully entitles."

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British Warns Critical Press

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—Home Secretary Herbert Morrison told the House of Commons today that the Daily Mirror, a tabloid whose editorials generally had been critical of the Government, had been warned that it might be suppressed.

Under defense regulations, any newspaper that systematically published matter calculated to foment opposition to the war effort may be closed down.

A recent Mirror cartoon showing seamen on a torpedoed tanker on a raft bore the caption "Price of Petrol Has Been Raised a Penny." Objections were made that the drawing suggested seamen were risking their lives in order that capital might profit.

The question also was raised whether the cartoon did not act as a conductor of a defeatism and might not discourage seamen from serving their country.

Mr. Morrison said:

"The cartoon in question is only one example, but a particularly evil example, of the policy and methods of a newspaper which is intent on exploiting an appetite for sensation and which, with reckless indifference to the national interest and to their prejudicial effect on the war effort, repeatedly has published scurrilous misrepresentations, distorted and exaggerated statements, and impossible generalizations.

"In the same issue a leading article stated:

"'The accepted tip for army leadership would, in plain words, be this: all who aspire to mislead the other in war should be brass-buttoned boneheads, socially prejudiced, arrogant, and fussy.'

"Reasonable criticism on specific points and persons is one thing," said the spokesman. "General violent denunciation manifestly tending to undermine the Army and depress the whole population is quite another. Such insidious attacks are not be to be excused by calls in other parts of the paper for more vigorous action."

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Airplane Production Faster Day by Day

LOS ANGELES, March 19 (AP)—Senator Mon C. Wallgren (D) of Washington, of the Senate (Truman) committee investigating war production, said in an interview that "after looking into the records we find that the plants are turning out planes faster every day."

"The public should remember," he continued, "that the aviation plants here are more or less assembly plants, buying from more than 4,000 vendors of parts, and when one or more of these vendors cannot deliver, a bottleneck may be created.

"These bottlenecks now are being opened rapidly. The aluminum situation, for instance, is being straightened out, although the size of the program we are starting requires a lot more aluminum."

Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, said he was utterly amazed by the ship construction speed at the California Shipbuilding Corporation yards.

Women on the Job

Associated Press

Women of India on the Alert

Down a ladder this Indian woman, an Air Raid Precaution volunteer, carries her "victim" in preparation for such rescue work in case of air raids over Bombay. A Women's Auxiliary Corps has been formed in India.

Women of India Organize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, March 19—Lady Linlithgow announced at her press conference yesterday the formation of a Women's Auxiliary Corps in India to be constituted immediately, of which she will be the commander-in-chief.

The corps is open to women of any nationality who are British subjects between the ages of 18 and 50. Enlistment is voluntary, but services are full time and paid for the duration of the war.

The service is limited and confined to India. The duties include wireless operators, clerks, storekeepers, dispensers, mess sergeants, ambulance drivers, and others.

The corps will work as a unit of the Army under Army regulations. Lady Linlithgow stressed the comprehensive nature of the scheme, which will give an opportunity for women of all races, castes, and creeds to take an active part in the defense of India.

Green Lights Shine Ahead On Vital Road to Alaska

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—The green lights shone straight ahead today on one of the world's most important highways-to-be as the Canadian and American Governments announced acceptance of final plans for the vital trans-Canadian military road linking the United States and Alaska.

Joining the termini of roads already constructed in Alaska and British Columbia, the highway will strike northwestward from Fort St. John, passing by way of Fort Nelson, Watson Lake, Whitehorse and Boundary, and ending at Big Delta.

Built for the purpose of insuring quick and safe delivery of war material to American land, sea and air bases in Alaska, the highway will lie inland and will be protected by the high and snow-capped mountain ranges which skirt the Northeastern Pacific.

Officers of the United States Army Engineer Corps are already on the spot surveying the route.

U. S. P. R. A. to Build

In its statement on the American-Canadian agreement, the Department of State declared that the highway would be built and paid for by the United States Public Roads Administration, which would award contracts "with a view to insuring the execution of all contracts in the shortest possible time without regard to whether the contractors are Canadian or American."

Among the provisions of the agreement are those providing that:

1. The United States will maintain the highway until termination of the present war and for six months thereafter unless the Canadian Government prefers to assume maintenance responsibility for the Canadian section at an earlier date.

2. The Canadian part of the highway shall, at the end of the war, become "in all respects an integral part of the Canadian highway system, subject to the understanding that there shall at no time be imposed any discriminatory conditions in relation to the use of the road as between Canadian and United States civilian traffic."

3. Canada will acquire the rights-of-way for the road, waive import and transit duties on shipments to Alaska from the United States, waive import duties, sales taxes and license fees on equipment and supplies used for the road's construction, remit income tax of persons building the road, facilitate the entry of Americans working on the road and permit the builders to use local timber, gravel and rock subject to local laws.

According to the State Department, the proposed construction was first broached to Ottawa by Washington on Feb. 13, 1942, and was immediately accepted, the first American Engineer Corps officers arriving in the Canadian Capital on Feb. 16.

"The Canadian Government suggested that the question of the construction of this military highway be referred to the permanent joint board on defense—United States and Canada, and that board submitted a recommendation to the two Governments on Feb. 26. On March 6 the Canadian Government announced its approval of the recommendation of the permanent joint board on defense and its acceptance of the offer of the Government of the United States to construct this military highway," the State Department said.

Immediate Acceptance

"The detailed surveys which are being conducted by the United States Army Engineers troops are actively under way."

Military men have long called the road indispensable for the adequate provisioning of Alaskan bases, since the present route is entirely by sea and therefore exposed to Japanese attack.

A bill was introduced in the House today by Representative Melvin J. Mass (R) of Minnesota for establishment of a Women's Auxiliary Corps for the Navy.

Differing somewhat from the Army setup, the naval auxiliary would have "full military status with complete equality with men in the grades, ratings, ranks, pay and promotion." They would perform every kind of duty ashore except actual combat duty.

There is now a bill before Congress, introduced by Alaskan Delegate Anthony J. Dimond, authorizing the President to spend $25,000,000 in any way he sees fit for the construction of transportation facilities between the United States and Alaska.

Poles Expose Nazi Brutality

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—A story of the systematic enslavement of Poland by German invasion forces is told in the Polish White Book—German Occupation of Poland, just released for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Polish Government in Exile.

In charging atrocities to the Germans, the paper lists names, dates, official documents, copies of police posters and secret circulars. The paper is an extract of a note addressed to allied and neutral powers.

The Polish Information Center, describing the book, said:

"We are told how 200,000 people were murdered in cold blood, how 1,000,000 others were driven from their homes . . . many instances of collective rape are reported . . . countless young women, ordered to report for agricultural work, were sent to brothels in Germany.

"Here is revealed the fate that awaits Hitler's victims," the Information Center said, "the methodical sapping of the physical strength of the people accompanied by the deliberate abasement of their morals through alcoholism, debauchery and gambling."

Another section dealt with German economic decrees such as "maximum exploitation of the forests without taking into account the need of replanting," and the feeding of that part of the population engaged in war work for Germany "even though . . . the rest of the population has to be content with a minimum of food."

Aid for Greeks Urged as Needs Grow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, March 19—A new significance will attach to the commemoration by Greeks this month of the day in 1821 when Bishop Patras Germanes hoisted the flag of Greek independence over the Santa Laura Monastery at Calavryta. This act on March 25 was the beginning of the Greek revolution and war of independence which led to the recognition of Greece as an independent state by Ambassadors conference in London in 1830.

For most Greeks it will serve as a reminder that what was done once can be done again. For Greeks under the Italians are suffering as much if not more than was ever suffered at the hands of the Ottoman Turks.

In Greece today, according to International Red Cross sources here, more than 2,000 fatalities are being recorded daily in the cities of Athens and Piraeus alone.

Of every ten children born, only one survives more than four weeks, it is asserted.

Immediate Aid Needed

Moreover, in the view of members of the International Red Cross who visited Greece, conditions are so bad for the entire population, which a year ago consisted of some 8,000,000 persons, that unless immediate succor is made available the entire population faces the gravest consequences.

[The gravity of conditions in Greece were substantiated by U. S. Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles Feb. 5 when he declared that famine in the Axis-occupied country had become "utterly appalling." He said he had been at that time receiving particularly alarming reports of constantly increasing infant mortality among the undernourished population.]

Present prices in Greece as given this correspondent by the highest authority here tell their own story. For instance, dry beans cost $70 a kilogram (2.2 pounds). Rice costs $10 a kilo, fish $10 a kilo, olive oil $40 a demilitre (about a pint). Potatoes are $3 a kilo.

No Meat Available

Since the supply of dogs, cats, and horses is already practically all consumed, meat is unobtainable. A man's suit costs 50,000 drachmas, which is equivalent, at the minimum, of $450.

Nominally, each civilian is entitled to 50 grams (about 2 oz.) of bread daily, but this is often not obtainable. In order to save the Greek people from further sacrifice, a number of British and New Zealand troops, who formerly found shelter in the Greek hills, have made an astonishing journey and joined Gen. Draja Mihailovitch's army of guerillas in Yugoslavia.

The present position of hospitals is that they are only accepting patients who can bring food and even medical supplies. The occasional ship which is arriving from Sweden or Turkey is totally insufficient.

As confirmed by the Greek Government-in-exile in London to the Interallied Commission, an appalling series of atrocities in Northern Greece added to the sufferings of a people who with supreme courage have defied the Axis for six months. There is no doubt that Greece today is enduring suffering unheard of in the history of mankind, yet the Greek merchant navy is presently engaged in the Atlantic in helping to bring food to Britain.

Belgian Production Slumps Under Weight of Nazi Taxes

NEW YORK, March 19 (CBS)—It is reported in London that people in Occupied Belgium have been forbidden access to the North Sea coastline, the British Radio said yesterday.

BBC said that fishermen and others who have to enter the prohibited area must ask for a permit from the Germans. These permits are valid for only one day.

By Pieter V. Amen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—The Nazis have made little headway in their efforts to impose corporate control on the three main branches of Belgium's economy—industry, commerce, and agriculture. Latest advices from Belgian sources indicate that conditions are growing steadily worse.

Wheat and rye production has dropped from 900,000 tons a year to 450,000 tons. Imports which normally amounted to 370,000 tons a year have ceased and the present production of bread grain is only one third of requirements. Potatoes, plentiful in former years, have grown so scarce that at least 3,000,000 of Belgium's 8,000,000 inhabitants are unable to get any.

The Nazis have made membership in the national corporations compulsory and it involves the payment of considerable fees. Merchants must pay from 200 to 750 francs, according to the size of their firms, while the subscription of farmers is fixed at 45 francs per hectar (2½ acres equal one hectar). The whole scheme amounts to little else than the levying of a supplementary tax. The measure strikes the Belgians very hard as the total of taxes imposed upon them rose by more than 50 per cent since the beginning of the Nazi occupation.

Seizure of Property

Hand in hand with the attempt to seize Belgian property and profits by means of taxation goes the buying up of enterprises. German banks have established agencies all over the country and every conceivable pressure is brought to bear upon industrialists and merchants to make them transact business through Nazi-supervised channels. If they refuse, they run the risk of being arrested on suspicion of sabotage, and a German or Flemish Nazi takes over.

However, even if Belgian businessmen do collaborate willingly with the German institutes, the banks, by some pretext or other, soon lay claim on part of their client's working capital or stock. Economic considerations are paramount in most cases when hostages are taken. The Nazis want to indemnify their disabled soldiers, and it is the cheapest and simplest expedient to give them the jobs of stubborn Belgian patriots. If the original holder of the job does not return from prison, the usurper may regard the position as a permanent one. Frequently, the original holders do not return.

Meanwhile, farmers complain that fruit is being stolen from their fields but, in spite of these losses, they are under compulsion to deliver to the authorities a quantity fixed beforehand. If they fall short of that amount by more than 10 per cent, their entire stock of potatoes is taken from them, including such qantities as they were allowed for their own families.

Ration cards are a permanent source of irritation and disappointment. Not only in potatoes is there a marked discrepancy between the allowed and the available food. Frequently a whole month passes during which not a piece of meat is to be had at the market. Live stock is steadily declining. The number of hens dropped from 12 millions in May, 1940 to 3 millions in last February. Accordingly, eggs have become scarce. There is virtually no butter or margarine and hardly any other fat stuff. As a bread spread people use a mixture of brown sugar and hops cooked with baking powder. Bread is made from a flour "stretched" by potatoes and other ingredients. It is damp, looks unsavory and is more or less regarded as indigestible.

The nutritive value of the present Belgian diet equals 1,000 calories a day, instead of 2,400 calories generally considered a minimum requirement. For the last four months of 1941 adolescents, who normally should put on weight, lost an average of from 11 to 13 pounds, while the corresponding loss for adults amounted to as much as 44 pounds. The Belgian birthrate shows a rapid decline. It dropped during 1940 by 12½ per cent and during the first three months of 1941 by 33⅓ per cent.

The desolate aspects are not at all restricted to Belgian agriculture and food supply. Traffic and transportation are disorganized and, in some instances, at a standstill. Bus services were withdrawn because of scarcity of gas and coal. Railways are overtaxed and unable to keep their schedule. Breakdowns and accidents become more and more frequent. No other means of transportation is available, since the Nazis seized all the horses.

Coal Mining Hampered

The work in the coal pits is hampered because of lack of wood for pit props and shortage of oil for the machinery. Here, too, accidents are common. The output of the Belgian coal mines is shipped to Italy and Switzerland. Belgian factories are unable to feed their furnaces, and have to close down sometimes for weeks on end. As a matter of course there is no coal available for domestic purposes. People freeze in their homes, even in Liége where they live a few minutes' walk from the coal mines.

The basic industries are working at about a third of normal. In the textile industry, output of cotton cloth fell from 450,000 tons in 1938 to 125,000 tons in 1941. Production of wool fell from 125,000 tons to 60,000, and that of jute from 250,000 to 40,000.

The manufacture of soap has been cut by 70 per cent. The manufacture of coal sacks has been prohibited. The same applies to printed matter for public announcements and advertising. The only newspaper which has not cut but increased its size is the Official Gazette. It is called upon to publish all the decrees and regulations issued by the Nazi authorities, and reached in 1941 a record volume of 8,000 pages. This is the only case to become known in which today's Belgium surpassed its achievements of pre-Nazi days.

Guerrilla Fights Kill 195 in Serbia, The Germans Say

BERN, Switzerland, March 18, Delayed, (AP)—German news dispatches reported today that 195 persons had been killed in recent guerrilla fighting in the southern part of Axis-occupied Serbia.

In addition to 440 Serbian "rebels" previously reported killed in fierce fighting at Toplica, 116 later were slain and eight more were captured and shot, DNB said. Seven Serg police were said to have been killed and eight wounded.

The Europa Press said 52 were killed near Nisch, and eight more were reported slain and four executed in another locality.

Among those listed as killed at Toplica was one of the leaders of a Serb "self-protection unit," described as a former Colonel in the Yugoslav Army.

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Australians Question Canada

SYDNEY, Australia, March 19 (AP)—The Sydney Daily Telegraph, in an editorial based on Canada's exports of arms and other goods during February, pointed out that Great Britain received 67 times more than Australia and said that although the British figures included foodstuffs they were nonetheless "staggering."

"In arms alone Egypt received 10 times more than Australia," said the editorial.

". . . Nobody has suggested that Australia should be given priority . . . but the flow of production should be dictated by the urgency of the situation in the various war theatres . . .

"Those who disposed of the Empire's production should realize our hands are also full. A London Times statement that the Pacific battle is a race between American reinforcements to Australia and the Japanese advance ignores the fact that Canada is also a Pacific country. Australians simply won't understand why a Pacific country and a sister dominion should be sending 19 times more war material to Egypt than to Australia.

"You would imagine that Canada would put first things first. The United States is wholeheartedly committed to making Australia a major base for operations against Japan. She is doing so because she knows the west coast of America would be wide open to attack if Australia fell. The west coast means Canada.

"Australia's defeat would mean the end of the British Empire in the Pacific. That is why Canada's export figures for February don't make sense."

[Canada's output of war material to Allied nations is allocated by Britain, Munitions Minister C. D. Howe stated in Ottawa yesterday.]

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

500 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

Britain Strengthens Ties to Australia

Naming Casey Minister of State in Middle East is expected to bridge growing gap.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The appointment of Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to Washington, to membership in the British Government as Minister of State in the Middle East, strengthens the Dominion's ties with the Mother Country at a moment when circumstances are compelling Australia to find its security almost entirely in a close relationship with the United States.

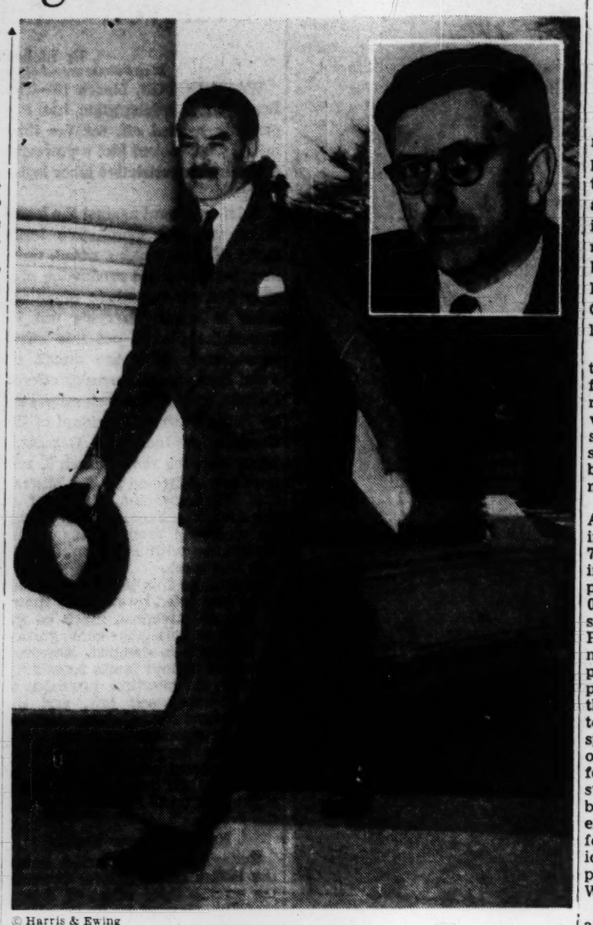
The immense distance between Australia and its center of protection in Britain—with the single precarious stronghold of Singapore commanding the gateway between them—had prompted the Dominion Government during the last few years to draw closer to the great republic across the Pacific. Today an important military and economic mission, headed by Dr. H. V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, has brought about the most important direct relationship ever established between the two countries.

In March, 1940, Mr. Casey was sent to Washington as first Australian Minister to the United States, making the Australia-American relations direct, instead of through the British Embassy in Washington. Four months later, Clarence E. Gauss was instructed to go to Canberra as America's Minister and the Department of State set about building a $100,000 legation in the Australian Capital. Soon afterwards Army and Navy attachés were exchanged between the two countries.

When Mr. Gauss's successor, Nelson T. Johnson, went to Australia last September, he was accompanied by a large group of attachés and observers from the different American services, while a leading Australian economist, J. B. Brigden, Secretary of the Commonwealth Munitions Department, was sent as economic adviser to the Legation in Washington.

At the same time, an influential movement in the Dominion, known as the Australian-American Co-operation Movement, launched last fall, began to explore means of closer co-operation between the two nations.

The strengthening of ties with America, which have been closer than ever since the fall of Singapore and the loss of the Dutch East Indies left the United States the only immediate source of help, has been exemplified in Australia's warm welcome to American troops and to an American commander who will take over command of the Australian forces. But that this reorientation on the part of the Dominion does not imply the loosening of ties with the Mother Country has been made amply clear. When Prime Minister John Curtin last December stated in an article that Australia must look to America for protection, the outcry that was raised by those who thought that Mr. Curtin implied a swing away from Britain quickly brought reassurances from Mr. Curtin and members of his Government that, regardless of new ties made necessary for protective purposes, loyalty to the British Commonwealth of Nations remained as solid as ever.



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Richard G. Casey

Shown as he left the White House recently. Mr. Casey, Australian Minister to Washington, has been appointed to membership in the British Government as Minister of State in the Middle East. Inset: Dr. H. V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, who heads a military and economic mission to the United States.

Casey Going to Cairo

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—Mr. Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to Washington, will become Minister of State in the Middle East representing the British War Cabinet, the first appointment of a Dominion statesman as a member of the Government of the United Kingdom.

This unusual recognition not only of Australia's own critical role in the war but of the right of all the dominions to direct participation in the War Cabinet was announced by an official spokesman today.

During the first World War, David Lloyd George was assisted as Prime Minister by an Imperial War Cabinet, but no dominion representative became a member of the Government itself.

The spokesman said Mr. Casey would conclude his affairs at Washington, including conferences with recently arrived Australian representatives, then come to London for consultation before going to Cairo.

There his job will be one of coordinating all the Middle East war efforts aside from actual military operations.

Although dominions have been called upon to make contributions of men and materials and have been consulted on conduct of the war, the War Cabinet of the United Kingdom hitherto has been for all practical purposes supreme in the direction of strategy.

The spokesman said Mr. Casey "will be a member of the United Kingdom War Cabinet for all purposes, although his duties will lie outside this country."

It would be possible to make the Australian a member either of the House of Commons or the House of Lords, he added, but there was precedent for subjects of the King holding office in wartime without belonging to either House.

Since Mr. Casey was given a job not concerned directly with Australia's war effort, observers saw this as an indication that the dominions will have the right to a voice in all theaters where the United Nations are fighting.

Evatt Reaches U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19 (AP)—Dr. Herbert Vere Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, arrived here today with an important mission working for close co-operation between Canberra and Washington in the war effort. Dr. Evatt was accompanied by Arthur S. V. Smith, Secretary of the Department of Supply, and William Sydney Robinson, adviser to the Australian Government on supplies of raw materials and munitions.

Members of the mission will go on to London after their conversations in Washington.

Dr. Evatt, who was accompanied by his American-born wife, said he had come to the United States to seek the advice of President Roosevelt in the Allied war effort.

"At this hour of supreme crisis the Australian mission of which I am the leader," explained Dr. Evatt, "has come here to seek the counsel of the President and his advisers. It is proceeding immediately to Washington with this end in view."

Dr. Evatt said "recent announcements by John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, show how greatly President Roosevelt's action in making these appointments (of General MacArthur and General Brett) is appreciated by both the Government and the people of Australia. General Brett's very considerable knowledge of the position in Australia and New Zealand will be of great assistance to General MacArthur.

"The appointments provide conclusive evidence of increasing co-operation in the Pacific between the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and the Netherlands Indies. They also evince a determination to translate into action the principles of offensive strategy already proclaimed by the leaders of the democratic countries."

Fraser River Fish Ladders Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The Canadian and United States Governments will probably be asked soon to finance the construction of fish ladders on the Fraser River to rehabilitate the famous Sockeye Salmon Run.

Inasmuch as the fishermen of British Columbia and the State of Washington share in the resources of the river it is expected that the two nations will share equally in the cost of the project, which would be similar in general plan and effect to the series of fish ladders established on the Columbia River some years ago.

The device would be an attempt to give the fish passage up the river to the spawning grounds after making their way in from the Pacific. During the past year the river near the so-called Hell's Gate canyon was seriously obstructed by rock slides and the salmon milled around in the shallows for days, unable to ascend.

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British Public Demands Nation Shift to Attack

By Argus
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The remarkable change of morale that has come over the Allied peoples through the arrival in Australia of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and a number of American troops is closely related with the parliamentary upheaval in Britain which brought Sir Stafford Cripps, a leading exponent of attack, into a Cabinet pledged to a policy of prolonged defense.

There is every indication that the United Nations are being forced to make hurried, not to say revolutionary, changes in their war plans. Indeed, so critical is the situation, that the question is not so much whether the changes shall be made as whether they can be made in time.

In view of the present state of American war effort, with tanks to increase from 45,000 this year to 75,000 next; planes correspondingly from 60,000 to 125,000; shipping from 8,000,000 tons to 10,000,000, and so on, Winston Churchill seemed amply justified in telling Parliament in August, 1940: "We must resolutely and methodically prepare ourselves for the campaigns of 1941 and 1942"; and in the following November: "We have to look a long way ahead in this sphere of war. We have to think of the years 1943 and 1944." His foresight at that time seemed strangely accurate. It appeared to be further justified by the experience of World War I, when reinforcements coming in from America in 1918 gave the necessary preponderance for an attack on the Western Front.

And yet, after 18 months of strict adhesion to this policy, events are beginning to show that somehow it has miscarried.

When, on the day that Singapore surrendered, Mr. Churchill explained, as he frequently had done before, that wait-and-defend meant preliminary hard knocks—"All I have to offer is hard, adverse war for many months ahead . . . many misfortunes, severe torturing losses, remorseless and gnawing anxieties lie before us"—then among the public there came a change of heart. The suspicion, which today seems a certainty, arose that something was amiss with wait-and-defend.

Stoicism or Defeatism?

What Mr. Churchill no doubt intended to be grim stoicism seemed mere defeatism to many British, Australians, Dutch, and others who were far more inclined to strike at once than to take the blows lying down. In any event, these people have felt that the sorry record of Bengasi, Hong Kong, Malaya, Java, and Rangoon makes waiting too disastrous. Hard knocks of such an alarming size have seemed to them too much like draining off the strength that was being held for the ultimate offensive.

In an outspoken demand for a change of strategy, a leading British Conservative paper, the Observer, said: "The overwhelming production of 1943 is music of the future. Thos whom it lulls like siren-songs should put wax in their ears like Ulysses . . the issue of the whole struggle might be determined not by the forces contemplated for 1943 but by the forces which the Eiglish-speaking powers can make available during the next six months."

However successful the waiting policy may have been in 1918—and many, including Mr. Churchill himself at that time thought other means might have brought a quicker end to the war—the same success did not seem to be forthcoming today. The sudden wiping out of the British and Dutch empires in the Far East within three months appeared to prove that the reduction of the whole war to a set of rigid, unchangebale rules was unworkable and that a more speedily adjustable program must be divised.

Rigidity, moreover, has played havoc with British morale. A morale that a quarter of a century ago stood up bravely to four years of constant hammering on the Western Front, has suffered from the lulling, Maginot-like effects of a struggle deferred until another year. Throughout the ordeal of the Battle of Britain in the fall of 1940, the British people, with the indomitable Mr. Churchill at their head, sustained all the strafing and maintained the tightly screwed-up pressure of production without complaint.

Pressure Has Abated

For the last eight months or more the pressure has abated. The orders are to wait-and-defend. An expeditionary force of a million and a half and some hundreds of thousands of civil defense workers have found time heavy on their hands; production has lagged; the people are in serious need of what the London Economist terms "an inspiring faith to carry them through." The waiting and defending, while key bases of the outlying empire are being lost one by one for want of sufficent men and material, has brought a sense of frustration far different from the stoicism that Mr. Churchill presumably expected he had at his command .

So there has come from all parties the cry for a new policy.

Apart from public opinion, the most insistant call for a change of strategy has come from Russia. The ban placed by wait-and-defend or immediate Western Front co-operation with Russia, in what seemed a heaven-sent opportunity to achieve the rout of the Nazi Army with only a fraction of the forces that may be needed in 1943 or 1944, has placed the Government in a difficult situation. By the wait-and-defend program heaven-sent opportunities, unless they arrive in 1943, must be passed by. Unhappily the effect of this negative attitude upon the Russians—who do not regard supplies of British tanks and Royal Air Force bombings of Germany an adequate substitute—is disquieting.

In the cause of effective co-operation and mutual confidence, the British Government has been under the necessity of removing from the Russian mind the impression—in Mr. Chamberlain's day not unfounded—that influential elements among British Conservatives were trying to turn the war into a struggle between Germany and Russia, which would leave Britain in a dominating position at the end. That Britain's reductance to attack should run the risk of so serious a misinterpretation by the Russians opens up complications, both now and in the ensuing peace, that scarcely can be smoothed over otherwise than by a change from the policy of defense.

Case of Conquered Peoples

Another quarter in which such a change would be unqualifiedly welcomed is the nations under German domination.

If these millions of Europeans are to be considered as an integral part of the Allied offensive, then it is obvious that their strategic value declines rapidly with each succeeding year under the Nazi heel. Each year weakens their resistance, decreases their food supplies, brings more tens of thousands to the point of starvation, increases the dislocation of their economic structure, increases the risk of discovery of their preparations for revolt, and sends more of their courageous leaders to execution and jail. That great military asset of the United Nations—the revolt of the enslaved—may be worth more than many shiploads of American matériel that have to cross the U-boat-ridden ocean.

In the light of events of the past three months, it cannot be doubted that the Dutch, expecting an attack on Java, and the Australians, anticipating a Japanese attempt at invasion, would have been more heartened in face of imminent peril by a stirring call to attack than by warnings to expect "many misfortunes" and "severe torturing losses" as part of the wait-and-defend policy. Neither Dutch nor Australians at the time had any thought but of successful defense. Their rejoinder was redoubled demands for a policy of attack.

Indeed, if the English-speaking nations are to regain their normal prestige and leadership, it is becoming increasing imperative to stir from the negative defense attitude, which has allowed the more dynamic policy of Russia and even of China to assume a degree of leadership unknown in modern history. The rising prestige of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek with his definite plans for mobilizing India against the Axis and his clear insight into the strategy of the Far East, comes as a new element and a warning in the world's political structure.

It is true that to make over British policy is a herculean task. The lines are all laid out for wait-and-defend. They involve the vast, world-wide naval blockade and the protecting of world supply lines that keeps Britain's Navy dispersed in all the oceans. They involve an expeditionary land army of 1,500,000 held in Britain, another force of 750,000 or so held in the Middle East, and other units distributed throughout the Far East. They also involve the gradual building of great American supply bases at various points, not only Australia, but Northern Ireland, Eritrea, and elsewhere, which are still presumably in a rudimentary stage, only intended to attain their full complement by the time of the offensive.

Hitler Will Not Wait

To make over this great structure at a few weeks notice is no light task. But, as Mr. Litvinoff warned in his speech of March 16, Hitler will not wait for the great Allied preponderance of 1943. Indeed the inroads of Nazi U-boats into Allied shipping are making the prospect of 1943 doubly uncertain. The advantage to be gained by all possible means to disperse the Axis forces by local attacks in force at points in their territory today becomes increasingly obvious.

It is necessarily far more difficult for Britain, with its heavy commitments in so many parts of the world, to change its plans than for America which is at a far earlier stage and less involved stage of the conflict. Nevertheless, the whole course of the war may well depend on how Mr. Churchill's military advisers can remake plans on a world-wide scale to meet what is expected to be the great test of the war in 1942.

Good Will Pact Signed With Chungking by Iraq

NEW YORK, March 19 (CBS)—The signing of a China-Iraq good will treaty on March 16 was announced in a Chinese-language radiocast from Chungking.

Volcanoes Build New Guinea Mountains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RABAUL, Australian New Guinea—Here in this tropic city, former capital of the islands that today are meeting the full force of Japanese invasion, the traveler can see a novel sight—two volcanoes not yet five years old.

These are Matupi and Vulcan, twin guardians of the city, both of which were created in the eruption of May, 1937.

Before that eruption Vulcan Island, about 6,000 feet long and half as wide, had been flat and featureless since 1878 when another eruption first shot it to the surface of the harbor. Today its rugged shape, 760 feet high and a mile wide at its base is an eye-filling sight. The same eruption made Matupi. It made it over, to be accurate, for the disturbance which shot Vulcan Island to the surface also resulted in the creation of a 700-foot-high crater for Matupi and the latest upset provided it with a newer one.

Matupi stands beside the entrance to Rabaul's Simpson harbor and its steaming crater and smaller vents near sea-level inevitably draw comment from new arrivals. Eloquent of its newness has been its barren slope absolutely free of trees and grasses and swept clean by a thick layer of pumice, mud and ash.

These volcanoes are visible evidence that New Guinea has other links with Japan besides those which may exist in the minds of the southward-looking leaders of Nippon. For the so-called Pacific rim, the weakness in the earth's crust which begins at Japan finds its way here, and there are smoking mountains round about to bear that testimony.

Matupi is perhaps a unique volcano, for its creation was unattended by any fatalities, though the seismic upthrust which made it occurred in a populous area. In the case of Vulcan, however, 500 natives who lived in villages which lay in the path of the volcano's outpourings perished. The noise of the detonations which followed was audible 100 miles away.

There is an odd sight at the foot of Vulcan today. At first signs of the original eruption the captain of the steamer Durour decided to beach her on Vulcan Island. Today the remains of the ship lie several hundred yards from the shoreline.

A sharp climb up Matupi reveals a deep crater descending almost to sea level and holding a boiling pool from which steam escapes with a terrific roar. There are huge fissures in the walls of the crater and also in the outer slopes which give an indication of continuing activity. The numerous steam-emitting vents on the outer slopes and two large blowholes a few hundred yards from the main crater, from which noxious gasses are said to ascend in times of eruption, complete the picture.

Steam rises even at the water's edge, and dwellers here say the sea is hot enough to steam at several spots around the volcano.

A number of places around here show thermal activity, and there are various old craters from which wisps of smoke ascend. Eruptions never come without warning here, however; there are earth rumblings, prolonged tremors, and submarine disturbances before trouble flares up. Geologists claim they can always diagnose a major disturbance on the way.

While the new volcanoes have ravaged the earth in some places they have built it up in others. A mile from Vulcan's crater, new land has appeared out of the harbor, and four miles away a large deposit of mud and ash fell on the north coast. The intervening years, the sun and the rain, have clothed these spots with a growth of trees and shrubs more that 20 feet high.

Australia Takes Over

CANBERRA, Australia, March 19—The Australian Government is pushing ahead with its plans for exercising complete control over employers and employees in essential industries.

Neither an employer nor an employee may absent himself from work without danger of action by the Government. All persons employed in essential war industries are exempt from military service, but the Government has taken the power immediately to cancel the exemption wherever an individual absents himself from work in which he is engaged.

Reduction in Earnings

Thus an absentee faces an immediate drafting into Home Defense forces with a consequent heavy reduction from civilian earnings to Army pay. The Government has followed up the states' licensing reforms which restrict bulk sales by hotels and breweries by an order cutting down the production of beer in Australia by one third.

Even those engaged in the liquor trade admit that this reduction in consumption is necessary in order that full war effort may be achieved.

Meanwhile Army Minister Francis Forde has announced that war on Australian soil is to be expected. Many indications of preparations being made are those to meet the danger of glass shattering as a result of bombings. All large department stores are removing or barricading plate-glass windows. Sandbagged barricades are springing up everywhere to give the people warning that Australia now is indeed in the front line battle for democracy.

Britain Apologizes For Bombing Milas; Pilots Off Course

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—The British Foreign Office reported last night it had expressed regret to the Turkish Government for accidental bombing of the Turkish town of Milas March 15 by the Royal Air Force.

Some pilots participating in a night raid on the Italian island of Rhodes got off course and bombed Milas in error, the Foreign Office said.

Turkish accounts said two persons were killed and one wounded by 15 bombs dropped on the town from three planes.

England, Scotland Have Big Blizzard

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—The most severe blizzard in 60 years swept northeast England and Eastern Scotland March 5 and 6 in a stormy climax to the heaviest winter in memory.

Announcement of the storm was permitted today by authorities who keep England's day-to-day weather a wartime secret.

Extreme cold lasted for more than two months and gave way finally to heavy rain March 8. Some roads had been impassable for nine weeks and mail was delivered by horseback in part of Scotland.

Chile Seen Warring Soon With Axis on U. S. Side

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—Chilean Air Commodore Alfredo Pugo, who arrived in New York yesterday on a ship from South America, expressed the opinion that Chile would "not stay neutral very much longer" but would "come into the war on the side of America."

Señor Puga, said he was on an official mission to discuss armaments for Chile's defense. He said his country had many pilots but few planes and little equipment.

The Commodore was air attaché to the Chilean Embassy in Washington three years ago.

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'$1-a-Year Men' Accused Of Retarding War Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—Robert R. Guthrie, who with two assistants resigned from the War Production Board March 14, charged before a House Military Affairs Subcommittee today that dollar-a-year men with business connections in the WPB are retarding war conversion.

He charged that these men are putting the needs of their civilian industries ahead of military needs. In a quiet voice he cited repeated alleged instances of such practice in the conversion of radio, refrigerator, wool, cotton, duck, and nylon industries.

He charged that opposition to conversion efforts in the wool section amounted to insubordination by wool executives serving the Government on a dollar-a-year basis.

The House Subcommittee listened to Mr. Guthrie's charges with deep attention. His allegations open up what is certain to be one of the most thorough-going investigations of the whole broad WPB setup, with its present emphasis on executives loaned and paid by private business, which is defended by Donald M. Nelson.

Can't Serve Two Masters

Mr. Guthrie attacked "the system of putting governmental responsibility in the hands of men who retain active or dormant personal responsibilities to those industries which will be hurt by their official decisions. It is difficult for the best of men to serve two masters."

Opposition of the electric industry's dollar-a-year men in the WPB delayed shutting down radio and refrigerator civilian industries, despite their use of aluminum needed for war, Mr. Guthrie charged.

As Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches, Mr. Guthrie said he came in contact with Philip Reed, the head of the Bureau, who is Chairman of the Board of General Electric Co., manufacturers of radio and refrigerators. Mr. Guthrie ordered aluminum for civilian radio sets to cease shortly thereafter. His order was not approved, so that some aluminum was given out in March, and production of sets will continue till April 22.

Issue of Refrigerators

Mr. Guthrie charged efforts to shut down manufacture of refrigerators were similarly impeded. Mr. Reed introduced Thomas Evans, commercial refrigerator manufacturer, who offered a plan to continue civilian manufacture into the summer. WPB representatives of labor, civilian supply, and Mr. Guthrie overruled Mr. Evans, however, and ordered shut down March 31. Mr. Reed, Mr. Guthrie testified, reopened the hearing, however. The second effort to continue the industry brought a protest from Leon Henderson, price control head. The ultimate arrangement put the shutdown date at April 30.

As a result of disagreements with Mr. Reed, Mr. Guthrie's connection with the Bureau of Industry Branches was terminated, and he continued as Chief of the Textile Branch.

Chief of the wool section is Kenneth Marriner, wool top manufacturer of Boston, acting as dollar-a-year man, Mr. Guthrie explained. Adviser of the section is A. J. Rice, dollar-a-year man loaned by A. D. Julliard Co., cotton and wool manufacturer. Mr. Guthrie said he sought a conservation order curtailing use of civilian wool, but Mr. Rice recommended against such an order, "even after Pearl Harbor."

Over the "strenuous opposition" of Mr. Marriner and Mr. Rice, Mr. Guthrie said, his order limiting total consumption of wool by any mill to 80 per cent of previous use was put into effect for the first quarter of 1942. The order was backed, he said, by the Division of Civilian Supply, the Labor Division, and the Conservation Division.

Opposition reached such a pitch, he said, that he withheld personal efforts to get further conservation orders for the second quarter which would have required mandatory blending of fabrics. The Labor Division was not satisfied and successfully insisted upon a mandatory blending order. This however, Mr. Guthrie charged, resulted in "insubordination" by textile dollar-a-year men in the division. He charged that Mr. Marriner has failed to carry out the "clear instruction" given in a commitment by superiors on the subject.

Orders "Evaded"

Mr. Guthrie charged that his orders to convert the cotton duck industry have been "evaded" by the textile consultant on the subject, a "dollar-a-year man loaned by Wellington Sears & Co., which is a large duck manufacturer." He reported much the same difficulty in connection with the cotton trade where the head is "a dollar-a-year man loaned by the Catlin Farish Company."

Mr. Guthrie testified that total United States nylon production is now going into parachute yarn, with the exception of 2 per cent used for toothbrushes. He recounted unavailing efforts, allegedly resisted by dollar-a-year industry representatives in WPB, to stop production of nylon for hosiery and to pile up nylon in anticipation of military needs. Despite his efforts, nylon conversion was not completed till Feb. 1.

"This was a typical failure to plan production in advance of requirements," the witness said, "or to make decisions contrary to the interests of civilian industries well before the need for doing so attained maximum urgency."

Mr. Guthrie attributed the decision to split up his division to the hostility he had created. Mr. Guthrie resigned a week later after carrying an appeal to Mr. Nelson, WPB head.

Mr. Guthrie quoted Mr. Nelson as saying "he would have to uphold the action of his bureau chiefs."

Mr. Nelson gave his appeal only cursory attention, Mr. Guthrie said.

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Wonders of Research: Soybean Marches On

Fiber with characteristics of wool developed in amazing uses found for Ford's 'pet.'

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Henry Ford turned the lowly soybean over to his research department he started something. First his workers found that the bean was useful in the paint industry; then its meal was used for making plastic steering wheels. Now comes the announcement that this wonder bean is furnishing protein which is being converted into fiber having the characteristics of wool.

Those who know about the versatility of the soybean are not surprised, for recently this staple food in the Oriental diet has been found by agricultural, industrial and commercial sciences to be of incalculable value for use in more than 300 different ways. This, by the way, is no mean accomplishment for an "immigrant" that landed in this country from Manchuria a scant 100 years ago as merely an interesting botanical specimen.

Today the soybean—palatable to man and beast—is found in crushed form as flour from which waffles are made; formed into a plastic, it supplies combs and buttons; it may be a part of your soap and oleomargarine.

Wide Range of Uses

Soybeans have been processed into such various forms as axle grease, artificial leather, paint, fertilized, milk, cheese, and automobile accessories. A recent statement by Secretary Claude R. Wickard asking for an all-out increase in agricultural products for defense needs, gave special emphasis to the desirability of multiplying the present 10,000,000 acres sown in soybeans in the United States.

The plants will grow in almost any part of the nation, the largest part of the acreage being in the northern half of the cotton belt and the southern half of the corn belt. But new plantings are being made in other sections each year. Soybeans are grown equally well as a cash crop for food and oil production and for pasturage and soil replenishment. A hardy plant, comparatively free of insect pests, it adapts itself to all types of soils and can withstand short periods of drought and frost.

The beans, which are high in protein content, may be marketed green or dried and their meal and oil supply the plant's multifarious commercial possibilities.

Substitutes for Oils

The former may be used not only as flour for breads, cakes, breakfast foods, macaroni and crackers, but as feed for stock, fertilizer and as a source of colloid substitutes, vegetable casein, water paints and for mixing fiber for cloth fabrics. The oil may substitute for butter, lard and edible oils, and has great value in the manufacture of varnish, paints, waterproof fabrics, linoleum, rubber substitutes, printing inks, candles and lubricating oil.

Natural scientists are constantly finding new ways to extend the soybean's usefulness. It has been utilized for auto upholstery and plastic accessories for several years. Experts predict an annual demand for from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds of soybean casein for use in the making of adhesives. Apparently its commercial and industrial uses are just beginning.

Anticipating great success, mills for extracting soybean oil and soybean flour are springing up in many parts of the South and Middle West.

Listening Fences

Tiny robot sentries, able to "hear" the whisper of a person, the snip of a wire-cutter, or the sound of a pick, are aiding guards to patrol the miles of high wire fences enclosing some of the United States' greatest war production plants.

Regardless of heavy fog, blackouts or night storms, the mechanical sentinels keep an alert 24-hour watch over every foot of fence, relaying important sounds instantly to the watchman at his post or to a central guard station inside the plant. Actually the fence itself serves as the "ears," capable of overhearing voices speaking in whispers. Warning alarms transmitted through the acoustic fence apparatus may be heard in the guard post through a loud speaker, or may be made to record themselves, as well as the exact hour, minute and second received on a moving tape, or may automatically be relayed to police or military headquarters.

In addition to extending the hearing range of guards by blocks and even miles, the robots provide an instantaneous checking-on-system. A watchman need only step to the fence, report in an established code by tapping, and he will be plainly heard in headquarters. He also can use the fence as a "telephone" to call for help.

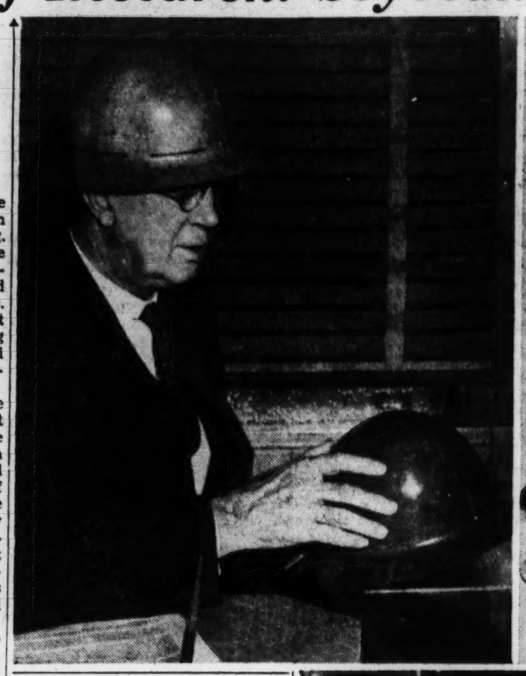
The device, invented by a du Pont Company engineer, should find ready application guarding vital establishments as Army depots, internment camps, power houses, outdoor substations, industrial plants or warehouses.

Super Giant Star

Canopus, the second brightest star in the sky, emits more than 2,500 times as much light as the sun, Dr. Jesse L. Greenstein, instructor in Astronomy at the University of Chicago, said recently.

The luminous super giant is located near the foot of the False Cross, in the southern skies and is not visible in the greater part of the United States. It was studied by Dr. Greenstein at the MacDonald Observatory, Ft. Davis, Texas, through a specially tilted 82-inch reflecting telescope.

The atmosphere of Canopus was found to be virtually a vacuum or one-100,000th that of the earth, he reports in the Astrophysical Journal. In this atmosphere, gigantic bubbles of gas boil at a temperature of 10,000 degrees and move at speeds of several miles a second. Most of the elements of which the star is composed are similar in nature and proportion to those of the earth, with the exception that hydrogen is more plentiful on the star. Observations taken by the Chicago astronomer are believed to be the most complete recorded on any star with the exception of the sun.



The Soybean Digest; Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering

The Versatile Soybean Has Many Uses

Upper left: Dr. Henry G. Knight, Chief of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, examining new defense helmets made from soybeans and cotton. Upper right: Soybean sprouts which are used extensively as a green vegetable in Oriental countries. Lower: Synthetic fibers made of soybean protein are here being run through the carding machine at the Ford laboratory. A plant is now being built by Ford to make this fiber in quantity. Henry Ford treasures a suit made of approximately 25 per cent soybean wool and 75 per cent sheep's wool.

Move to Expand Women's Part In Defense Is Itself Enlarged

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—Two new bills to expand the use of women in defense jobs have been introduced in the House on the heels of its authorization of a women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

One, introduced by Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota, a Marine Corps Reserve Aviator, would establish a women's auxiliary in the Navy similar to the Army Corps now waiting Senate approval before enlistments will begin.

The second, sponsored by Representative Joseph Clark Baldwin (R) of New York, would amend the Selective Service Act to provide for compulsory registration of all women between the ages of 18 and 65.

Mr. Baldwin, who recently saw women at work in England's munitions factories during a trip sponsored by the newspaper PM, said he considered it important that there should be co-ordination of the "splendid efforts" of American women contributing to the war effort.

Not Like Last War

"This war," he explained, "is in no sense like the last war. This time we are fighting for our lives and everything American.

"Fine work is being done here by women who have been assigned to duties to release younger men for combat service. It is my considered opinion that we should know just how far we ourselves can go in this direction."

Compulsory registration of women has recently been advocated by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt who said it might or might not be followed by a draft of women for jobs for which they are best fitted.

Miss Thelma McKelvey, of the WPB Labor Division, revealed to a Congressional Committee some weeks ago that WPB is studying the experience of the British and other countries on registration of women in order to "profit by their successes and avoid their mistakes."

"Mom" Backs Navy Corps

Instigator of the Women's Navy Auxiliary Corps, is a San Francisco physician, Dr. Margaret Chung, born in this country of Chinese parents. Dr. Chung has long been interested in the Navy, and is patron to a group of navy aviators who call her "Mom." Colonel Maas is one of these.

Colonel Maas' bill, approved by the Navy Department, differs from Representative Edith Nourse Rogers' (R) of Massachusetts bill for a WAAC in the amount of equality given women. The Rogers bill would not actually take women into the Army and would give them only civil disability compensation rights. The Maas bill would take them into the Navy on equal terms with men, as to pay and promotions.

"Women can relieve men in such jobs as telephone and radio operation, driving of cars, the housekeeping work at naval stations and in multitudinous other work for which women are equally qualified and in some cases are better suited than men," Mr. Maas said.

But Bills Will Be There

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Cellophane may no longer be used for window envelopes—the kind bills come in—under a War Production Board ruling issued today.

1,000 Los Angeles Volunteers To Lead Japanese Evacuation

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19 (AP)—Mass evacuation of all Japanese from military zone No. 1 starts early next week with a contingent of 1,000 volunteers from the Los Angeles area. The Army made it clear today that it wants the 2,000-mile-long strategic strip of coastline cleared with the least possible delay.

Lieut. Gen. J. L. De Witt, head of the Western Defense Command, urged other Japanese to follow the example of the Los Angeles volunteers, saying: "I desire to make it unmistakably clear that evacuation will be continued with or without such co-operation. With such co-operation, those affected will find their situation much less difficult."

The Los Angeles volunteers are the first evacuation group announced by the Army, although voluntary exodus has been reported gaining momentum. They will help establish homes, agricultural work, schools, churches, a 150-bed hospital, recreational facilities, and generally pioneer a reception center at Manzanar, 40 miles south of Bishop in the Owens Valley of Southeastern California, east of the rugged Sierra Nevada.

There the Japanese will live in prefabricated houses with community kitchens and community baths and probably engage chiefly in agricultural work. The camp eventually will accommodate 10,000 evacuees.

The first 1,000 Japanese entering the section will go by their own automobiles or on busses and trains. General De Witt said the Army would provide escorts for convoys, but asserted the migration would not be under guard.

While General De Witt's statement was not considered an evacuation order, it did indicate his anxiety to spur Japanese to settle their business affairs quickly and leave the forbidden military zone.

"I encourage and urge the continuation of such movements as the Owens Valley group has started," he said.

Military area No. 1 includes the western half of the states of Washington, Oregon, and California and the southern part of Arizona.

Aliens and American-born Japanese alike are included in the movement. German and Italian aliens will be ordered out later in a continuing evacuation possibly lasting several months and affecting 200,000 persons.

The Army's part in the evacuation program will end when the military areas are cleared.

A War Relocation Authority, created March 18 by President Roosevelt with Milton E. Eisenhower in charge, will then take over, providing permanent resettlement areas and employment opportunities wherever possible.

Evacuees will be given an opportunity to enlist for the duration of the war in a War Relocation Work Corps performing duties essential to the war effort.

Small Business for 48-Hour Week; U. A. W. Calls It 'Threat to War Effort'

CHICAGO, March 19 (AP)—Small business, as represented by spokesmen from 26 states, yesterday advocated a work week of "at least 48 hours" at straight time.

Elimination of all double-time pay, and enactment of a general Federal retail sales tax for the duration were also recommended and a committee was directed to take the proposal to Washington.

Other basic recommendations included: Repeal of excise taxes and a ban on pay roll taxes, further lowering of income tax exemptions, freezing of labor relations with respect to closed and open shops, prohibition of jurisdictional strikes and limitation of labor organization activities to "lawful labor objectives," registration of all labor unions and business and trade associations, making their financial affairs a matter of public record, ceilings on wages and the prices of agricultural products, placing more prime contracts with small business, elimination of interstate trade barriers, and reductions in non-defense spending.

The conference was called at the suggestion of congressional committees studying the problems of small business.

CHICAGO, March 19 (AP)—R. J. Thomas, President of the C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers, said in a statement yesterday that the renewed drive in Congress for restrictive labor legislation was "the most serious threat to our war effort yet encountered."

The statement, issued during the quarterly meeting of the union's international executive board, added:

"Not one hour of war production has been lost because of 40-hour legislation or because of 40-hour collective agreements. On the other hand the failure of the automobile industry to convert to defense production in 1941 meant the loss each week of 20,000,000 man hours, or a loss of 1,000,000,000 man hours to defense industry during the year 1941."

The board announced the U. A. W.-C. I. O. would hold a series of meetings to spur defense production as follows: Detroit, March 27; Cleveland, March 30; Milwaukee, March 28; Indianapolis, March 29; New York City, March 28; Buffalo, March 29; Kansas City, March 31; and Columbus, Ohio, March 31.

Labor Legislation Campaign Believed Checked by Evidence

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 19—The Roosevelt Administration has apparently headed off, for the time being, what looked like a powerful drive to pass restrictive labor legislation.

Chief argument against the legislation was the cumulative testimony of high ranking naval, military, maritime and production officials that on the whole organized labor is loyally carrying out its anti-strike pledge, put into effect immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor, and formally offered Dec. 23. This pledge was reiterated by Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, over the radio March 7, and once more affirmed by Mr. Murray and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, on emerging from their weekly conference with President Roosevelt this week.

So long as this pledge continues to be supported by statistics showin gits effectiveness, much of the fuel for an anti-labor conflagration in Congress is damped. However, there are serious issues remaining, notably the overtime provision of the 40-hour-week law, and the double time for holidays and Sundays incorporated in many union collective bargain contracts, and Congressional efforts will be directed against them, spurred on by a strongly vocal anti-labor bloc in the House.

Naval Officers Testify

Today, hearings started before the House Naval Affairs Committee on the third effort of Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia to enact restrictive labor legislation. A group of high-ranking naval officials testified.

Further evidence on both sides of the controversy was put into the record this morning.

Mr. Smith appeared before the House Naval Affairs Committee to declare that if there is "an insurrectionist spirit in American labor, let's know it now."

Mr. Smith said he had received some communications, not many, from labor sources indicating that if his bill to outlaw the closed shop, suspend the 40-hour week, and limit war profits to 6 per cent passed and is enacted there would be a general labor walkout in the United States.

If that is the case, he said, "let's meet the issue and get it behind us before it's too late."

He told the committee that the "whips are being cracked over Congress" to prevent passage of his legislation.

Mr. Murray, C. I. O. President, in letters to his union affiliates and to Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, contended that the Smith bill "to cancel union contracts providing union security and overtime pay work represents the spring drive against labor's part in the victory production program."

Haste Protested

The letter to Mr. Vinson protested "the haste with which this destruction measure is being prosecuted in the House" and insisted upon "full opportunity to be heard in testimony against it with adequate time to prepare in advance."

Their evidence followed that before a Senate subcommittee of four defense spokesmen yesterday who declared that legislation suspending the 40-hour week overtime provisions, regulating unions and outlawing strikes is not needed in the interest of national defense at this time.

The spokesmen were Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, War Department Production Director; Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Maritime Commission Chairman; Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and Ralph Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

In addition, House Majority Leader John McCormack (D) of Massachusetts put in the Congressional Record yesterday the statement of Speaker Sam Rayburn opposing such legislation.

Other labor developments of the day were:

1. A unanimous decision by the War Labor Board that it has authority to handle so-called union-security or closed-shop issues. The issue came up in a dispute affecting 175,000 workers in Inland Steel. Attorneys for the company challenged the board's authority, but the board overruled the objection.

2. The mine workers' union of John L. Lewis sent a dun letter to its parent organization, C. I. O., reminding it that it owed the mine workers $1,665,000. Some observers see in the matter new cause for differences between the two organizations.

Difference Minimized

In behalf of the Senate committee yesterday four witnesses minimized the importance of current labor difficulties. The Senate committee's hearings are behind closed doors, but a transcript of testimony was released last night.

Mr. Patterson said that in January there were only 12 strikes directly affecting War Department contracts, resulting in the loss of 7,700 man-days. In February there were 25 strikes and 30,000 man-days lost. Contrasted with this, he said, January a year ago saw 101,540 man-days lost and February, 1941, a total of 429,879 man-days lost.

Admiral Land put in a statement relative to a charge made by the National Association of Manufacturers, March 2, that strikes increased 76 per cent in February over January. He said that in number of men involved, man-days lost, and number of men working now, January's strikes represented only one one-hundredth of the potential productive loss of the strikes in January, 1941. The February loss, on the same comparison, was one-fifty-fifth that of February, 1941, he said.

Mr. Patterson said that "to quite a considerable extent" the lack of machine tools is preventing 24-hour, 7-day operation.

"We have an agreement with labor that there will be no strikes," Admiral Land said. "I see no necessity for putting anti-strike legislation on the statute books. Our labor leaders are playing ball. I would not recommend drafting labor."

Perkins Aide Sees No 40-Hour Week

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—There is literally no 40-hour week in the war industries of America today, Administrator L. Metcalfe Walling of the Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division said last night in discussing demands for suspension of hourly restrictions.

"Ninety per cent of the plants in important defense industries today are operating more than 70 hours a week," he declared. "Three-fourths of these plants are operating some departments at least 120 hours a week. Two-fifths of them are carrying on an important production for more than 160 hours a week.

"Repeal or suspension of the law would have one certain result—whatever saving might accrue would flow to the producer of the goods, not to the Government."

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Why Can't Allies Invade Axis? British Navy Held Inadequate

Continued from Page 1

ton, Maxim Litvinoff. That does not mean that British naval authorities are losing confidence in the Allies' ability to handle it. But it does mean they consider themselves committed primarily to defense for the time being in protracted combat on all seven seas.

Japan's successes in the Far East have been to the Axis at sea what the Russian's stubborn resistance has been to the Allies on land—an urgently desired intervention imposing a heavy drain on the opponent's main source of fighting strength.

Scales Tip Back and Forth

All along the Allies have been seeking to counter the Axis' combined land and air superiority with combined sea and air superiority. Heavy involvement of the Nazi Army and Air Force in Russia had just begun to tip the scales in the direction of the Allies. The Battle of the Atlantic was at last going consistently well, augmentation of Allied strength in the Middle East and North Africa was proceeding encouragingly, the aid-to-Russia program was working out satisfactorily, and the improved situation in regard to both supplies and transport promised to expedite the strengthening of far-flung Allied territories which since have shown up starkly in all their unpreparedness. Then Japan jumped in on the side of the Axis and the scales again tipped heavily in their favor.

As a result, the once-heartening picture has today been violently shaken out of focus. And instead, the Allies are declared to be so seriously up against it at sea that they have not been able to bring their increasing land and air power into play effectively anywhere in defense of those territories. They have had to confine prospective imports into Britian to the barest necessities. They face progressive difficulties in honoring their pledges to Russia, in continuing to build up establishments in the Middle East and elsewhere, and in planning the invasion of Germany, Italy, and Japan when the development of Allied land and air striking forces justifies such a step.

Deployment of maritime resources, forced on them by the opening of new theaters of naval warfare, has compelled the Allies to make heavy strategic and material sacrifices in order to avoid a fatal weakening in key areas. Those very sacrifices promise to throw an additional heavy strain in these areas where at no time have the Allies been working with much margin to spare.

Even since the war started, Britain's "silent service" has borne the main burden of the ceaseless and vital sea campaign that has been waged night and day, seven days a week, for 2½ years, while public attention has been concentrated on British land and air inadequacies.

Most of this time, as successive Axis conquests tended progressively to counteract the Allies' sea blockade of Germany and Italy, the British Navy had to take into account some disagreeable possibilities—the sudden heavy accession of naval strength to the Axis through Japan's entry into the war and the increased use of the Vichy Government's French shipping to serve Axis ends.

Vichy Animosity Grows

Naval authorities always have declined to discuss these prospects for publication, but the first is now a very damaging actuality and the other is causing considerable concern at present, particularly as British bombing of Paris recently has aroused fresh Vichy animosity.

There is estimated to be at least 1,500,000 tons of Vichy-controlled shipping at the present time while French shipways are reported to have been far from idle since the country was conquered by the Nazis, who received in occupied zones close to 250,000 tons of shipping. Britain is believed to have requisitioned 500,000 tons of French shipping after the Franco-German armistice—336,500 tons in British ports, 100,000 tons at sea, and the rest in French ports.

Allied shipping losses have not been made public since last June but up to then they had amounted to 1,734 ships totaling 7,103,980 gross tons. Of these, 1,074 ships equalling 4,600,120 tons were British, 334 (1,498,017 tons) belonged to other Allies, and 326 (1,004,843 tons) were neutral.

In the latest six-months period when losses were made public—January to June, 1941, total losses were 2,500,000 tons and the Allies were waging a losing battle at sea unless their shipyards could produce replacements at more than 5,000,000 tons a year.

Since Japan entered the war, Axis sea attacks as a whole have been intensified enormously.

Thus, say the naval circles, the answer to all-important questions of the Allies' ability to launch an offensive lies in whether their shipyards can offset these heavy losses and build up a margin to give them a working superiority at sea. Americans are scheduled to produce 12,000,000 tons gross of merchant shipping in the next two years. But vessels are not coming off the slipways at anything like an annual production of 6,000,000 tons a year at the present time.

Montreal Families Solve Housing By Occupying Stores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A sharp increase in the number of rentals of small vacant stores in Montreal discloses one method being used by war workers here to solve the acute housing problem. Not only are some families moving into the stores, but in some cases more than one family have pooled their resources and have joined in the occupation of a store.

Living conditions are not of the best and much inconvenience is experienced, but the renting of the vacant stores in various sections of the City provides the late arrivals in the City with shelter until better accommodations can be provided.

There is a dearth of building of homes because most building material is difficult to get, because of war requirements, and labor for construction purposes is out of the question, all sources of manual labor being otherwise occupied in war plant construction.

Some landlords are still pressing their claims for increased rentals before the Wartime Prices and Trade Rentals Board. But the first flood of applicants has fallen off considerably with rejection of more than 80 per cent of the applications.

Army Pays Tribute To U. S. Sub Heroes

PEARL HARBOR, T. H., March 19 (AP)—The United States Army paid tribute yesterday to heroes of a Navy submarine for carrying out of a hazardous mission in behalf of the War Department in enemy-controlled waters of the Far East. Nature of the mission was not disclosed.

In brief ceremonies on the deck of an undersea boat, Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Commander of the Hawaiian Department, presented the Distinguished Service Cross to Lieut. Commander Frank W. Fenno, of Williamport, Pa.

The award was for extraordinary heroism in commanding a submarine "with fearlessness, zeal and devotion to duty . . . in the accomplishment of a mission of greatest service to the Army."

Eighteen members of the submarine's crew were cited for gallantry in action and were awarded silver stars.

Concluding the ceremonies, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, termed the awards "evidence of the fine co-operation which exists between the armed services in this area."

"At no time in our history," he said, "has there been greater need for such co-operation, which must take precedence over considerations of self or service."

An Army band played and a group of high officials of both the Army and the Navy attended.

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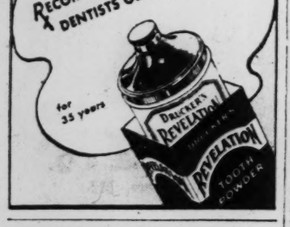

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U. S. General Leads Chinese Armies in Burma

Australian Minister to Washington appointed Minister of State in the Middle East.

Continued from Page 1

on the road to Prome, although in view of the reorganization of the Imperial troops this may not indicate any serious setback.

China:

The United States War Department announced today that Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell of the United States Army had been put in command of the Fifth and Sixth Chinese Armies operating with British forces defending Burma against the Japanese.

The action was taken by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek of China, a brief communiqué said.

General Stilwell went to China a few weeks ago and served initially as General Chiang's Chief of Staff.

MacArthur's Odyssey:

Small but fast motor torpedo-boats carried Gen. Douglas MacArthur, his wife and child, and a small group of aides on the perilous first leg of their journey from Bataan Peninsula to Australia, according to a copyrighted Melbourne dispatch published today by the New York Herald Tribune.

The correspondent, Allen Raymond, learned that the MacArthur party left Bataan by night on March 11 and traveled south along the coast of the Philippines for two nights, hiding in bayous during daylight hours, to reach the rendezvous with the big planes which carried the group to Australia.

Three days of the one-week journey was spent in waiting for the planes, it was said.

At times the little boats were pounded by heavy seas, Mr. Raymond learned. He quoted a member of the party as saying: "We took a terrific pounding—in spots it was like riding in one of those outboard-motor racing boats."

The point of their arrival in Australia, Mr. Raymond wrote, naturally is secret, but the planes which landed the MacArthurs and their party in Australia March 17 kept clear of Darwin, northern Australian port which has been under repeated air attack.

Australia:

The American and Australian staffs are busy working out details of a plan under which the new United States-Australian Supreme Command in the Southwest Pacific area is to be operated. The arrangements will include definition of the area and Australia's responsibilities.

Minister of the Army Francis M. Forde had been in consultation with his Army chiefs prior to the conference with General MacArthur.

Federal circles anticipate final arrangement of General MacArthur's Command will cover the territory east of a line running north and south through Singapore.

Within Australia, it is expected that Australian military forces will be under the direct control of an Australian of high standing and that the Royal Australian Air Force will be under the American Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, with its own operational commanders.

The Australian Navy, while cooperating fully, also is expected to retain its identity.

While the Australians thus are expected to remain as entities, all resources will be pooled and operated under the supreme direction of General MacArthur. General straategy probably will be determined by an Allied Council on which the chiefs of all arms of both countries will be represented.

Southwest Pacific:

The Japanese hurled heavy bombers today against Port Moresby, but expert antiaircraft fire parried the stroke.

Meanwhile, in the latest counterstroke reported against the Japanese sea strength massed and massing in the arc of islands north of Australia, a direct hit was declared to have left a Japanese heavy cruiser plumed with smoke at Rabaul, New Britain, and near misses were claimed on two other large vessels.

The harbor of Rabaul is on the right wing of the Japanese drive into the Southwest Pacific and the raid occurred at daybreak March 18, presumably the combined work of United States and Australian airmen.

The Rabaul raid established a score of at least 26 invasion ships announced as blasted in the last two days. The Navy Department at Washington on March 18 announced the sinking or damaging of 23 vessels in air attacks at Salamaua and Lae, New Guinea, north of Port Moresby.

Neither damage nor casualties were reported at Port Moresby, Capital of New Guinea, 300 miles from the Australian mainland. The raiders, it was said, were "greatly hampered" by antiaircraft fire.

The Aussie gunners, now well-seasoned to attack, seemed to keep the raiders too high for effective bombing.

In about a half hour, the attackers made three runs over harbor installations and shipping at Port Moresby which is a strong point the Japanese must reduce before invading Australia.

After the first run, one formation broke up and fled the battle. The remainder left soon afterward, at great height, the communiqué said.

The communiqué identified the attackers of Rabaul only as "our aircraft," but presumably they were American and Australian units now welded into one under the supreme command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The communiqué said aerial scouting also was carried out elsewhere on New Britain and a night air attack on Japanese-captured Koepang, capital of Dutch Timor—the second in two days—inflicted damage to runways and buildings and spread large fires.

From all these operations, it said, only one plane was missing.

The Japanese reconnoitered the New Guinea air front throughout the day, the communiqué added, and quickly followed up reconnaissance of islands near Cape York in northeast Australia with an attack on shipping from which "no damage is yet reported."

An earlier announcement by the Prime Minister said Japanese planes twice raided Tulagi, the Government seat on Florida Island in the Solomon group, but caused only slight damage. A new raid by a small force of Japanese bombers was made against Darwin.

Meanwhile a considerable force of Japanese is advancing overland toward Port Moresby, New Guinea, along the Markham Valley from Lae, the Port Moresby correspondent of the Sydney Sun reported.

Burma:

Reuters News Agency reported today that unofficial advices received from Burma said British Imperial forces had withdrawn from Tharrawaddy, 60 miles northwest of Rangoon, on the road to Prome.

A military spokesman declared, however, that there was no actual change in the general situation in Burma, although the Japanese continued to test British defense lines.

One attack, he said, was launched by the Japanese around Kanyutkwin, 100 miles north of Rangoon and 40 miles south of Toungoo on the road to Mandalay.

This onset was supported by recently bolstered Japanese air strength.

Associated Press

Mrs. Gordon Bennett and Daughter

These two Australians were in a happy mood when they heard the good news that Maj. Gen. Gordon Bennett was safe after the Japanese conquest of the Malay Peninsula. He escaped from Singapore after having been reported captured and slain. General Bennett now is Acting Inspector General of the Australian forces.

Aussies Chuckle at Yanks' Way of Slashing Red Tape

SYDNEY, Australia, March 19 (AP)—American officers and soldiers began cutting through red tape and showing their traditional mechanical ingenuity on this continental fortress today—to the delight of Australians.

The first transports, laden with planes and equipment, were unloaded before only a handful of waterside workers, police, militia, and residents of the dock area—in marked contrast to the noisy welcomes given peacetime visits of United States naval units.

Within an hour, the troops poured down the gangways and marched three abreast to camp sites. A surprised populace cheered, quickly got out flags and bunting.

But the policy of secrecy on anti-Japanese preparations was quickly imposed, and later convoys went without greeting, and without mention in the newspapers.

A joking remark, frequently heard before the official announcement, expressed the public attitude:

"Hello, mister! Is it an official secret how you like it here?"

A customs officer explained that clearance was necessary for certain material, and "if we airmail Canberra (the capital) tonight we should have a reply say on . . ."

An American officer broke in, "Say, haven't you got a phone?"

Yes—there was a phone.

"Hop to it, Buddy. You're holding up the American Army," snapped the officer.

Another American refused to be balked by the fact that power and light wires prevented big bombers from being moved into a hangar. He was told it would take two days to get taller poles.

Tractor, saws, timber and men were mustered. In two hours the poles had been hiked up on stilts.

Americans fit into the Australian scene as quickly and comfortably as a Texan in Missouri, or a Hoosier in Kansas.

There were a few minor inconveniences and strange ways, but Australians did their best to make the strangers welcome.

Transferring dollars to shillings puzzled some of the soldiers. A few untrustworthy money changers were arrested.

Frequently, the natives warned the Americans to be sure to get the right change.

Some Americans had trouble learning to keep to the left in traffic.

"I kept bumping into people on crowded sidewalks for three days before I discovered all Australians walk, as well as drive, on the wrong side of the street," one private complained.

Americans are quickly learning Aussie "language"—chemist for druggist, hairdresser for barber, scone for biscuit, biscuit for cracker, petrol for gasoline.

In the principal cities airmen and soldiers throng the zoos, parks, skating rinks, cafes, and in the smaller places patronize the community dances and entertainment centers as in the camps back home.

Taxis are expensive, and Americans greatly appreciated that the street cars cut their fares a penny for uniformed men.

On landing, the first rush was to get into summer uniforms and khaki shorts, and then to the restaurants to try the excellent Aussie food.

When they were comfortably housed and well fed at huge camps in the interior, most men appeared well pleased with Australia.

Canada Unifies Commands in Three N. American Areas

OTTAWA, March 19 (CP)—In three strategic North American areas the Government has established unity of command over Canadian naval, air, and military forces, Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced yesterday in the House of Commons.

From now on, the three services on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in Newfoundland will operate under a single commander in chief instead of under their own senior officers, acting independently but in consultation.

Mr. King said the senior members of the joint service committees in each area have been designated commanders in chief. As it happens, the senior members in the three instances are Army officers.

Maj. Gen. W. H. P. Elkins becomes commander in chief, East Coast Maj. Gen. R. O. Alexander becomes commander in chief, West Coast, and Maj. Gen. L. F. Page is designated as "commanding Newfoundland defenses."

The commander in chief will exercise strategic direction of all three services and tactical command of his own service. He will not exercise tactical command in respect of any service other than his own. To ensure closer tactical co-ordination the operations rooms of the three services on both coasts are being combined.

Fliers' Rescuers Get Navy Crosses

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 19 (AP)—Navy Crosses were awarded yesterday to Ensign J. A. Ekar, Chisholm, Minn., and Aviation Chief Machinist's Mate Joseph T. O. Marquis, Rochester, N. H., for their rescue of two Marine Corps fliers adrift on a rubber raft after a forced landing off the southern California coast Jan. 10.

Rear Admiral J. S. McCain, commander of the aircraft scouting force, presented the medals "for extraordinary heroism" in ceremonies at the naval air station.

King Confers Barony On Ex-Archbishop

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—King George VI conferred a barony today upon the Rev. Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, who resigned Jan. 21 as Archbishop of Canterbury so a younger man could take his place.

Membership in the Peerage will enable Dr. Lang to continue as a member of the House of Lords, where, as Archbishop, he had a seat.

Navy Takes Drastic Steps To Cut Sinkings by U-Boats

Continued from Page 1

among the ships which had followed these suggestions and that they were now becoming obligatory for all vessels.

The Secretary also gave the welcome news that the next 60 days would see a substantial expansion of antisubmarine patrol activity along the eastern coast.

Two More Ships Sunk

These announcements coincided with another telling of the sinking of two more ships off the Atlantic coast. One of the ships was an American merchantman of medium tonnage and was apparently lost off the North Carolina coast, since survivors among the crew were landed at Morehead, N. C. The other ship was apparently hit somewhat farther south, since survivors of its crew were landed at Charleston, S. C.

These brought to at least 53 the number of American or United Nations mercantile ships whose damaging or sinking has been announced by the Navy Department since Dec. 7. Of this total, 27 or slightly more than one-half were tankers, while most of the rest were freighters or combination passenger and freight vessels. Of the 27 tankers, 21 were American, two were Norwegian, two were under Panamanian registry and one was British.

This concentration of enemy attention upon oil tankers has caused deep concern here and has already resulted in a reduction of the oil available for civilian consumption along the entire Eastern Seaboard of the United States and in the States of Oregon and Washington.

America's Needs Growing

Although the Maritime Commission construction has now reached the stage where a ship a day is being launched, shipping officials emphasize the fact that America's future war needs will require a far greater volume of tonnage than is now available and that, instead of being content to replace tonnage lost, this country must make every effort to build up a reserve of millions of tons which can be used to transport troops and material to distant fronts.

A strong indication that American shipyards will succeed in this task came from Commission officials who described the present program as the "greatest emergency shipbuilding effort in history." Revealing that this program calls for 1,456 standardized and easy-to-build Liberty freighters by the end of next year, the Commission said that production of this type of vessel is now on schedule and that the goal would be attained if there are no work stoppages or materials bottlenecks.

During the year ended March 14, 1942, keels were laid for 142 Liberty freighters, while 61 such ships were launched and 22 put into service. These ships are being built in 17 new yards and 165 new ways constructed particularly for them.

In touching on the expansion of coastwise shipping protection, Mr. Knox said that many new surface patrol craft and patrol planes would soon be in service, and that it was hoped to enlarge Coast Guard personnel from 35,000 to 60,000 within the next two months.

Asked about the number of ships lost to the total in use, the Secretary declared that "the percentage of ships lost compared with the number getting through is extremely small.

"However, we don't want to lose even one ship," he stated.

He then explained that another safety measure was the darkening of shore lights of seaboard cities, which would prevent U-boats and raiders from seeing the outlines of darkened ships against shore lights.

Hitler and Generals Scrapped Since Moscow Map New Drive

Continued from Page 1

farmers to concentrate as never before on utmost production.

The other, taken in some quarters to mean that any plans against Turkey have been sidetracked for the time being, was the report that Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Ankara, will not make an expected visit to Berlin.

A Berlin dispatch to the Swiss Socialist paper Die Tat said German military circles made clear that the Nazis did not expect to have strong forces cut off from their main body of troops on the Soviet front.

These units, "some of regimental and some of divisional strength, are entrenched in areas accessible with difficulty and are supplied from the air with clothes and munitions," it said.

But, it added, the Germans apparently consider such forces behind the Russian lines as a danger to the Red Army and contend that they have been organized in recent weeks "to play a definite role" in the coming fighting.

The Germans, it said, hope these isolated units can be developed to act as parts of the main army.

Göring Urges Crops

BERLIN, from German broadcasts, March 19 (AP)—Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring told German farmers yesterday in a manifesto that "you must try to get along with the war prisoners and foreigners, and must educate them by daily instructions to be useful helpers," because "seeding and harvesting are two battles which must be beaten and won."

[Germany has drawn upon millions of conquered peoples for farm work and other labor tasks.]

"I know that your greatest and most urgent concern is to obtain necessary helpers," Göring said in acknowledging the fact that "the farmers' sons and farm hands are standing at the front in large numbers.

"The helpers who will now be sent to you from newly obtained regions in the East will have to be put to work to satisfy your needs."

List Goes to Norway

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—Nazi Field Marshal Siegmund List has gone to Norway, it was reported, and informed British sources declared his visit might have been prompted by German fear of a United States-British move against Northern Norway and Finland to secure the Allied supply line to Russia.

Word of Field Marshal List's visit came from Stockholm, where the German general was said to have stopped off en route from Finland to Norway.

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Halifax Sees Britain Taking War to Axis

Continued from Page 1

Britain were suffering savage German air raids," Lord Halifax told his nation-wide radio audience, "today, it is the enemy who is beginning to learn what heavy air attacks can mean to great centers of war production. The striking power of the bomber command steadily mounts. Although this winter has been the worst but one for flying in 15 years, the RAF dropped on enemy targets in the last two months half again as many tons of bombs as during the same two months last year.

Wider Air Attacks

"So far in this war, we have not been able to make the most of the best summer flying weather owing to the short nights. This has prevented our bombers reaching targets far in the heart of Germany and returning to their bases before dawn. Now the additional speed of our new bombers will allow for deeper penetration into Germany under the cover of the brief summer darkness.

"Great bombers are being turned out in large numbers. As the weather gets better the German war machine will suffer more and more devastating attacks on its ports, factories, refineries and railroads.

"The increased effectiveness of our raids will not only be brought about by our having more aircraft, but the aircraft will be carrying more bombs, and the bombs are getting heavier. One of the bombs we now use weighs nearly two tons. The Germans call it "the block bomb," because it is powerful enough to knock out an entire block of buildings. And bigger bombs are on the way!"

During two and a half years of far-flung fighting and the heaping of destruction upon the enemy, British forces have, the Ambassador emphasized, kept their own convoy losses to less than one half of one per cent, or one ship out of 200, large and small. He gave unstinting credit to the United States Navy in helping to achieve this record since last summer.

Lord Halifax told Americans something of what the 3,500,000 Britons now under arms in the British Isles are doing.

Two million of them, he said, were only part-time soldiers—home guards—whose full-time work for the most part was in war industries. The other 1,500,000 of regular army troops were protecting the island.

"They are the main line of defense, night and day, of some 3,000 miles of coasts and 90,000 square miles inside them," he explained.

"For we must never forget that invasion by sea or air may at any time be attempted on any part of our island, and Hitler can always move troops back across Europe much more quickly than we can bring them back from overseas.

"And what has the rest of the regular Army been doing? During these two and a half years of war the British Army has fought from the Arctic Circle through Western and Southwestern Europe, North and East Africa, the Near East and the Far East down to the equator. Its record is one of varying success and failure: but its record is one of valor and sacrifice and certainly not one of inaction."

The Ambassador said that he could state without reservation that the British really are a people stripped for action.

"With you and the other United Nations," he concluded, "we are gathering our strength for the final day of reckoning—and may it come soon!—and we count no sacrifice too great for victory."

Red Cross Raises $50,000 in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., March 19—A two week's drive for 200,000 pesos ($50,000) by the American Colony Committee of the Mexican Red Cross contributed considerably in excess of the goal.

Contributions came not only from Americans, who alone were solicited, but also from Mexicans and other foreign colony residents here. Twenty-five stores gave 10 per cent of their receipts on March 9 and booth space was given in eight business houses and hotels. The money collected in the drive will go to the International Red Cross Headquarters in Washington for war use. The Drive was opened by the new U. S. Ambassador, George S. Messersmith.

RK

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Battles in Peace and War Won by 'Rebel' MacArthur

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 19—The new United Nations Commander in the Southwest Pacific "Doug" MacArthur, always was a "rebel" in eyes of the old-line Army officers. He grinned at them, and pranced all over their dignity and military conservatism.

Take the time he came back from the World War I wearing 19 medals and a beret! His own grateful country and foreign governments which never had seen his like bestowed the honors, but the "kid general" made the beret himself. He simply took out the metal spring that held the new "Pershing Cap" for officers so stiffly round and proud, and let the crown flop over the nearest ear.

There he went, Commander of the famous Rainbow Division in France and of the American Occupation Force in Germany, clanking around Washington with all the oak leaf clusters you can get on a Distinguished Service Cross and a Distinguished Service Medal—cap-a-pie with swagger stick.

Post-War Job

What really got conservatives, and in the end got MacArthur's post-war job as well, was his "liberalization" of West Point training while Superintendent of the Military Academy in 1919-22.

Old-timers stuck by the four-year academic course fashioned in 1817 by Col. Sylvanus Thayer, father of West Point. MacArthur put the boys through the wringer in three years streamlined tactics and maneuvers, and lopped off a lot of venerable courses in favor of modern military studies including electricity and aerodynamics. He was a great one for tanks and airplanes.

Equally unforgivable, perhaps, was his order that Cadets devote two afternoons each week to intramural sports instead of the century-old grandstand stomping in military gear.

"Upon the field of friendly strife," he caused to be carved into Academy walls, "are sown the seeds which, upon other fields and on other days, will bear the fruits of victory!"

Ended Tory Howls

Well, he finally reported to Congress (in 1922) that West Point, "from the Superintendent to the newest plebian," agreed the four-year course should be reinstated. This ended Tory howls about MacArthur's "sacrilege" of tradition, removed him from the Academy and sent him off to an Army post in the Philippines until 1925.

He next got his neck in a noose with conservatives when President Hoover named him Chief of Staff of the Army in 1930.

Almost before anyone knew it, he set up the structure on which, today, the United States has four field armies united under the Commander-in-Chief (President Roosevelt), but each designed to carry on a first-class war on its own.

He lamented to Congress for five years, without avail, the lack of money for modern weapons, advanced strategy, mechanized and motorized equipment and airplanes. He deplored the spectacle of a great country dedicated to peace trying to convince the rest of the world with an Army of 160,000. Tax-minded Congressmen refused to allow him even 44,000 more men, despite his warning from George Washington's book that the nation least forced to fight was the one best prepared to do it.

Became Field Marshal

President Roosevelt, setting a precedent, kept him on as Chief of Staff for one year beyond the traditional four and, on his voluntary retirement at the age of 57—eight years before the law required it—permitted him to accept an invitation of the Philippine Government to become Field Marshal of its Territorial Army.

That suited MacArthur right down to the grass roots. President Quezon of the Philippines told him to write his own ticket, whereupon "Doug" trained, lived and ate with his men. Veteran officers, historically exclusive, were upset. No General, said they, should pal around with private soldiers. But MacArthur wanted them to know their commanding officer was one of them.

He discarded whatever he wished of traditional U. S. Army training, mingled with his men, helped them heave and haul tanks and cannon into place, and yelled for warplanes and pilots. The Battle of Bataan Peninsula is a monument to that mighty endeavor.

How did one man get that way? Well, "Doug's" favorite story may tell you. It's about an Irish Sergeant in his father's Army when he was a lad.

"Tired ye may be," said the top-kick to a weary recruit, "but march on ye must!"

Wallop Added to Army

SHERIDAN, Wyo., March 19 (AP)—Oliver M. Wallop, rancher-pilot and youngest son of the Earl of Portsmouth, has enlisted in the United States Army Air Corps as a private. He left today to be inducted at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Young Wallop was born here and is an American citizen.

Stimson Backs Training Men For War Work

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—Secretary Stimson gave War Department approval today of "pre-induction" training to men in colleges and local communities, but stressed that additional military equipment and instructors could not be spared from the armed forces for that purpose.

The War Secretary announced at the same time an Army undertaking to give enlisted men the opportunity to carry on correspondence courses through an Army Institute established at Madison, Wis., and some 80 co-operating universities and colleges.

In a letter to Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University, released at a press conference, Secretary Stimson advised that colleges could help the war effort by helping develop leadership of students and by technical training which would help a student in military service.

Secretary Stimson specified that colleges could help develop a capacity for clear and accurate expression, for mathematical computations, familiarity with exact science, and with maps and charts, and by building sound physiques.

"The War Department hopes that the educational activities of the colleges of the country will be interrupted as little as possible consistent with the army effort, but it is recognized that very serious interruption may become more and more necessary as time goes on," the Secretary wrote Dr. Seymour.

In local civilian communities, Secretary Stimson advised that the War Department favored voluntary training of men prior to their induction into the armed forces, but could not accept its control, supervision or operation. He advised that educational and vocational training, including swimming, be emphasized.

For each correspondence course taken from the Army Institute, the student will be required to pay $2. The Government will pay half the tuition fees, but not to exceed $20 for any one course in the co-operating institutions.

The Army Institute, in co-operation with the University of Wisconsin, is headed by Lieut. Col. William R. Young, and will take applications after April 1.

Secretary Stimson said that about 100,000 men and women would be trained in the course of the next year for War Department civilian jobs, such as mechanics, production workers, and inspectors at arsenals and depots. Men must be over 44 or between 17 and 20, and ineligible for selective service or not liable for Army duty for other reasons.

Filipinos' Blood In Gen. MacArthur

PORTLAND, Ore., March 19 (AP)—There's Filipino blood in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's veins, Ernesto Mangaoang President of the Philippine Commonwealth Defense Counsel says. And that has a lot to do with the gallant defense of the Islands.

"The General may be an American to you, but he is a Filipino to us—a Katipunan," Mr. Mangaoang said in an interview yesterday. "The Filipino blood was put into his body when he joined the (Katipunan) society, a very secret organization for the defense of the Philippines. It is composed of natives and a few Americans who have helped us.

"The Katipunan Society was formed during Spanish rule of the Islands to fight against the oppressors but was not active during American rule.

"But when this war came, it soon became very active, and we received word that General MacArthur was a member. That's why our soldiers fought so well under him."

Members of N. Y. Assembly Rather Vague on America

ALBANY, N. Y., March 19 (AP)—The Rev. Dutton S. Peterson, Methodist Minister, and member of New York's Assembly, was called upon for the prayer opening a session of the House.

He offered a seven-line evocation, spacing the words and enunciating them deliberately. Later he canvassed more than a dozen members of the Assembly but found none who had recognized the "prayer."

"I simply recited the last verse of 'America,'" the Rev. Mr. Peterson said. "I guess I should have started with 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee!'"

'Father of Mexican Freedom'

Adolfo Ponzanelli, Sculptor

Statue of Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla

Donated to City of San Antonio, Texas, by the President of Mexico and set up in Romana Plaza.

Romana Plaza at San Antonio A Friendship Link With Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—In this historic city of the Alamo, reminder of Texas' struggle for freedom from Mexico, a new park has been established to express in visual form the friendship that exists between Mexico and the United States today.

Romana Plaza, dedicated as "Mexico Park" by Mayor C. K. Quin, is the site of a large statue of Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, known as the "father of Mexican independence."

The statue, done by Adolfo Ponzanelli, of Mexico City, was unveiled during recent celebration of the 131st anniversary of Mexico's independence from Spain, though the shaft actually had been in San Antonio for several months—a gift to the city from President Manuel Avila Camacho of Mexico, made during the municipal administration here of Mayor Maury Maverick. Originally it was placed in La Villita, the restored 200-year-old Spanish village. Subsequently it was decided that the open plaza would be a more suitable site.

Accordingly, Col. Gonzalo N. Santos, a Mexican who has served his country in its congress and diplomatic corps, came here as the personal representative of President Camacho for unveiling ceremonies. Official representatives of the United States and Texas also were present. Mexico sent its famous 72-piece Tipica band for the occasion.

In presenting the monument, Colonel Santos said: "This statue should represent to the American people a fraternal gift that should assure them that Mexico considers terminated all the historical differences which formerly kept Mexico apart from the great American nation, especially from the State of Texas, and that, noble and generous, the people of Mexico desire to strive in the future toward the realization of their high destiny, united fraternally to the other people of the continent and particularly to its nearest neighbor, illuminated by the ideals of liberty and democracy."

Colonel Santos also proclaimed Hidalgo as "a symbol of the national unity of my country and of the sacred ideals of independence and liberty."

Although Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla (1753-1811) was known as the "father of Mexican independence," as a revolutionary leader against the Spanish he was deserted, defeated, and betrayed before his execution in 1811. However, it was he who largely began the eventually successful revolution and to whom posterity has given the credit. Hidalgo was born near Guanajuato and was educated and ordained a priest. Interested in the welfare of his downtrodden people, he first sought their advancement through development of the crude industries of that day. Later he strove actively to throw off the Spanish yoke, and thousands rallied to the cause.

Survivors of Two Torpedoed Ships Tell Harrowing Tales of Their Escape

SUVA, Fiji Island, March 19 (AP)—Eighteen survivors of two ships torpedoed by enemy submarines, Dec. 9, two days after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, reached safety yesterday with harrowing tales of how 58 others were killed by shellfire, exposure and starvation.

Only seven persons reached land of the crew and passengers of the Donerail, the other 35 having perished.

There were only 11 survivors of the 34 aboard the tanker Prusa.

M. Chambers of Sydney, a crew member of the Donerail, told a story of great hardships on a 38-day voyage in an open lifeboat.

He said the Donerail (not listed in Lloyd's Register) was torpedoed and sunk 200 miles from Hawaii.

The Donerail, bound from Suva to Vancouver, nearly rammed a submarine at 9 o'clock at night. Chambers said the submarine dived but later came to the surface and sent a torpedo at the ship.

When the missile went wide, the submarine fired seven shells. Twenty-four persons were killed. Two women, five men and an 18-months-old child, sitting in an outswung lifeboat, were killed outright. Mr. Chambers was the only person to survive this shot.

The 24 remaining members of the crew got away in a badly riddled steel lifeboat, which sank to its gunwales. Airtanks kept the craft afloat, however, and the castaways worked two days stuffing the holes with clothing.

They battled with a gale for a week, trying to reach Hawaii, but abandoned the attempt because of the weather and made for Tarawa.

They finally arrived after sailing about 2,000 miles.

Food and water in the boat were ruined by immersion so the survivors existed on flying fish, biscuits which had been soaked by salt water, tablets and tinned milk.

They caught water in the sails as it rained constantly.

Heavy gales made the voyage hazardous and the captain was washed overboard and drowned. Sixteen others perished from exposure and starvation.

Eleven survivors of the tanker Prusa sailed 31½ days and finally reached the Gilbert Group.

(Lloyd's lists a Prusa as a 5,113 net ton oiler of the Tampa Interocean Steamship Company, New Orleans.)

The Prusa was torpedoed without warning early in the morning, near Hawaii.

Ten men were killed by the explosion and 24 escaped in two lifeboats. One boat, carrying 12 men, vanished. One man on the other boat perished before his companions reached the Gilberts.

They had plenty of food and water but encountered extremely bad weather during the long voyage.

Only 3 Buggies Left So Hurry Along

PULASKI, Wis., March 19 (AP)—If you are looking for dependable transportation now that you no longer are able to buy a new automobile, John A. Peplinski is the man you want to see.

John, who owns a hardware store here, will sell you a sparkling new Hercules buggy. All you have to do then is buy a horse and you'll be set for the "duration."

John was busy yesterday uncrating buggies that never have had their day behind old Dobbin, although they were built in 1914.

Mr. Peplinski bought 30 of these buggies—the finest vehicles of their kind in the days before the first World War—and sold 27 of them before automobiles ruined his market. He left the other three in crates and stored them in his warehouse.

Now he's uncrating them and waiting for the rush to begin.

Draft Officials Straighten Out Snarls in Draw

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—With three official bobbles out of more than 7,000 possibilities of error, the first draft lottery of the war ended yesterday, establishing the order in which 9,000,000 men will be called for possible Army service.

It took over 13 hours, and an all-night machine-like routine, to draw the numbered green capsules from an out-sized and famous old goldfish bowl. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson drew the first number. An Albany, Ga., bluejacket, Albert Carter, grining because the long grind was over, drew the last.

But then, a quick checkup showed that instead of the 7,000 numbers which should have appeared by that time, the total was 6,998. Two were missing. Earlier, it had developed, moreover, that two capsules contained the same number—2,885. It came out as the 742nd and the 1,638th numbers drawn.

Selective service officials were momentarily in a dilemma, but they went into a huddle and after an investigation decided that a printer's error was involved. One of the 2,885's should have been 2,385.

Additional conferring resulted in a decision: Number 2,885 would be recorded officially as the 1,638th drawn, and the 742d draw would be ignored. This meant that all the order numbers above 841 had to be advanced a notch, and it all wound up with 2,885 being given order number 1,637.

Then, at the end, the two missing numbers—6,342 and 2,069—were tossed into the gold fish bowl together with 2,385, which had been involved in the printer's error duplication of 2,885. The three capsules were shuffled and drawn.

The result: 6,342 became order number 6,998, serial number 2,069 was order number 6,999, and 2,385 became order number 7,000.

Many were discussing today a possibility that men might be drafted for work in the war factories as well as on the battle lines. Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Chief of the Selective Service system, strongly suggested such action in a brief speech which preceded the drawing.

Writer Resigns From OFF Staff

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—Archibald MacLeish, Director of the Office of Facts and Figures, announced today that Malcolm Cowley had resigned from its writers' staff because of "a desire that the wartime work of OFF should not be impeded as the result of charges of radicalism" made against Mr. Cowley.

Mr. Cowley's letter of resignation noted he served in the last world war and as a writer for the "New Republic" had warned of the danger of Hitlerism. He said he had "acted and written at all times as an American devoted to the interests of his country."

"Since the middle of January," Mr. Cowley said, "I have been subjected to one of those campaigns of abuse that are frequently waged against Government employees. . . . I learned things about my past that nobody had ever known and least of all myself. I learned that I had belonged to organizations whose names I had forgotten or had never heard. I learned that I had been on staff of the Daily Worker and the Sunday Worker, which must have been news to both those publications. I even learned that I was charged with being disloyal to the nation and the Government for which I had fought a war and which I had always served to the best of my powers. . . .

"The truth is that all the pertinent facts about me could have been found by reading the files of the New Republic."

Mr. MacLeish said he accepted the resignation "with regret," and that he read Mr. Cowley's letter "with pain and deep concern," as he had "never doubted that you were a sincere and loyal believer in Government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Salvage of Rubber Starts in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Canada is setting out on a program to collect 25,000 tons of scrap rubber during the current year to relieve the shortage of new supplies.

If the 25,000 tons of scrap is obtained, it is expected that 18,000 tons of reclaimed rubber can be extracted for war purposes and for essential civilian goods, according to the United States Department of Commerce here.

The Canadian scrap rubber division, under the Department of Munitions and Supplies, will set basic prices for all scrap, purchase existing stocks, arrange for transportation to reclaiming plants at Monfreal and Toronto, and channel the reclaimed rubber into the manufacture of war materials and other essential goods.

Los Angeles City Council Fails To Back Police Liquor Control

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Another setback to reform efforts of the municipal administration has occurred on the liquor-control front as the anti-reform City Council persists in refusing to support the Police Commission's request for control over all liquor-consuming establishments.

Under State control, these modern saloons and establishments are a major policing problem here. Believing more effective as well as equitable policing would result if licensing were in the hands of the Police Commission, the appointed body on Jan. 21, 1941, asked the Council to ask the State Legislature to transfer control from the Board of Equalization, the four-district board for liquor control. Thirteen months later, on Feb. 27, last, the Council "filed" the request.

This somewhat final action came just as the anti-reform grand jury was indicting police executives and accusing the reform Mayor, Fletcher Bowron, of misconduct in prosecutions of convicted or confessed criminals.

Interviewed after the Council action, Van Griffith, a Police Commissioner who is a chief Bowron lieutenant, declared that the State Board "had apparently paid no attention to moral conditions in its granting of licenses here."

Third of Police Work

Police work involving effects of liquor consumption, from hospitalization to investigation of accidents, was found in a 1937 survey to account for a third of the time of the police force, at a cost many times that of the subvention of fees paid to the State.

The present arrangement evades local responsibility, Mr. Griffith contends, and is particularly grievous in view of the large size of the city without jurisdiction over its largest single problem.

The arrangement makes for a "looser town," with the liquor control board having no more than a comparatively few enforcement officers, Mr. Griffith pointed out.

"Anything encouraging an open town aids vice interests and is contrary to the reform mandate of the electorate," Mr. Griffith said in criticizing the Council's tactics.

The majority of the councilmen evidently feel the present system is all right. The locally-elected member of the State Board, William Bonelli, in effect has control of all local licensing. He was recently the object of an attack by Clifford Clinton, business-man sparkplug of the reform movement here, who was one of those indicted.

$2,000,000 Annual Shortage

Mr. Clinton has charged that contributions of liquor dealers to a "Bonelli-vent" outing were building a political machine opposing reform.

The liquor-cost survey by the City's Bureau of Budget and Efficiency, reported in 1938, was supported by a Council resolution asking for more equitable subvention of fees. The Council alleged that at the time the City was receiving from the State about $333,000 a year, "approximately $2,000,000 less than the amount needed to pay for the cost of liquor-law enforcement."

The report was widely acclaimed as documentary evidence of the failure of repeal of prohibition.

Subsequent action by the State Legislature increased, to a minor degree, the City's share, now regarded by reform forces as far from adequate or equitable.

Mr. Bonnelli's supporters regard the split as equitable.

The Police Commission felt it was entitled to "sole and exclusive right to issue permits" because approximately 50 other types of business are already under its jurisdiction, any of which do not compare with saloons as a potential or real problem.

Permits Revoked

The Commission, its resolution read, already has jurisdiction over "show liquor" establishments—those with "live" entertainment, but not the common saloon. In the latter, a radio or piano can be played, but as soon as an employee sings or dances the place comes under police licensing.

"Numerous show-liquor permits have been revoked because of the manner in which such places of business were conducted and were not in keeping with the public good," the Commission stated.

"Although the attention of the Board of Equalization has been called to such revocation, such liquor establishments were still permitted to operate their liquor businesses by the State Board," it added.

"By reason of the conflict which thus exists between two authorities, a disrespect of law enforcement has been brought about," the resolution continued, holding it to be in the public interest to have only "one responsible body."

The Commission wanted the Council to ask the Legislature to amend the law so that individual charter cities would get sole power.

Remaining as about the only alternative, under present law the City can move against the more objectionable saloons to abate a general nuisance. The City Prosecutor's office is under the City Attorney, an elective official not identified with the Bowron-Clinton reform movement.

Oil Drill Under Oklahoma Capitol

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 19 (AP)—The driller's bit edged toward a treasure of black gold beneath the State's capitol today on a small unexplored island in Oklahoma City's petroleum sea.

From a spot directly in front of the domeless State House, where a column of seven giant derricks lines the capitol plaza, the driller angled through the earth more than a mile to a spot directly beneath the building itself.

Soon, he hopes to tap a rich oil reservoir to add to the nation's war resources and pour more petroleum profits into the State Treasury.

The State has profited $3,680,000 from 23 wells on its holdings in the famous Oklahoma City fields alone, but with derricks surrounding the State House this was the first time the soil beneath it had been disturbed.

Conservation officials expected no gusher because during years of producing the pool's pressure has been reduced; but W. J. Armstrong, Corporation Commissioner, said the well might be expected to make 400 to 500 barrels a day and should produce for years to come.

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Symphony Preview—Youth Concert—Opera Opening Tonight

Koussevitzky to Introduce The Sixth of Shostakovitch

By Winthrop P. Tryon

If the slow movement is the most important part of a symphony, then, maintains the Russian composer, D. Shostakovitch, the best thing to do is to place it first and let it receive the principal attention of hearers. Or so he seems to argue the case for music of his which comes to performance under the direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky at the Boston Symphony concerts of tomorrow afternoon and Saturday evening. The work is his Symphony No. 6 which within the last season or two has been published and set going in the world. It stands in three movements, instead of the regular four, the opening division being designated Largo, the middle one Allegro, and the last one Presto—equivalent to Slow, Fairly Fast, and Very Fast.

A three-movement plan saves the piece from running to the wearisome and inconsequent length that many modern productions reach; and as for the opening Largo, that would prove oddly located, indeed, if it really were a slow movement in the usual meaning of the phrase. For while it does go at a slacker pace than the other two divisions, it can hardly be regarded as an example of the song form of classic rule. Its mood, surely enough, is more or less sentimental, yet without the romantic quality of nineteenth-century fashion. Such tune as it possesses gives no impression of after-sunset melancholy. It is rough Russian, with no trace of soft Italian or teary German influence.

* * *

Here, forsooth, is the straight Muscovite article, the imported civilization of the Neva ignored. Here the inheritance of Tchaikovsky is cast aside.

Melody of a sort pervades the Largo, sung by a variety of solo instruments, now piccolo flute, now English horn, now oboe, and now French horn. The airs hardly make a listener think of voices. They seem little like living actors holding dialogue. Nevertheless they have a tuneful effect, and in these days effect means something different, often enough, from realism.

To look along farther, the second movement, being rather quick in motion and rather consistently in a rhythm of threes, can well pass for a scherzo. It is witty with a certain dignity, keeping away from the too obviously comical and farcial. By measure of pages in the score, it considerably lengthens out, though speed must bring down the period of performance. The entire symphony should fill but little over a half hour of an afternoon's or evening's alloted time.

This second movement opens with a tune whistled acutely by the small clarinet, an instrument that is asserting itself much in modern music. The piccolo flute, too, aspires to notice. The xylophone and other percussive jesters put in a sly word here and there. The vociferous tuba laughs in with quite a roar toward the end, and the kettledrums take over all alone for a gay moment near the very close.

* * *

The last movement could be analyzed after more than one pattern. It could almost be called, for one thing, a rondo. At any rate, it has form and proportion, and it has plain beginning, middle, and end. Interesting about it is a central section of heavily marked rhythm in threes, contrasting quite violently with the fours of the first and last sections. The inside episode is not only noisily picked up, but is also loudly and vigorously carried along, as though the composer realizes he has hit upon a striking idea and is willing to press his advantage.

In the final measures, the brass has plenty to say, the sonority being that of the full orchestra of today and no mistake. What should this modern symphony do but conclude on what the old theorists call a common chord. For the last thing we hear is the simple, old-fashioned harmony of B major. As for that, the work starts off as unaffectedly as it winds up. The score carries, to be sure, no key signatures, yet the Shoskatovitch No. 6 could with some degree of correctness be denoted in the historic manner as a symphony in E minor.

Yehudi Menuhin

Violin soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra Friday afternoon and Saturday evening.

Mr. Beckett Concludes Series for Young People

Wheeler Beckett, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Youth Concerts, closed the season's series in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, presenting a program of short pieces before an audience of high school and junior high school pupils that assembled from miles around. Someone counted 30 buses parked along streets in the neighborhood of the hall. Quite a graduation occasion; for a considerable number of those in attendance, done with school this summer, will naturally give up their places to students succeeding them as seniors. Next year, in the nature of events also, new listeners will come in to form the youngest complement.

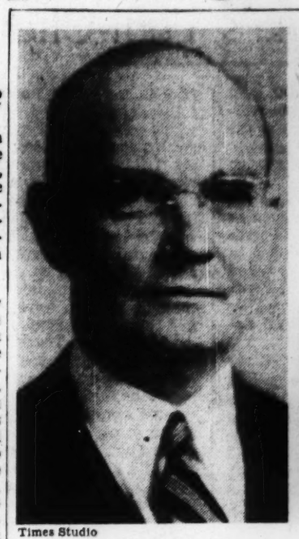
* * *

It is a remarkable feat of organization that Mr. Beckett has accomplished and it is likewise a magnificent effort on the part of teachers who second his ideas and who mobilize their scholars for the monthly meetings. Then for the 70 or so Boston Symphony men who comprise the performing group, nothing could surpass their zeal to give the young subscribers the best in symphonic music. Finally, for the young men and women, boys and girls, who benefit by the playing, better attention than theirs is hardly given to orchestral entertainment anywhere. To note a trifling matter of manners as true here as in grown-up company, people who do not indulge in public knitting are acknowledgedly disturbed by those who do. By way of parallel instance, at the Wednesday Morning Musicales held at the Hotel Statler, the flashing of needles during the concert hour is discountenanced. In fact, it is ruled out by the committee.

To look back over the ground covered since last October, the most interesting concerts undoubtedly were those at which complete symphonies of the first order were offered—the Symphony No. 5 of Beethoven, the No. 6 of Tchaikovsky, and the D minor of Franck. An exciting event was that in which the Apollo Club of male singers took part. Mr. Beckett, quite a marvel at handling the combination of chorus and orchestra, doubtless distinguished himself then as at no other time, admirable and authoritative though all his conducting has been.

* * *

At the concert of yesterday, how he led the young folks through the "Star-Spangled Banner"! Let nobody call that tune unsingable by a crowd. All it wants is someone to wake us up and direct us. Again yesterday he got enthusiasm going with his leading of Strauss waltzes. That would be of small account, however, if he could do no more. But he pleased the house with other and serious things, namely, Handel's Larghetto in G major, his own tone poem, "Carmel: the Sea," Delius' "First Cuckoo in Spring," Shostakovitch's Fifth Symphony Finale, Heilman's impressionistic picture, "By the Porta Catania," and Liszt's Rhapsody No. 2. W. P. T.



Times Studio

Frank St. Leger

To conduct the Metropolitan Opera production of "The Barber of Seville," Saturday evening, at the Metropolitan Theater.

Dr. Herbert Graf

Stage director of "The Magic Flute," to be given Friday; "Orfeo," to be presented Monday, and "Faust," March 28.

Exhibition at Y. W. C. A.

Through April 7 there will be no exhibition at the Young Women's Christian Association, 140 Clarendon Street, a display of pictures painted in adult classes conducted by Mrs. Edith Truesdell. The performers are beginners. Under intelligent guidance these initiates have made pictures which are spontaneous and decorative. The exhibition shows work of elementary and advanced classes.

The pictures show exuberance, spontaneity, and a proclivity towards beautiful pattern. The less experienced painters have traits in common with juvenile artists, traits which we admire and encourage. The forms are large and full, the colors bright and varied, the design lively and rhythmical. Mrs. Truesdell encourages the imaginative use of the brush, urges her pupils to express or envisage a mood. She discourages literalness ingenuity. This method of performance is natural with young children who have no tradition or prejudice to guide their pictorial device.

The exhibition is almost entirely free of prosaic qualities. The pictures in the beginner's classes recall John Kane, Henri Rousseau, Marsden Hartley and Georges Rouault. The students have been imbued with the striking characteristics of art of the past, the vigor of archaic and primitive and abstract art.

The exhibits of advanced classes are interesting for their developments. A logical change transpires with practice and repetition. The painter loses the initial buoyancy, the dauntless manipulation of colors and forms, the intuitive visualization. He loses one quality to gain another. He becomes more subdued, calmer, more calculating, adjusting colors, planes, and masses more discerningly, achieving more reasoned perspective. He has learned to make the elements of the pictures unite into a cohesive whole. Mrs. Truesdell's emphasis upon the imaginative assertion, however, still grips her students. Some of the pictures resemble Aztec masks and Alaskan totemic effigies. They are stylized and decorative.

The results of a reading of "Tiger, tiger burning bright" show an entertaining repertoire of illustrations. The tigers vary greatly; each painter has his own concept of the striking contours, features, and markings. But none of the students wish to be literal or photographic. In them has been instilled an appreciation of, and a desire for, the subtler and expressive elements of picture-making. D. A.

Opera Opening

"Lohengrin"—Presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association at the Metropolitan Theater with the following cast:

King Henry ..... Norman Cordon
Lohengrin ..... Lauritz Melchior
Elsa of Brabant ..... Astrid Varnay
Telramund ..... Julius Huehn
Ortrud ..... Kerstin Thorborg
The King's Herald .. Leonard Warren
Four Nobles: Emery Darcey, John Dudley, Wilferd Engelman, Gerhard Pechner

Conductor—Erich Leinsdorf

New York Dance Notes

Paul Draper will be the assisting artist in the concert to be given in Carnegie Hall March 25, by the Schola Cantorum in memory of Kurt Schindler, its founder and first conductor. He will perform two groups of Spanish dances and dance interpretations with choral and instrumental accompaniment based on Schindler's last great collection, "The Folk Music and Poetry of Spain and Portugal." The melodies, from different provinces, chosen to express the gaiety and sadness of the Iberian people, have been arranged for the dancer by Henry Cowell, Bernard Wagenaar, Colin McPhee, and Quinto Maganini. Mr. Draper, whose Malaguena (Lecuona) and Asturias (Albeñiz) will also figure on the program, does not attempt the actual Spanish technique but rather seeks to endow his tap interpretations with Spanish style and feeling.

New Christensen Ballet

A new ballet by Lew Christensen, "Jinx," based on circus people and their superstitions, has been added to the repertoire of Dance Players, the new company headed by Eugene Loring which is to make its Broadway debut in April. The music score by Benjamin Britten has been made into a two-piano arrangement by Colin McPhee. "Jinx" is opus six in Mr. Christensen's output. Formerly first dancer and choregrapher with the Ballet Caravan and the American Ballet, he composed "Filling Station," "Encounter," "Charade," and "Pastorales" for them (practically the same company), and in 1940 he staged a complete version of "Swan Lake" for the San Francisco Opera Company. He has danced in vaudeville, spent one summer with the St. Louis Municipal Opera, two seasons with the Metropolitan Opera Association, and made a motion picture appearance as partner to Vera Zorina.

Billy Wilder, of the writing team of Brackett and Wilder, will make his debut as a director with Paramount's "The Major and the Minor," starring Ginger Rogers and Ray Milland.

Concert Programs

Bohuslav Martinů's Double Concerto for two string orchestras, piano, and tympani will be introduced to Boston by Dr. Koussevitzky at next week's Friday and Saturday (March 27-28) concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The concerto had its first performance in Switzerland in 1940. The other numbers of the program will be Tchaikovsky's Overture-Fantasia, "Romeo and Juliette," and the First Symphony of Brahms.

* * *

Washington Program

For the Russian program to be given by the Boston Orchestra in Washington, D. C., on the evening of March 31, for the benefit of Russian war relief, Dr. Koussevitzky has chosen this program: Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony, the Prelude to Moussorgsky's "Khovanstchina," Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliette," and the Fifth Symphony of Shostakovitch.

* * *

Pension Fund Concert

Soloists for the Beethoven Ninth Symphony, to be presented by the Boston Orchestra at its Pension Fund concert on Sunday afternoon, April 26, will be Zina Lisichkina, soprano; Anna Kaskas, contralto; William Hain, tenor, and Julius Huehn, baritone. Bach's "Magnificat" will precede the symphony. The chorus will be supplied by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society.

'Johnny Doodle' in Manhattan

By John Beaufort

New York

"Johnny Doodle," which had its official opening at 320 West Fifty-seventh Street, Wednesday evening, is Jane McLeod's and Alfred Saxe's "play about America's fight for freedom from 1776 to 1942 from the songs and legends of its people." The co-authors and the Popular Theater have tackled a large and fascinating project. American folk music and legend have attracted relatively few contemporary American playwrights—Paul Green, Marc Connelly, Arnold Sundgaard, and Horton Foote among them — and plays from folk sources are usually less broadly ambitious than this one.

* * *

It is encouraging, therefore, to find that the vastness of the subject, with its inexhaustible material and its manifold intricacies, does not deter young experimentalists from seeking to make a play by joining some facts from history to some fancies from legend. This piece is not the ultimate destination of such entertainment. But it explores an interesting way and sets out a signpost or two.

Since song often outlives fact in popular memory, "I Snum I Am a Yankee Lad," "Hey Betty Martin," "Mule Named Sal," "Wreck of the '97," "Tarriers Song," and other songs adapted from the American folk album dominate the progress of the play. The Revolution, the War of 1812, the coming of the canals, the steamboats, and the railroads, Abe Lincoln, the nation's farmer "who feeds us all," and the present scene are the principal subjects surveyed.

"Johnny Doodle" scarcely comes to town with a feather in its cap until the latter part of the evening. It is a sound enough fantastic idea to have an imaginary ferryboat sail up the Hudson of history making stops en route. But the imagination which characterizes some of the later episodes is lacking in the introduction. "Hey, Betty Martin" and its surrounding episode furnish the best moments of Part I. "Canal Days" and "Steamboat Days" seem to have been unnecessarily prolonged, considering the relative significance of the material they present.

* * *

Part II is a decided improvement. Not only the material, but the acting, singing, and dancing are better. The representation of the Lincolnsque figure might have been more imaginatively treated. Earl Robinson's "The Abe Lincoln Ballad," material by Arthur Arent (from "Power") for "The Farmer Is the Man" episode, and "The Ballad of Johnny Doodle" are high points of the evening.

Art Smith plays the versatile Captain Doodle, now on his farewell voyage, with vigor, sagacity, and humor. His present passenger list discloses few voyagers of pronounced talent. But the nature of the material calls for co-operative group contributions rather than solo brilliance. And the ensemble work is often good.

Figures in Dance Players Inc.

Eugene Loring, director, and Janet Reed, ballerina, of the new dance group which will make its Broadway debut in April.

Plays in Prospect

High Kickers—Reported scheduled for April 6 at an unspecified theater. George Jessel's musical comedy, with Sophie Tucker in the cast, going on tour after a run in New York.

Claudia—Probably at the Wilbur, beginning Monday, April 20. Rose Franken's play, presented by John Golden as the fifth in the subscription offerings of the American Theater Society and Theater Guild. The cast includes Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire, and Olga Baclanova.

The Corn Is Green—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, May 4. Emlyn Williams' play, about a schoolteacher in Wales, which received the New York critics' award as the best play from abroad last season. Ethel Barrymore heads the cast. The play is the sixth and last in the subscription series.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

6th Week! KEITH MEMORIAL The Best Film of the Year! "HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY" Plus 2nd FEATURE NIAGARA FALLS Extra! Latest WALT DISNEY Cartoon

STATE Loews ORPHEUM Carole LOMBARD • Jack BENNY "TO BE OR NOT TO BE" Plus "Brooklyn Orchid"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY NOW Kay KYSER, John BARRYMORE, Lupe VELEZ, Ginny SIMMS "PLAYMATES" Plus "Young American"

EXETER BOYLSTON and EXETER STS. • KEN. 7067 Eve.-Sat.-Sun. 44c, 33c, 25c, Aft. 30c. Tax Inc. James CRAIG • Walter HUSTON • Anne SHIRLEY "ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY" Plus "OBLIGING YOUNG LADY"

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492 TOM'W 2:30—SATURDAY 8:15 Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY Conductor Soloist YEHUDI MENUHIN Violin

BOSTON (STAGE)

Sale Tom'w Symphony Hall Box-Office $1.10 $1.65 $2.20 $2.75

Aaron Richmond presents the World's Greatest Flamenco Dancer Fri. Eve., April 24—Only! CARMEN AMAYA and company of 10 Gypsy dancers and musicians

COLONIAL TONIGHT AT 8:30 MATS. TODAY SAT. THE GREAT PLAY OF OUR TIME LILLIAN HELLMAN'S WATCH ON THE RHINE LUCILE WATSON • PAUL LUKAS • MADY CHRISTIANS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580 Greta Garbo—Melvyn Douglas "TWO FACED WOMAN" John Garfield—Raymond Massey "DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE" Entire Week of March 22 "THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER" "Steel Against the Sky"

BOSTON (OPERA)

METROPOLITAN THEATRE MARCH 19 TO MARCH 28 METROPOLITAN OPERA TONIGHT LOHENGRIN Tickets at Box Office (Knabe Piano Used Exclusively)

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

GRABLE • MATURE • OAKIE SONG of the ISLANDS PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ROXY

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL Fredric March • Loretta Young "BEDTIME STORY" with Robert Benchley A Columbia Picture Gala Stage Revue Symphony Orchestra 1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4800

FRIDAY, MAR. 20, THRU TUES., MAR. 24 PLAZA 58th ST. nr. MADISON GARY COOPER BARBARA STANWYCK Ball of Fire 1:00, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40 P.M.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Splendidly Moving."—Mantle, News. LOUISE RAINER in Sir James M. Barrie's A KISS FOR CINDERELLA with RALPH FORBES & Cecil Humphreys MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Circle 6-4636 Eves. $2.75-$1.10. Mats. Thur. & Sat. $2.20-$1.10 SUNDAY PERFORMANCES at 8:40

"A honey for your money."—Winchell George Abbott's New Musical Hit BEST FOOT FORWARD with ROSEMARY LANE Book by John Cecil Holm Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390 Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News JOHN C. WILSON presents BLITHE SPIRIT Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way, Cl. 6-6230 EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

"I am still laughing"—Robert Benchley "Genial, comic and original."—Atkinson, Times CAFE CROWN with MORRIS CARNOVSKY & SAM JAFFE CORT, 48th St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-0046. No Mon. Perf. Eves. incl. SUN. 8:40. Mats. Sat. and Sun. 85c-$2.20

"Junior Miss is a joy."—Watts, H. Trib. JUNIOR MISS The New Comedy Smash LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4258 EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40 250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times LIFE WITH FATHER with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY Empire, Broadway and 40 St. 260 Seats at $1.10 Eves. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

'Belongs on your 'must list'—Brown, World-Tel. CHERYL CRAWFORD presents George Gershwin's PORGY AND BESS with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. Cl. 6-0730. Evs. 8:30 Evgs. incl. Sun. $2.75-85c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-85c

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman. Presented by Herman Shumlin. With Lucille Watson, Paul Lukas and Mady Christians. 8:30. Matinees, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"The Rivals," presented by the Theater Guild. Starring Bobby Clark, Margaret Anglin and Walter Hampden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Majestic—"New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson, presented by Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland with John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"Louisiana Purchase," with William Gaxton, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore, and Irene Bordoni. Music by Irving Berlin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"The Imaginary Invalid," by Moliere. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Opera

Metropolitan Theater—"Lohengrin," by Wagner, presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association. Mmes. Varnay, Thorborg; Messrs. Melchior, Huehn, Cordon, Warren. Erich Leinsdorf, conductor. 8.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Yehudi Menuhin, violin soloist. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"The Plainsman," Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. 2:40, 6:15, 9:55. "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 1, 4:30, 8:10.

Exeter—"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 2, 5, 8:10. "All That Money Can Buy," James Craig, Walter Huston and Anne Shirley. 3:15, 6:15, 9:25.

Fenway—"Playmates," Kay Kyser, John Barrymore and Lupe Velez. 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. "Young America," Jane Withers, Jane Darwell, Lynne Roberts and William Tracy. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45. "March of Time." 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Kenmore—"Brother Orchid," Edward G. Robinson, Ann Sothern. 1, 4:30, 8. "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:45, 6:20, 9:50.

Modern—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 9:55 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:15.

Orpheum—"To Be or Not to Be," Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. "Brooklyn Orchid," William Bendix, Joe Sawyer and Marjorie Woodworth. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—"Playmates," Kay Kyser, John Barrymore and Lupe Velez. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Young America," Jane Withers, Jane Darwell, Lynne Roberts and William Tracy. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:30.

R-K-O-Boston—"Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 10:24 a. m., 1:25, 4:26, 7:27, 10:19. Stage Show. 11:57 a. m., 2:58, 6, 9.

Scollay—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Fitzpatrick Travel Ball." "Lowell Thomas Travel, Mexico." "Strange Testament." "The Greenie." "Stranger Than Fiction." "Hollywood Meets the Navy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"To Be or Not to Be," Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:55, 7:35, 10:15. "Brooklyn Orchid," William Bendix, Joe Sawyer and Marjorie Woodworth. 1:15, 3:55, 6:40, 9:20.

Telepix—"Pete Smith's Army Champions," "Kitchen Quiz," "Billiard Champions," "The Playgirls," Hedda Hopper's "Hollywood." Two cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Our Russian Front," commentary by Walter Huston. 9:30, 11:42 a. m., 1:54, 4:06, 6:18, 8:30, 10:40. "Pardon My Stripes." 10:34 a. m., 12:46, 2:58, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30.

Uptown—"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll and Edmund O'Brien. 1:15, 4:50, 8:20. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:40, 6:15, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:35. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. 11:55 a. m., 4:30, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. "Private Snuffy Smith," E. Kennedy. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Hold Back the Dawn," Olivia de Havilland, Charles Boyer. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. "Submarine Patrol," 1:45, continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 1:59, 8. "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. 3:11, 9:21.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 2, 5, 8:05. "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney, Victor Mature and Walter Huston. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 3:30, 6:25, 9:30. "Marry the Boss' Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 2, 5:10, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie, Walter Brennan. 2 and 8.
University: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Moon Over Shoulder," Lynn Bari and John Sutton. "Big Boss," Otto Kruger. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 1:54, 7:54. "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 3:19, 9:19.
Codman Square: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Broadway Limited," Victor Mature. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 2:40, 9. "A Date With the Falcon," 1:30, 7:50.
Park: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Mob Town," with the Dead End Kids. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:53, 8:06. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:54, 8:09. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 3:38, 9:43.
Hyde Park: "Beau Geste," Gary Cooper. "Borrowed Hero," Florence Rice. 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 2:30, 8:15. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 3:55, 9:40.

MALDEN—Granada: "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:45, 5:32, 8:01. "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:05, 6:13, 9:21.
Maplewood: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:55, 7, 9:55. "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 3:15, 8:15.
Strand: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. 1:55, 8. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller. 3:25, 9:25.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 3:50, 6:40, 9:55. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:15, 9. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 3:05, 6:30, 9:25. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen, William Post, Jr. 3:45, 8:10.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Road Agent," Dick Foran and Leo Carrillo. "Private Snuffy Smith." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell and Roland Young. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbot and Costello. "No More Orchids," 2 and 8.
Strand: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "Badlands of Dakota," R. Stack and Ann Rutherford. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Among the Living," Albert Dekker, Susan Haywood. 2:00, 7:54. "Look Who's Laughing," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "International Lady," George Brent. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 1:30, 7:30.
Watertown Square: "No More Orchids," Carole Lombard and Walter Connolly. "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson and Bruce Bennette. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck and Gary Cooper. Walt Disney Cartoon and "New March of Time." 2:15, 7:45. daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville and Ray MacDonald. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 3:43, 8:00. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper and Susanna Foster. 2:14, 6:30, 9:51.

The Home Forum

Peregrine's Tool-Chest

PEREGRINE GAVE US the tool-chest. At least Rose and I asked for a tool-chest, when invited by Peregrine to name a present at the time of our wedding; but what we actually got was a huge assortment of tools in a green baize bag.

In asking for this present, we had no intention of depriving the local craftsmen of our custom nor of undertaking any operations on the grand scale; we were to live in London with all needful services just round the corner. But in any home there are always small jobs not worth the expert's time, or emergencies which arise suddenly and demand attention on the spot.

* * *

Peregrine, however, took a wider view of our ambitions. He appeared to think we contemplated cobbling our own shoes and boring an oil-well in the Square garden. The green bag contained a fairy sewing-awl and a gigantic drill; it contained screwdrivers small enough for watch-mending and a hammer almost large enough to drive piles. Between these extremes there were planes and chisels, saws and hatchets, pliers and pincers, gimlets and spanners; there were graded compartment boxes of nails and screws, nuts and bolts, tubes of seccotine, cement, and plastic wood, reels of wire, twine, and insulating tape. There was a pair of overalls each, and there was a notebook in which to record all work done, time taken, and cost of materials, if any. About the only object missing was a pick-axe.

Obviously, it was not possible to keep this grand medley in the green bag, so I allotted to it the bottom drawer of the chest-of-drawers in my study. This piece of furniture, light-colored mahogany bound with brass, was originally built for military use and in its early days had seen service with my grandfather against the Red River Indians in Canada; so, although more accustomed to scarlet regimentals and gold braid, it was stout enough to support the tools.

At first, thinking that Peregrine had rather overdone his present, we were tempted to name the drawer "Peregrine's Folly"; but wiser counsels prevailed, which were afterwards justified by the use we made of all the tools, and we called the drawer "Peregrine's Prudence."

"What time can I get up in the morning?" our small nephew Teddy asked innocently, when he came to spend a night with us for the first time.

"Any time you like, if you don't mind waiting for breakfast," answered Rose, equally innocently.

Next morning I was awakened at 5:30 a. m. by the crashing blows of a hammer. I hurried to my study and there found Teddy fully dressed, washed, and hard at work. The whole contents of "Peregrine's Prudence" lay strewn about the room; in the midst of it all sat Teddy on an upturned antique waste-paper bucket, using a Hepplewhite desk-chair as a carpenter's bench, apparently sawing and hammering at the same time. At first I thought he was breaking my sectional bookcase into a few more sections, but I soon realized the wood he was working on was of no account, and he informed me that he was making a sheath for a Malay kris which he had recently acquired.

I explained to Teddy that our lease did not allow noise or music before nine o'clock, and my explanation was accompanied by the strains of Handel's "Harmonious Blacksmith" coming through the wall, as our neighbor struck it up on her piano in polite reprisal. Accordingly, Teddy agreed to suspend operations till nine o'clock, and when he resumed them, I saw to it that it was under more suitable conditions.

This experience should have warned us against letting visitors know of the tool-drawer, but one day three years later a friend caught us off our guard and insisted on fitting a new plug to our radio-set. His work finished, I switched on for a radio version of "The Reluctant Dragon"; the set gave a roar and emitted a large cloud of blue smoke. Although accustomed to realistic effects on the radio, I found this too much and threw back the switch just in time to prevent serious damage. Our friend, used to a simpler form of plug, had fixed the red and blue leads to the wrong pins.

* * *

All the while, Rose and I contented ourselves with small but useful repair work. It was the London blitz of 1940 that gave us our first big chance. Our floors had always sagged at odd angles, which had necessitated certain adjustments to our furniture by the firm who first moved us into the flat. After the flat had had a few shakings, the sags still remained but they were different ones. Tables and chairs tilted oddly, cupboards leaned out from the walls, bookcase doors swung open of their own accord. Only the veteran chest-of-drawers, remembering the war-whoops of the Redskins, remained entirely unimpressed by the whistle of bombs and shrapnel.

A few wooden wedges neatly disposed was really all we needed to effect repairs, but wedges of new wood are apt to show, and this gave us an opening for the paint-pots. Although not strictly tools, their use frequently followed closely the use of tools, so a selection of paint-pots was kept in a cupboard near the tool-drawer. But paint is insidious. Having once got the paint-brushes and oneself messed up, one is tempted to go on painting; something near the original object painted would be improved by a slight touch of color and then something else, and before one knows it the whole color scheme of the room is changing. As my paint is apt to be streaky, paintwork is usually Rose's preserve. I had to keep a strict eye on her during the period after fitting my wedges.

A man derives great joy from a tool-drawer, well-stocked, clean and tidy, like the joy of a housewife in a well-stored cupboard. If he lives in a city, as I do, and spends all day talking in conference and committee, reading letters, dictating minutes, drafting memoranda, he finds deep pleasure in knowing that, all the time, hammer and hatchet and saw, the tools of the pioneer and of the frontier, await him at home and that his right hand has not forgotten its cunning.

* * *

The first recorded English child to be given the name of Peregrine, derived from the Latin word for wanderer or stranger, was born nearly four centuries ago in the church-porch at Wesel in Germany. His parents, being of the reformed faith, had fled from the persecutions under Queen Mary and, arriving in Wesel late one cold night, had found refuge for their destitution in the church. Next morning they were haled into court for this irregularity, but the father of the child made what the old record calls a noble speech in Latin, learned in the College of Corpus Christi in Oxford, and a burgher of the town offered the little family hospitality until they were able to return home to England on the accession of Queen Elizabeth.

This child grew up to deserve well of his country and of the cause for which his parents had gone into exile. Perhaps it was fitting that a descendant of the first little wanderer should have given us the present, which among the civilization and comfort of a city, reminds us that, if need be, a man can still hew his own wood and draw his own water.

P. J. H. H.

Dry Point

This is the last white snow,—
A sparkling sheet on which is etched
A pattern of stark branches
Moved softly to and fro
By the slow wind—
And where the branch and trunk
Have met
A sparrow's silhouette.

MARY TAYLOR

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More Than Timbers To Me

FOR ME there will never be any pleasure in this world that will compare with those months of sailing round our beautiful coast in my own boat. They were days of perfect bliss.

I visited all the beaches where I had found kauri logs. I went ashore and looked at the places where I had found the different logs. When I was alone I talked to the beaches: "There you are, Beach, just look what I've built out of those old logs, that you've been hiding all these years beneath your old grey stones." And I would look at where that log had been, at the slight hole that was in some cases still visible between the rocks; and then I would look at my trim white vessel peacefully anchored in the calm waters out in the bay. . . .

The timber in my boat was more than just timber to me. Every solitary piece of wood in it I knew and I loved. Take, for instance, that deck beam just above my head in my bunk. That had come out of the log with the slight bend which I had found one sunny winter's day on the little beach on the outside of Waiheke Island. Long before it was ever built into the boat that beam and I were fast friends. It is a true friend still. Day after day, year in, year out, it cheerfully and steadily holds up that small portion of deck above my head, doing its duty nobly and well. It is the same with every other bit of wood in my ship.—From "South Sea Vagabonds," by J. W. WRAY. (New York: D. Appleton-Century Co.)

By Courtesy of the Boston Public Library, Wiggin Collection, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MELISANDE": *A Pencil Drawing by Gerald L. Brockhurst*

GERALD L. BROCKHURST is a contemporary British painter and etcher. He has developed a style which is personal and distinctive and he has reaped awards and honors since his first solo exhibition at the Royal Academy in 1915 when he was only twenty-five years of age. As years pass by and Mr. Brockhurst produces new plates and paintings, he shows a tendency toward greater discipline, smoother surfaces, more articulate textures. Such a predilection for perfected surface is not common in this era when the majority of painters and etchers hold forth in a broader and brusquer idiom.

This drawing, "Melisande," is a study for an etching. It was executed in 1916 when Mr. Brockhurst was in his middle twenties. It does not give any clue to the character of his later prints, in which the surfaces have received painstaking and delicate handling, and the drawing gradually abandons linear for painterly values. Here we observe Mr. Brockhurst sketching the determined features, the broad-brimmed hat, the flowing hair, with the dash and swagger that are common in Whistler's and Augustus John's drawings. For purposes of expression of character and design, Mr. Brockhurst said all that need be told in this sketch. From this point on, technical niceties would seem, for some, an exercise in virtuosity, a display of patience and skill, a mere embellishment.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Herrschaft beweisen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINE JUNGE FRAU, die in einer öffentlicen Versammlung über Vorsichtsmaßregeln bei Fliegerangriffen sprach, sagte, daß der in jedem Hause für diesen Zweck bestimmte Raum gut der Ort des Gebets genannt werden könnte. Wie sich ihr Denken und das Denken ihrer Zuhörer im Gebet zu Gott wandte, so trachten andere gewiß in größerer Zahl als je zuvor in der Weltgeschichte, die biblische Verheißung zu verwirklichen (Ps. 91, 1): „Wer unter dem Schirm des Höchsten sitzt, bleibt unter dem Schatten des Allmächtigen".

Staatsmänner anerkennen in einigen Fällen die Notwendigkeit, sich auf die göttliche Kraft zu verlassen, um die dem Guten sich widersetzenden Gewalten des Bösen zu stürzen. Vertrauen in des Menschen Unzertrennlichkeit von seinem Schöpfer und der Schutz, den dieses Verständnis bietet, tun sehr not.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt die Menschen die Macht wahren Gebets. Das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" und andere Schriften von Mary Baker Eddy legen die geistige Bedeutung der Bibel aus, erklären die Wunder und lehren die Wissenschaft des Gemüts-Heilens, durch die diese Werke heute wiederholt werden können. Christus Jesus sagte (Joh. 14, 12): „Wer an mich glaubt, der wird die Werke auch tun, die ich tue". Es ist wesentlich, die Christuskraft zu verstehen, durch die der Meister seine Heilungen vollbrachte. Diese Kraft ist in der Christlichen Wissenschaft enthüllt, und wer das den Werken Jesu zugrunde liegende göttliche Prinzip erfaßt, ist in dem Maße seines Verständnisses ausgerüstet, dem Beispiel Christi Jesu im Heilen zu folgen.

Durch die Christliche Wissenschaft beginnen die Menschen die unumschränkten Gesetze Gottes so anzuwenden, wie es früher nicht möglich schien. Mit Bezug auf die oben angeführten Worte des Meisters schreibt Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 192): „Strahlend im Lichte der göttlichen Wissenschaft enthüllen seine Worte das große Prinzip einer vollen Erlösung. Auch können wir die Zweckdienlichkeit des göttlichen Worts nicht in Frage stellen, da wir seine Anwendbarkeit auf menschliche Notlagen und des Menschen Fähigkeit, die Wahrheit der Prophezeiung zu beweisen, verstehen gelernt haben".

Gott lenkt Sein Weltall einschließlich des Menschen, und Seine Macht kann auf Erden bewiesen werden, wenn die Begrenzungen falscher Erziehung und falscher Theologie beseitigt sind. Die Christliche Wissenschaft entfernt die begrenzenden sterblichen Annahmen aus dem menschlichen Bewußtsein, indem sie den richtigen Begriff von Gott und dem Menschen gibt. Befreit von blendender Furcht oder beschränkender Trugvorstellung findet man, daß Liebe und Herrschaft über die ganze Erde das natürliche Erbe des Menschen sind, den Gott zu Seinem Bilde machte.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft erleuchtet die Bibel und ihre sehr wichtigen Gebote. Der Meister schlief einmal während eines heftigen Sturms in einem Schiff. Die bei ihm waren, weckten ihn auf, worauf er „den Wind bedrohte und zu dem Meer sprach: Schweig und verstumme!" (Mark. 4, 39). Ein andermal „ging er auf dem Meer" (Matth. 14, 25) und kam zu seinen Jüngern, die in einem Schiff bei stürmischen Wetter umhergeworfen wurden. Und wieder wurde der Wind unter geistige Herrschaft gebracht.

Diese Beweise des Meisters, die die Kraft des göttlichen Gesetzes, falsche materielle Gesetze zu überwinden, zeigten, wurden uns in der biblischen Geschichte als Beispiele zur Nacheiferung hinterlassen. Die Stürme materieller Annahme können durch geistiges Verständnis beruhigt werden. Alle Werke des Meisters können, da sie das Ergebnis seiner Anwendung der Wissenschaft Gottes waren, in ähnlicher Weise wiederholt werden, wenn diese Wissenschaft genügend verstanden wird. Er hieß seine Nachfolger die Werke tun, die er tat; und sie sollten erwarten, diese Dinge zu tun, während sie demütig nach einem größeren Verständnis streben.

Wenn es uns heute nicht möglich ist, auf den Wellen zu gehen, können wir doch dem Meister im Beweisen unserer geistigen Herrschaft über alle Irrtümer, die an uns herantreten mögen, nacheifern. Der Verfasser segelte einmal in einem mit zwei Seglern bemannten kleinen Boot mit dem Boostbesitzer in tropischen Gewässern. Plötzlich erhob sich ein orkanartiger Wirbelsturm. Selbst diese erfahrenen Seeleute konnten das Boot und die Segel nicht in der Gewalt behalten, und die Sicherheit aller schien aufs äußerste gefährdet.

Da der Verfasser die Christliche Wissenschaft kannte, hatte er keine Furcht. Er dachte daran, daß der Meister bewiesen hatte, daß ein Sturm göttlich beherrscht werden kann, und daß er gesagt hatte, andere sollten die Werke auch tun, die er tat. Er sah, daß die Christuskraft über sogenannte Naturkräfte erhaben ist. Fast sofort ließ der Sturm nach und hörte nach kurzer Zeit ganz auf. Die Zeilen aus Mrs. Eddys Gedicht „Christus meine Zuflucht" (Gedichte, S. 12) kamen ihm mit großer Klarheit in den Sinn:

„Und auf der Erde sturmbewegtem Meere
Seh' ich Christus wandeln dort;
Und sieh', er naht sich mir, und voller Milde
Spricht er zu mir sein göttlich Wort".

Machen wir von den Gesetzen Gottes, die das Weltall einschließlich des Menschen regieren, so vollständigen Gebrauch, wie wir sollten? Achten wir auf die Lehren Christi Jesu hinsichtlich der Anwendbarkeit des Gesetzes Gottes auf alle menschlichen Lagen so genau, wie wir sollten? Trachten wir beständig nach mehr Verständnis, und setzen wir alles, was wir gegenwärtig als Kinder und Erben Gottes verstehen, gewissenhaft in die Tat um?

Die Christliche Wissenschaft umfaßt in ihrer heilenden Kraft jede Erscheinungsform des menschlichen Lebens. Sie kommt als Licht zum menschlichen Bewußtsein und als Befreiungsgesetz zur Menschheit. Sie enthüllt die uns göttlich verliehene geistige Herrschaft. Sie vertreibt durch geistiges Verständnis den Glauben an die Materie und erhebt das Gute auf den Thron. Durch die Christliche Wissenschaft lernt man Schritt für Schritt dem Beispiel des Meisters im Stillen der Stürme des materiellen Sinnes folgen, gleichviel ob diese in Krankheit, Sünde oder Uneinigkeit auftreten.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Demonstrating Dominion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A YOUNG WOMAN addressing a public meeting on the subject of air raid precaution said that the room set aside in each house for the purpose might well be known as the place of prayer. As her thought, and that of her listeners, reached out in prayer to God, so are others, in numbers greater surely than at any time in the history of the world, seeking to realize the Scriptural promise (Psalms 91:1), "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

Statesmen, in some instances, are acknowledging the necessity of placing reliance on divine power in order to overthrow the forces of evil aligned against good. Confidence in man's inseparability from his Maker, with the protection this understanding affords, is greatly needed.

Christian Science is teaching men the power of true prayer. The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and other writings by Mary Baker Eddy, interpret the spiritual meaning of the Bible, explain the miracles, and set forth the Science of Mind-healing through which these works can be repeated today. Christ Jesus said (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." It is essential to comprehend the Christ-power through which the Master's healings were performed. It is this power which is revealed in Christian Science, and anyone who grasps the divine Principle underlying his works is equipped, in the measure of his understanding, to follow Christ Jesus' example in healing.

Through Christian Science, men are beginning to apply the absolute laws of God in ways which previously have been deemed impossible. Referring to the Master's words quoted in the preceding paragraph, Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 192): "Luminous with the light of divine Science, his words reveal the great Principle of a full salvation. Neither can we question the practicability of the divine Word, who have learned its adaptability to human needs, and man's ability to prove the truth of prophecy."

God controls His universe, including man; and His power can be demonstrated on earth when the limitations of false education and theology are removed. Christian Science lifts the limiting mortal beliefs from human consciousness by supplying the correct concept of God and man. Freed from a blinding fear or restricting illusion, one finds that love and dominion over all the earth are the natural heritage of the man whom God made in His image.

Christian Science illumines the Bible and its vital precepts. On one occasion the Master was asleep in a ship during a heavy storm. He was aroused by those with him, and he then "rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, Peace, be still" (Mark 4:39). On another occasion he approached his disciples, who were in a ship tossed by heavy weather, "walking on the sea" (Matthew 14:25). And again, the wind was brought under spiritual control.

These demonstrations of the Master, in evidence of the power of divine law to overcome false material laws, were left to us in the Bible record as examples to be followed. The storms of material belief can be calmed through spiritual understanding. All the works of the Master, since they were the outcome of his application of the Science of God, can be repeated along similar lines where the knowledge of this Science is sufficient. He bade his followers do the works he did; and they should expect to do these things, while humbly pressing toward an increased understanding.

If we today are unable to walk on the waves, we can begin to emulate the Master in demonstrating our spiritual dominion over whatever errors may confront us. The writer was once sailing in tropical waters in a small craft with the boat's owner and a crew of two. A wind of hurricane violence struck with sudden fury. The ship and the sails became virtually unmanageable even for those experienced seamen, and fear was felt for the safety of all.

Because of his knowledge of Christian Science the writer was without fear. He remembered that the Master had proved that a storm could be divinely controlled, and that he said others should do the works which he did. He saw the Christ-power as supreme over so-called material forces. Almost immediately the tempest abated, and in a short time had ceased entirely. The lines from Mrs. Eddy's poem, "Christ My Refuge" (Poems, p. 12), came to him with great clearness:

"And o'er earth's troubled, angry sea
I see Christ walk,
And come to me, and tenderly,
Divinely talk."

Are we making as full use as we should of the laws of God which govern the universe, including man? Are we as alive to the teachings of Christ Jesus concerning the applicability of God's law to all human situations as we should be? Are we constantly striving for more understanding and faithfully putting into practice all that we at present understand of our heritage as sons of God?

Christian Science embraces in its healing power every phase of human life. It comes as light to human consciousness and as a delivering law to mankind. It reveals our divinely bestowed spiritual dominion. It dispels belief in matter with spiritual understanding and enthrones good. Through Christian Science one learns, step by step, to follow the example of the Master in stilling the storms of material sense, whether evidenced in sickness, sin, or inharmony.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

George Eliot Liked Nürnberg

HOW OFTEN I had thought I should like to see Nürnberg, and had pictured to myself narrow streets with dark quaint gables! The reality was not at all like my picture, but it was ten times better. No sombre coloring, except the old churches: all was bright and varied, each façade having a different color—delicate green, or buff, or pink, or lilac—every now and then set off by the neighborhood of a rich reddish brown. And the roofs always gave warmth of color with their bright red or rich purple tiles. Every house differed from its neighbor, and had a physiognomy of its own, though a beautiful family likeness ran through them all, as if the burghers of that old city were of one heart and soul, loving the same delightful outlines, and cherishing the same daily habits of simple ease and enjoyment in their balcony-windows when the day's work was done.

The balcony window is the secondary charm of the Nürnberg houses; it would be the principal charm of any houses that had not the Nürnberg roofs and gables. It is usually in the center of the building, on the first floor, and is ornamented with carved stone or wood, which supports it after the fashion of a bracket. In several of these windows we saw pretty family groups—young fair heads of girls or of little children, with now and then an older head surmounting them. One can fancy that these windows are the pet places for family joys—that papa seats himself there when he comes home from the warehouse, and the little ones cluster round him in no time. But the glory of the Nürnberg houses is the roofs, which are no blank surface of mere tiling, but are alive with lights and shadows, cast by varied and beautiful lines of windows and pinnacles and arched openings. The plainest roof in Nürnberg has its little windows lifting themselves up like eyelids, and almost everywhere one sees the pretty hexagonal tiles. . . .

We saw Albert Dürer's statue by Rauch, and Albert Dürer's house—a striking bit of old building, rich dark-brown, with a truncated gable and two wooden galleries running along the gable end. My best wishes and thanks to the artists who keep it in repair, and use it for their meetings. The vistas from the bridges across the muddy Pegnitz, which runs through the town, are all quaint and picturesque; and it was here that we saw some of the *shabbiest*-looking houses—almost the only houses that carried any suggestion of poverty, and even here it was doubtful. The town has an air of cleanliness and well-being, and one longs to call one of those balconied apartments one's own home, with their flower-pots, clean glass, clean curtains, and transparencies turning their white backs to the street.—From "Life and Letters of George Eliot." (Witley Edition: 1901.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Paging Mr. Kurusu ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

Japan suddenly is beginning to lay the groundwork for a "peace" offensive.

It is the Hitler technique—slightly shopworn—and Tokyo is busy copying it.

Concrete proposals have not been put into words but the kind of words which presage the suggestion that a negotiated peace would be just fine for everybody are going out over the Tokyo shortwave—carefully translated into English for America's convenience—in increasing volume.

The might-it-not-be-well-to-call-it-off campaign began shortly after the fall of Java and has been getting up steam in the past few days. It represents a radical new shift of emphasis in Japanese propaganda and is showing up like a red signal in the Tokyo radiocasts which are monitored 24 hours a day by the American Government.

Thus the trend of Japanese propaganda, directed mainly at the United States, is veering away from the claim of Nipponese invincibility and stresses the idea that it is over now anyway and it might be just as well to call it all off.

No Evidence of Success

This was Berlin's attempted stratagem after the conquest of Poland and after the fall of France. This apparently is Tokyo's stratagem today and there is no evidence that the United States is being fooled by it. Washington officials, who are kept intimately informed of everything Japan is putting on the air, know that it does not mean what it says and would not accept it if it did. They do not believe that American listeners, who are free to hear Axis propaganda although the Axis peoples are forbidden by law to listen to us—are seriously misled by such talk.

In hinting at the desirability of a "negotiated peace," the official Japanese Radio is not, as Washington views it, looking toward either negotiation or peace. In readying this offensive, it is agreed here that Tokyo can have but two objectives: Either to try to win the war without further fighting and gain a period of respite and consolidation before beginning another stage of conquest, or to distract the alertness of the United Nations from preparing against Japan's next line of attack.

The aim of all this propaganda, one American authority who specializes in Japanese propaganda remarked, "appears to be to 'soften up' the American people for an eventual negotiated peace, in preference to a long-drawn-out finish fight."

A study of the statements with which Tokyo is cluttering the ether shows how energetically the Japanese are attempting this softening-up process. While a fortnight ago they were taking the line that nothing-can-stop-us, today the Japanese are emphasizing that their position is now impregnable and there is, therefore, no use of the Allies trying to dislodge them. Their recent broadcasts show that:

They are seeking to disrupt all the accepted reasons for the United Nations continuing the war on the ground that most of the reasons have automatically disappeared by the success of the Axis armies.

They are suggesting that since Great Britain has been "finished" as a world power, the United States should let Britain "die a natural death" rather than run any risks itself.

Communistic America Forecast

They are arguing that Britain, anyway, has "now definitely gone Communist" and that the United States, if it continues to oppose Japan, will do the same.

They are telling those who will listen that "labor strife will flame up into a brilliant fireball enveloping every state under the Stars and Stripes."

They are contending that Japanese military occupation in Asia is so entrenched and is accomplishing so much "in the restoration of peace and order" that the United States might as well call it quits and Tokyo probably could be expected to do the same.

They are hinting—and this also is a new propaganda tactic—of an inevitable military stalemate and are indicating that the time may soon be ripe to explore a spot of peace.

This propaganda is not accepted as any sign of a weakening of the Japanese offensive but rather is evaluated as another phase of enemy strategy. It is the strategy of trying to conquer without further fighting—a strategy which Hitler twice tried on Britain and failed.

Behind such a "peace" offensive is Japan's real aim of hoping to slow America's accelerating war effort and it knows that in time of peace the tendency of democracy, in the past, has been to forget about war and defense and let the dictatorships go about secretly piling up their superiority of armaments for the next putsch.

This looks pretty fantastic to Americans now, but it is a revealing reflection of what is going on in Tokyo's mortal mind. It would add the last touch of irony to the project and disclose its fullest meaning if Japan should suggest that the negotiations be conducted by one Kurusu from his spa at Hot Springs, Va.

The Country Speaks: New York

A Winter's Tale in Russia ..... *By Alexander H. Williams*

As a winter's tale in Russia draws to its critical close, the eyes of the world turn to the Eastern front of this tremendous conflict, wondering what the long-heralded Nazi offensive will develop. No one, it appears, can lift the veil that hides the actualities of the situation or assay with surety the credibility of reports of a Russian offensive into which men and material have been poured to free Russian soil of the invader.

The nearest approximation of the realities of that battle can perhaps be gained more truly from a study of the maps of the long front line.

Such study is revealing in that it shows that, as "King Frost" makes his adieu and the long Russian winter nights shorten, Germany still holds a vast territory within Russia proper; reveals that, despite the waste and sacrifice of human life, Hitler has not been defeated in this theater, and that Stalin has a long way to go before he can reclaim the land for which Russian manhood has fought in a fashion so heroic that it will never be forgotten.

Since a clear estimate of what to expect is impossible in the face of Stalin's refusal to permit foreign observers to report on the Russian Front and in the face of the propaganda of Hitler and Goebbels, one must fall back on the actual geography of the front lines of conflict and a survey of the lines in the rear from whence the supplies must come.

Rear Lines Are Vital Links

Most important are these rear lines, for without their perfect functioning, the front lines, weakened by loss of the flower of their combat divisions, are disadvantaged in the extreme. Only the rear lines can supply their food, equipment and morale that will enable the front lines to hold with courage and faith.

Even without precise detailed information, it is known that, as the weeks pass, the Nazi rear lines which must fulfill the requirements for the loudly-bruited spring offensive are becoming increasingly weak; and it was doubtless due to this knowledge that Hitler, in his address at the Berlin memorial meeting on March 15, told his people they could not expect victory in the East before summer, thus postponing once again the date for the triumph he has promised Germany. Too many such postponements are bound to make the Germans, unless reason has deserted them, wonder if his promises are not of the stuff of which dreams are made.

These Germans are, too, bound to know better than we, or anyone else, what the economic situation is within the Reich; are bound to see the hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen, Poles, Czechs, Dutch and Belgians who have been brought into Germany to till the fields at forced labor that German men might be mobilized entire for the fighting front. They, a people who like to live well, must know the difficulty of living; and the men and women in the occupied countries west of the Rhine and in Middle Europe and Greece—and even in Unoccupied France—certainly know the dearth, the utter lack and want of food because of Nazi "requisitioning."

Difficulties Loom for Nazis

The problem of increasing production amid a starving people thus presents difficulties that are manifold and constitutes a threat to the widely advertised attack for end of winter with which Hitler and his captains are engaged in trying to appall the United Nations.

A few weeks after this is printed, it will be known what is to be expected on the Eastern Front. Meanwhile, under the lash of Donald M. Nelson, the mass production machinery of America is being geared to high speed. If it can be gotten to Russia in time to aid effectively in meeting the Nazi thrust, the victory that Hitler has assured his people with the summer will be denied them.

Certainly there is nothing in the record to indicate that Germany can throw into a Russian offensive the valor and the confidence that animated Hitler's armies when they overran the Low Countries and turned the Maginot Line and sent the British reeling from Dunkirk. The old-time morale no longer spurs his uniformed legions, and the civilian line behind the front, upon which the front must rely, is not what is used to be. Instead, hunger stalks there and hatred of everything that Nazi domination stands for mounts higher and higher among the oppressed.

It is too much to expect that the communiqués from the Nazi High Command will say this in the spring or in the summer. There is, however, a growing belief in best informed quarters that the war maps may increasingly show it.

To Change the Subject:

Reflections on Empire ..... *By Ethel C. Ince*

"It's their fondness for Empire that makes it so hard for them now." The sharp, decided voice rose clearly above the monotonous grind of steel wheels on steel rails, as the early commuters' train loitered along. "The British, I mean," the voice across the aisle went on persistently, although heads in nearby seats were turning uneasily, in protest at having their morning newspapers or early reveries broken into. "They are so fond of shepherding other people. They've thrown a net around the world and set themselves the task of shepherding all the native populations that have strayed into it. Then the time comes when the net won't hold. Look at India now!"

But I did not choose to look at India. Through the window next which I sat, I preferred to look out upon mellow fields and woods, where buds, beginning to break through their long winter seclusion, were putting on tips of branches and shrubs welcome touches of pale green, yellow, or dull red; I preferred to gaze lingeringly at the tiny white houses in their woodland settings, clinging so closely to their New England soil, and to remember that for more than three centuries this landscape had been dear to a people who had sacrificed many material comforts for the sake of human liberty.

Panorama of Rural Scenes

Studiously I followed the rhythm of the grinding wheels, to shut out the insistence of the voice across the aisle, and found myself engrossed in a reverie that might have served as an answer to its argument. Before me moved a panorama of native characters I had known, whose lives flowed peacefully and self-respectingly while the Union Jack, with its three crosses, fluttered above them—not in one of the large and powerful Dominions, but in a remote, though no less loyal, Crown Colony.

Among a dozen or more dusky, exotic figures in the panorama, Gittens, who drove the mail cart, was the one that held my attention most closely at the moment—Gittens who was as gentle and considerate with his mule, yet as uncompromisingly firm, as he was prompt and dependable in carrying His Majesty's mails. My recollections of him are chiefly of his solicitude and responsibility toward youthful passengers who made the trip consigned especially to his care. On those occasions, from the moment his "Giddap," and a flap of the reins, started his mule from its affected doze in front of the pile of old gray stone that formed the Public Buildings, a slightly surly look and uncompromising manner warned those who knew the signs that Gittens had special business afoot today.

Not Given to Oratory

When the cart made its infrequent stops, during the 16-mile journey that took 2½ hours, there would always be stragglers around the post offices, who would peer inside its canvas covering and turn aside to question Gittens in undertones about the identity of his passenger. He would sometimes parry their questions with a caustic or flippant remark; sometimes he would remain silent, flicking his questioner a look of haughty superiority. Occasionally he would indulge in a flight of imagination.

One day he had, inadvertently, let slip the family name of his passenger and seemed to be brought up sharply by the inflexions of surprise in his questioner's voice.

"Yo' doan' say. That's who yo' got in yo' cyart. Where she come f'om?"

"Oh, she f'om Sain' John's," replied Gittens casually, beginning to redeem his misstep by mentioning a parish far from his passenger's home.

"An' where she goin'?"

Gittens, busily adjusting the harness of his mule, fabricated a grand yarn, which he related to his inquisitor in reluctant, halting sentences. Climbing into his seat again and starting the mule with a flap of the reins, he turned to remark to his passenger, admonitorily,

" 'Taint nevah no good lettin' them people kno' yo' business."

Gittens and his fellows were not what we would call "privileged" people. Their lives moved in a round of simple duties, faithfully performed. But they felt themselves a part of the great drama of life that went on around them, and that in itself was satisfying. They made their contribution to it, and the knowledge gave them self-respect. When they saluted the Union Jack or sang the National Anthem, they did it with the air not of people who were paying tribute to the emblem of their servitude, but rather as free men who, by that token, were declaring themselves on the side of those whose ideals were making of the world a better place. Their "shepherding" was leading them into wider pastures.

Guerrillas at Work Behind the American Front

Certain religious sects, astrologers, and radical magazines are linked to attempts to undermine national morale and to spread confusion in war efforts of the United Nations.

Americans at War
Sixteenth of Forty-eight Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In the gigantic struggle, which America is carrying on against the mightiest and most implacable foes it ever faced, a number of Americans are helping the enemy by constant guerrilla fighting against America behind the lines.

Some of these persons actually want to destroy this nation and break it into pieces; others of them like America, but feel a stronger devotion to something else. It goes without saying that only Americans can save America. If any large number have supreme loyalties conflicting with total service for the country, there will be a breach in the line of defense. So far, the number of Americans who are against America does not appear to be very large.

Among them may be listed some Communists. Their supreme loyalty is to Russia, or rather the Communist Party in Russia. For the present these happen to be vigorous abettors of America's war effort, not because of a primary devotion to America, but because America and Russia are on the same side.

Just now the Communists' support in the conflict is highly valuable. They are among the most tireless and self-sacrificing fighters for an American victory. This writer ardently hopes the parallelism of interests, that makes Communists aggressive champions of America, will continue. These former anti-American guerrilla lighters have become most effective shock troops.

A typical example of guerrilla fighters within the American camp are some members of a religious sect, called "Witnesses of Jehovah." These are among the boldest and most fearless people in the United States. They are extremely frank and remarkably consistent. They openly say they have an allegiance above all states, authorities, armies. America is to them a matter of secondary importance, even an object of hostility. Many of them do not expect the world to last very long and are convinced that no law, party movement, or organization could make this country anything but a vale of tears anyway, so they don't much care what happens to it.

Booklet on Hitlerism

Similarly, there are Nazi-minded Americans, who consider the establishing of a Nazi system more important than anything else. A booklet exemplifying this point of view has just come to hand with a letter, bearing a recent March date. After the Nazis declared war on the United States, a Hitler admirer in Madison, Wis., brought out this book, in order to defend Hitler and make a subtle plea to workers to help Hitler win. Few employees of Goebbels in Germany have written more favorably of Hitler's party and its work or of Hitler's cause than this citizen of the America which Hitler is now trying to annihilate. Plainly, he is trying to help Hitler subdue America.

Among the guerrilla fighters against America are many astrologists and their devotees. An astounding example of their activity is the magazine Beacon Light, edited and published by William Kullgren at Atascadero, Calif. In the February number, he says: "This issue alone (American borrowing) will plunge the country into civil war within two months."

"You are going to see a real cracking down this month. . . . (It) will result in a revolt, but I am for the cracking down . . . a chaotic condition will exist throughout this nation. . . . Bitter opposition to the . . . administration will prevail; a definite cleavage will take place in the nation, which will eventually end in civil war."

"The malefic influence in the fourth (astrological term) indicates tremendous discontent among the backbone of the nation, namely, the producers: farmers, cattle raisers, and laborers in general. . . ."

"Labor will again kick over the traces and cause trouble. This will strike terror to bankers. . . . Congress will be alarmed . . . you will see violence within the nation as an act of desperation . . . through the coming conflict America will again find her soul." (The "coming conflict" seems to mean civil war.)

"Now that we have shown you from many sources the pitiful condition of America, can you complacently . . . continue to do nothing? If you have any American blood . . . I challenge you to action. This is a call to arms."

This in America!

Thus, in the third month of the war, an American sends out over the country a printed appeal to Americans to take up arms for a violent civil war. It is characteristic that the inciter, Mr. Kullgren, hides behind astrology. That is both his bait and his shield. Guerrilla fighters are usually hidden. In times of stress, many people turn to such illusory bomb shelters as astrology, card-reading, palmistry. Their number is growing here. Astrology publications are rather numerous and widely circulated. I have observed astrologists' "salons" in most large cities. When appeals to dissension, moral sabotage, and civil war are presented as astrological predictions, they seem to have behind them the very stars in their courses. Cortez's coat of mail and war horses so scared many Mexicans that they simply gave up without fighting. Astrology is used as a war horse by some seditionists.

So is "White-Russian" Clericalism. This statement is not by any means designed to intimate that a majority of "White Russians" in the United States are against America's war efforts. Just the opposite seems to be the case. "White Russians" throughout the country are giving active and unreserved support to the American fight against Naziism. Most of these men and women are no longer young and robust, but they work tirelessly in every available way to help the United Nations.

It is remarkable that, while numerous Americans, because of an ideological aversion to Communism, are working against an American victory, many "White-Russian" refugees here who have the most profound aversion to Communism not only because of class, religious and ideological traditions but also because they have suffered irreparable personal losses from Communist brutality, are now doing everything possible to help the "Reds." They place Russia, the Russian nation and common cause above personal interests or a passing regime

However, one Russian language daily, Rossiya, edited and published in New York, is devoted entirely and unconditionally to the frustration of America's war efforts. I have gone through the files for many weeks and have the numbers for the month of February on my desk. The lone editorial in practically every issue—and it is long—consists of a broadside against Soviet Russia. The chief support of this paper appears to come from "White-Russian" Clericals in this country. They provide most of the advertisements. I met some Russians in various parts of the country who said they were getting the paper free.

Its message is as Cato's regarding Carthage. "Soviet Russia must be destroyed! Soviet Russia must be destroyed!" rings as a fire alarm from every paragraph.

Does that mean a victory for the Japanese? Assuredly. And for the Nazis? Naturally. Then will England be destroyed and America imperiled? That is of secondary importance. What does America matter in comparison with the supreme hatred! Nothing matters! "Moscow must be destroyed."

Its editor, Nicolai Ribakoff, is as a guest in America, a fugitive from Russia. The United States is for him a refugee camp. His supreme devotion is not here at all. That attitude characterizes some other Americans, also, for whom this country is a kind of boarding house.

Believers in Signs

Among these are a large number of sincere and distraught "eschatologists." They seek refuge, not in astrology, nor in the Holy Russian Church, but in prophecies, cataclysms, numbers and "the signs of the beast." They are somewhat like the monks of all early religions who fled to the desert or to cells or cloisters to escape trouble. They want to evade the struggle ahead, so they seek preachers or writings that tell them of coming world doom. Strange to say, the bloodier such prophecies are, the more comfort and assurance they appear to give to some escapists.

Connected with them in most cases is vehement anti-Semitism. It is interesting to note, also, that the ancient prophets are pictured as being greatly preoccupied with Roosevelt's New Deal and even more, with Stalin. Strangest of all, those extremely individualistic, self-respecting shepherds, herdsmen, and farmers of olden times are portrayed as forerunners of Goebbels.

The list of such apocalyptic heralds is too long to be given. Many are pastors, others evangelists. They are very active, attract large audiences, often travel in groups and frequently speak in what one may call gospel tabernacles.

One of the leading eschatological preachers of gloom has written at Indianapolis: "The pay-off seems imminent." "The typical American is reaching a mood . . . when he unwittingly gloats when any of the Axis powers reports success abroad . . . even against our own forces." That is not an exaggeration regarding some Americans; they actually do gloat at supposed signs of an approaching cataclysm.

Charge of Dictatorship

It is characteristic that one of the most active, dramatic, and effective of all Americans now working against the war effort of the United Nations and the United States, Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling of Chicago, appeared in Dixie Tabernacle at Nashville, Tennessee, last fall and declared, "There is more dictatorship in the United States under the New Deal than in Nazi Germany." She was so pleased wih this assertion that she had a photostat made of a repord of it in a Nashville daily and sent it to the readers of her monthly letter.

She calls her propaganda activity "The Patriotic Research Bureau." She is one of the most violent preachers of anti-Semitism in the world and attempts to base her furious animosity on the Christian religion. In one of her post-Pearl Harbor letters, she eulogizes Mrs. Iris I. McCord, her "dearest friend, inspiration and supporter" who was for 14 years radio teacher of the Bible at Moody Bible Institute. She also refers to "that great preacher, my friend, Dr. W. B. Riley of Minneapolis." She, likewise, writes "Unquestionably, the Bible is the most anti-Semitic book ever written." "What denunciation against Jews could equal that of Christ?"

Most of the first nine pages of Mrs. Dilling's Christmas letter are devoted to anti-Semitism, as allegedly found in the Bible and Christianity. She teaches that a primal Christian duty is to hate Jews. That brightens her Christmas message of Peace and Good Will.

Backs Isolationists

In her January letter she writes: "The 80 per cent of our people who held (isolationist) ideas have not changed their minds. They have only shut their mouths. The political pay-off will come, if distress, death, taxes, and disillusionment exceed fear of the political gang in power and the propaganda mill of the New Deal.

"Despite the deadening, silencing fear, universally felt by our people . . . nevertheless, there can and will be no inner unity while the alien-minded, Red, Russian-Jew Hillman crowd rule the F. D. R. roost with Socialist-Communist La Guardia and Mrs. F. D. R.

She quotes at length the reports of isolationist Congressmen who have said American boys were killed because the American Government sent planes and bombs and ships to Great Britain.

In the same letter she devotes half a page to attacking the Filipinos and a page to denouncing China. She says Chiang Kai-shek is just a top war lord. She gives half a page to New York "red D. A. R.'s" and two pages to an attack on Dean James M. Landis, who is called a Frankfurter "Hot Dog Boy."

She writes that "Leopard Lippmann's (Socialist) spots show through the paint." She makes a long urgent appeal againt voting for Willkie Republicans in this year's election and quotes a confidential "memo" sent by "an army officer of high rank" to his friends. It says, "Every leader of groups . . . who gets this memo should get busy at once to prepare for this fight by an educational campaign and by ACTION in every congressional district . . ." (capital letters Mrs. Dilling's).

"This fall's congressional election will be our last ditch fight. They must be won by Americans.

"The Congressional elections of 1942 must be held and must be won by Americans for America." (This means Gentiles.)

She also writes, "Politics and foreign nations got so much of our 'preparedness' cash and materials that we cannot adequately defend a few islands."

"If our fleets must defend Great Britain at all costs, who is going to defend America and Americans at war?"

In the February number Mrs. Dilling writes: " 'Saving the world for democracy' has long been a handy and deceptive slogan. We need to save California . . . in a practical way with 'Save America for Americans'!" Mrs. Dilling prints many pages of letters from her admirers and supporters. Mrs. G. T. from Nebraska writes her, "Our Administration and Army officials are betraying and sacrificing our trusting marines and navy boys stationed on those lonely and deadly outposts.

"This thing has been deliberately planned with the ultimate end of throwing us into International Communism, directed and carried out by extremely wealthy Jews and their Aryan stooges! From the fight you put up you must be from good old American Irish stock."

In another letter Mrs. Dilling gives a paragraph of praise to Gerald B. Winrod. The Rev. Mr. Winrod of Wichita, Kansas, native of Missouri, is one of the most active of American traveling evangelists. He belong to what may be called the "eschatological school," and bases most of his messages on cryptic interpretations of ancient prophecies. He is very aggressively anti-Semitic, uses many of the same assertions cherished by Goebbels and Hitler and once visited Hitler's Germany.

He speaks in large tabernacles to large audiences of earnest people. He also publishes a monthly magazine in Wichita, Kansas, which has tens of thousands of readers. The contents of many past numbers resemble much that appeared in the most brazenly aggressive American Nazi-Bund papers, but the political message is wrapped in what is supposed to be a "prophetic mantle."

Defense of Coughlin

It is characteristic that the December number of Winrod's "Defender" contains a sermon by Dr. W. B. Riley, a leading Protestant pastor of Minneapolis, to whom Mrs. Dilling refers as "that great preacher, my friend." It is surprising to a casual reader that the eminent Baptist clergyman complains in this sermon that the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin has been taken off the air. He protests against that. Mr. Winrod, with his "evangelical, patriotic publication," Mr. Riley in his large, impressive Baptist church, Mrs. Dilling with her "Patriotic Research Bureau" and the Rev. Mr. Coughlin with his Christian Front seem to be very much at home with each other.

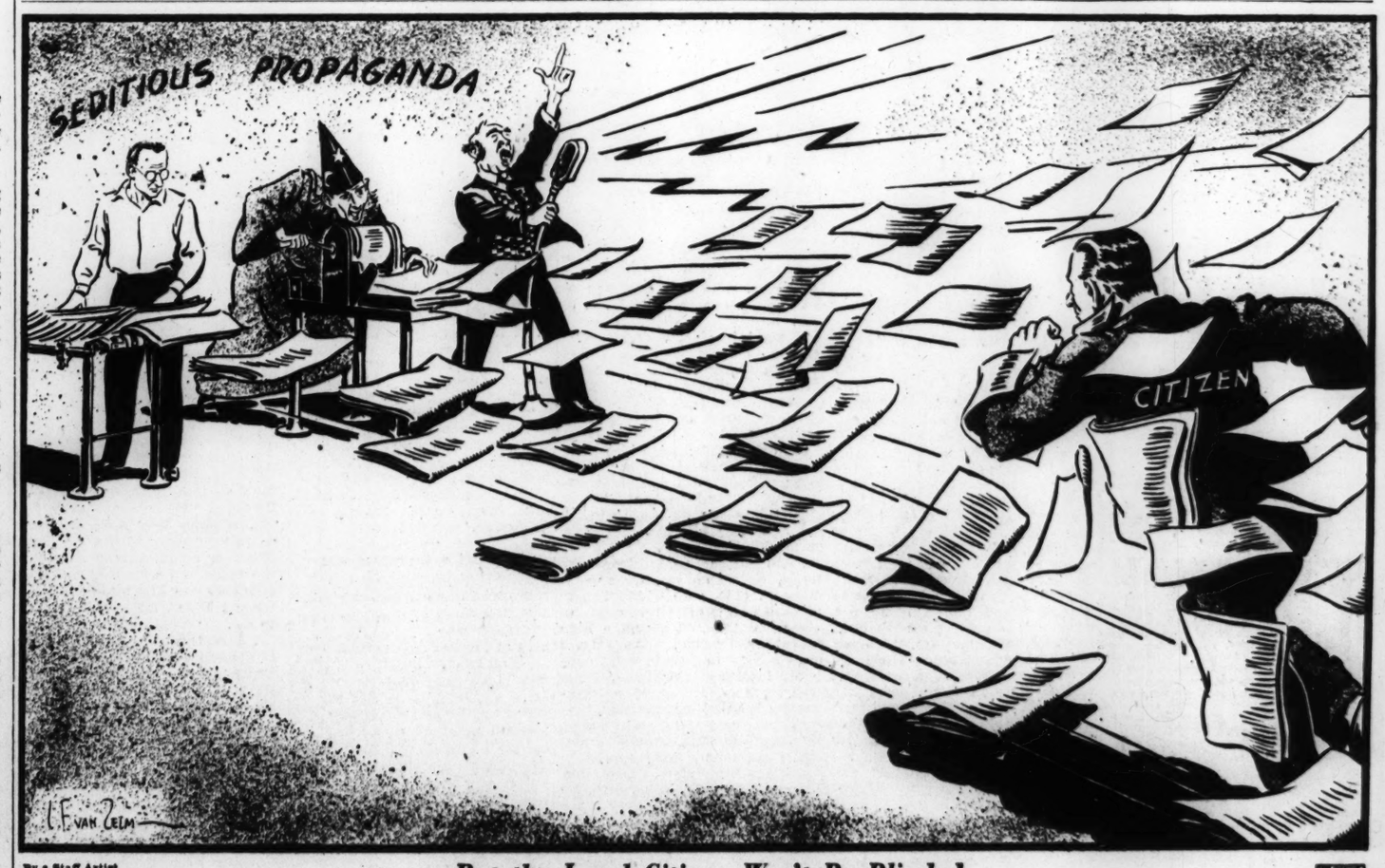
In the same December number of Winrod's Defender, Carl H. Mote, attorney in Indianapolis, Indiana, writes, "The impertinent attempts to trace Western culture to Greek and Jewish Mediterranean beginnings and back through Christendom" approaches the absurd. He calls that view as untenable as the widely-accepted theory that Christianity stems from Judaism, because Christianity and Judaism are conflicting religions or philosophies of life and Judaism has little if anything in common with Western culture. Greek culture, Mr. Mote asserts, had fused with the Roman and both had long been decadent when Western culture emerged from the forests of Germany." It is entertaining to note how a Christian evangelist, basing much of his message on prophecies written by Jews, uses his paper to advocate that America's real source of culture are Nazi forests.

Opposes Democracy

A long article in the January issue, consisting of questions and answers, states that America is not a democracy and that a democracy is a very bad thing, because it means rule by the less intelligent.

Nevertheless, this same article insists on utter freedom of speech and considers it the duty of all Congressmen to criticize the President and work for his removal if they consider his acts illegal. In plain words, democratic freedom is denounced, but strongly advocated until this group wins enough power to suppress the freedom of others.

All of these Americans who use the weapons of astrology, eschatology, evangelism, millennialism, denominational fervor, communism, or any other loyalty for the purpose of bewildering and disuniting the nation are as guerrilla bands, shooting in the back from ambuscades. America has two enemies. Against those facing the nation tanks are used; those in the rear must be captured by so teaching, living and acting that real christianity, real democracy and real civic freedom will swallow up their little machine gun nests of hatred and fear.



By a Staff Artist

—But the Loyal Citizen Won't Be Blinded

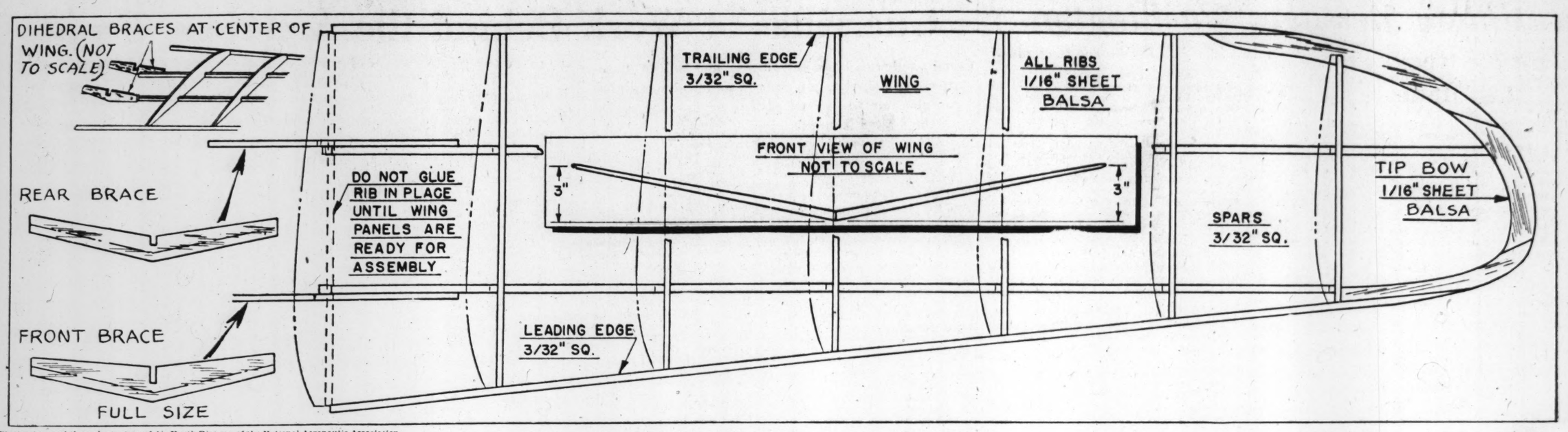


Illustration used through courtesy of Air Youth Division of the National Aeronautic Association

Missee Lee

By Arthur Ransome

Chapter Six

Roger was staring at a large photograph of a school hockey team. There was a back row of girls standing. "Pretty beefy," Roger murmured to himself. There was a front row of girls sitting down holding their hockey-sticks. Roger looked at Miss Lee and turned again to the picture. Third from the right. He looked at Miss Lee again, jogged Titty's elbow, and pointed to one of the seated figures.

"Yes," said Miss Lee. "Half-back."

"They look a jolly tough team," said Nancy. "Were you at school in England?"

"Gleat Marlow," said Miss Lee.

The door opened and the little old woman who had stood behind Miss Lee's chair in the council chamber came in, followed by a man with a teapot and a steaming kettle on a tray and another man with a trayful of cups and a dish of little cakes.

"My amah," said Miss Lee. "My nurse. My father sent her to England with me and she speaks English."

Roger's Confusion

"How do you do?" said the little old woman. "Velly fine weather."

"How do you do?" said five of the visitors. Roger was the sixth. He said nothing. He hardly heard what was being said by other people. He had moved out of the way of the men bringing in their trays, and, in doing so, had seen the book that was lying closed on Miss Lee's slanting desk. It was a Latin-English Dictionary.

Miss Lee nodded, and the amah and the two men went out.

"I will explain," said Miss Lee, sitting down at her table, pushing the reading desk a little further to one side and beginning to pour out tea. "Sit down. Take cushions. Sit how you like. On the floor. Like a Camblidge sing-song. Solly, no more chairs. To-mollow. And now, tell me your names again."

When they were sitting down, Peggy in one of the armchairs, with Nancy and Susan one on each arm, and John on the floor beside Roger, who had gone down gladly because standing up or in a chair he would not have been able to keep his eyes from wandering back to the dictionary, Miss Lee pointed to each in turn. "John. . . . Su-san. . . . Peg-gee. . . . Nansee. . . . Tittee. . . . Roger. . . ." Not a word about that dictionary. Perhaps, thought Roger, she had not opened it. Well, he would have to tell her later.

They had left one of the armchairs empty. Miss Lee bowed to them slightly, sat down and began talk.

"My father," she said, "was a velly gleat man. I will tell you how. There are thlee islands here, Dlagon, Turtle and Tiger. This is Dlagon Island. Now the men of these thlee islands have lived by what you call pilacy since the world began. The old Taicoon, the chief of Dlagon Island, took my father out of a Foochow junk. That junk fought with guns and went down and the Taicoon picked my father out of the water. My father was a velly little boy but he hit the Taicoon with his fists. One of the men took my father to throw him overside but the Taicoon said, 'No. That is a good boy. Keep him and see what comes.'

"The Taicoon had no sons and my father glew up in his house. He glew up velly good pilate. But in those days there was much tlouble. Gunboats came to smash up pilacy. That was not so bad. Gunboats came but they went away again. But the worst tlouble was qualleling between the thlee islands. Tiger Island men fought Turtle men. Dlagon Island junks came back with plisoners and Turtle Island men fought to stop them coming into the liver. Velly, velly bad.

"Bimeby the Dlagon Island men made my father their Taicoon. My father sent to Tiger Island and to Turtle and asked their Taicoons to meet him. Each one said, 'Velly pleased,' but each one wanted to have the meeting on his own island. Nobody tlusted anybody. My father said, 'Better meet on a junk.' They said, 'All light, but whose junk?' At last they agleed to meet on that little island where you landed in your small boat. They met there and my father told them his plan to make things better.

"The Taicoons agleed that my father was to be chief of the thlee islands, and each island was to work for all thlee. So no more fighting. My father did more than that. He made a law never to take English plisoners to the islands. And after that there was no more tlouble with gunboats.

"Now my father never forgot that his father wore the peacock feather and was a learned man. Himself, he had no time for learning. He had no sons. He was at the velly top of his plofession and he said his daughter must have an English education. He had a fliend in Hong Kong, an old customer, and he sent me to him to go to school there and I was velly happy there and learned as fast as I could. And when I came home for the first time, for holidays, my father said 'And what do you call yourself now?' And I said 'Miss Lee,' and after that no one ever called me anything else. And even when I was a velly little girl, he used to make me sit beside him in the council when the gong sounded 22 times, and sometimes he would not give judgment himself but ask me. All the Thlee Islands men knew Missee Lee, my father's daughter. And then he sent me away to England with my amah, and I went to school at Gleat Marlow. 'Work hard,' he said, 'but never forget that you are my daughter and your place is here.'

A Good Student

"England was so far away that I could not come back in the holidays, and in his letters my father said nothing about Thlee Islands business. He would say 'The junks are doing well,' or 'Good harvest,' but that was all, and then he would say 'He who would order others must first learn.' But there was leally no need for that, because I loved my books and went quickly up the school.

"The mistless there was a velly learned woman and I wanted to be like her. She lead all languages and lote books herself and she said that I was a very good pupil and ought to pass examinations and go to Camblidge. My father agleed. And I forgot about the islands and worked hard and passed examinations. . . . Higher Certificate with Honours . . . and she told me that I should go to Camblidge and be a learned woman, and I was velly happy. I thought I should go on passing examinations and perhaps spend all my life, like her, in learning and teaching. I went to Camblidge and listened to lectures and made fliends (there were many there who hoped to teach). And then in my velly first year, my father sent me a letter with only two words in it, 'Come home.' So I came home, by big steamer to Hong Kong, leading my books in my cabin, to lose no time, thinking of my examinations. A junk from the Thlee Islands came to Hong Kong to fetch me. I came home to Dlagon Island and I could not leave my father after that to go back to Camblidge. I stayed here, and he taught me all his business. He sent me out in the junks, so that the men should see I was my father's daughter and not afrald. He said there was no need for me to go back to Camblidge. He said I had learned enough."

"Jibbooms and bobstays!" exclaimed Nancy. "No more schoolbooks and piracy instead. . . . I mean protection," she added.

Miss Lee looked at her sadly. "No more Camblidge," she said. "And I should never be able to go on with my examinations and become a Bachelor of Arts.

"And when my father found he could lead them no longer, he made me sit in his chair and leminded them that I had gone to far countlies to learn much and that they had heard me giving good judgments. And they sounded the twenty-two gongs for me, Miss Lee, with my heart in Camblidge. And when the last gong sounded, my father bowed towards me, and the old counsellor, and Wu and Chang, and they all swore that they would obey me, Miss Lee, as they had obeyed my father.

"My father's grave is on that little island you found and the little house is the temple we built there. I go there sometimes to be alone with my books. So you know now why I shall never see Camblidge any more."

There was a long silence. Then John spoke with, in spite of himself, a shake in his voice: "I hope you will forgive us for sleeping in the temple. We didn't know what it was, and, you see, we had been shipwrecked, and there was nowhere else."

"Quite all light," said Miss Lee. "I think my father velly pleased."

"I used your kettle," said Susan. "And the Primus. I never thought we weren't coming back. And we left all our things there."

"We will get them when I go there next," said Miss Lee. "No one else goes there without my orders. No one would touch them there."

"Polly left husks on the floor," said Titty.

But Miss Lee was not listening. She had got up from the armchair and moved to the table. Roger scrambled up from the floor.

"Who wrote in this book?" asked Miss Lee, sitting down at the table and opening the dictionary on her slanting desk.

"I did," said Roger, very red indeed. "I'm very sorry. I did it without thinking."

"Not Latin," she said, "that last line, but velly good."

"Our chaps always put it in," said Roger, whose face was like sunshine breaking through clouds. "I thought you'd just forgotten to finish it."

"Do you know any more?" asked Miss Lee.

"No Latin ones," said Roger. "Of course, the men who haven't really started Latin sometimes put something in English."

"What do they write?" asked Miss Lee.

"Very dull," said Roger. "They just write:

"'He who takes what isn't his'n
When he's caught shall go to prison.'"

"His'n," said Miss Lee. "Possessive emphatic. . . . His own. . . . I see."

Miss Lee's Choice

"We don't bother about Latin," said Nancy. "But we've got a rhyme like that to put in the beginning of books. We write:

"'If this book should chance to roam
Box its ears and send it home.'"

"Why punish the book and not the thief?" said Miss Lee. "The one in the dictionary is better and Roger's last line and picture make it a warning even for uncultured persons."

She thought for a moment, and went on. "Velly lucky Loger lote in my book. I will tell you. I sent my amah to fetch my books. She told me people had been there. I sent men to seize you. A fisherman saw you and he told Turtle Island men. They too were on the way to take you when I sat down to do some translation and saw what Loger had litten in my dictionary. It was like a message flom my father to say 'These persons are not thieves but students.' Quick, quick, I sent message not to hurt you. Wu's men from Turtle Island saw you go across to Tiger. So I sent order to Chang to bling all plisoners to my yamen today. Chang thought I knew evellything. So he blought all, even his Lord Mayor . . . whom I knew nothing about. Chang meant to keep him and say nothing because of my father's law."

Three Islands Code

"Gosh," said Roger. "Was that why he looked so mad when that message came? That whistling was signalling, wasn't it?"

Miss Lee smiled proudly. "When I was in England I was a Girl Guide," she said. She tapped with her fingers on the table, giving the call up sign in Morse. "No telegraph in Chinese. So I made a signal code for Thlee Islands men. My father was velly pleased. We can talk from Dlagon Island to Tiger or Turtle and no one knows what is said, only the whistlers. Velly difficult because of Chinese language. I taught twelve men English letters so that they could whistle messages . . ."

"How did you teach them?" asked Roger.

"Bamboo," said Miss Lee. "Velly uncultured men."

"Can we send a message somewhere to say we are all right?" asked Susan.

"No." Miss Lee frowned. "Bling gunboats," she said and shook her head. "You are English," she said. "All English . . . except your Captain James Flint, Lord Mayor of San Flancisco . . ." She looked hard at Nancy.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Miss Lee's room was a surprise to the six young people who had just entered it as her guests. Walking into it was like coming into Europe out of Asia. Nancy, Peggy, Susan, Titty, John and Roger, with Captain Flint, their uncle, had taken to their dinghies, Swallow and Amazon, after being shipwrecked in the China Sea. They reached islands on the coast of China, where Swallow's passengers came on a tiny house. Seeing a rhyme inscribed on the fly leaf of a Latin-English dictionary that lay on a table there, Roger had mischievously added another line to it and a drawing. The entire party later found themselves in the custody of Taicoon Chang, and were taken before a council meeting over which Miss Lee presided.

Finish the Indoor Cabin Model

Let's Get Into the Air—9

By Freeman Cleaves

Today we shall design the wing and elevator for the indoor cabin model airplane, Air Youth Project Four.

First, we must prepare cardboard templates, or patterns, for the various-sized sheet balsa ribs used in the wing and elevator. Be sure that the two corresponding ribs in each panel are exactly the same weight and shape. Sandpaper both ribs at the same time, to insure uniformity of size and camber or curve. Pin the leading and trailing edges in place directly on top of the plan; place the spars in position. Then place pins on both sides of each rib, to hold them upright in place until all have been fitted between the spars. Build the wing and elevator tip bows separately and then cement them into place as a single unit.

Only the left wing is shown in the illustration. In drawing up a plan of the right wing, you may use either of two methods. The first is to place a sheet of waxed paper over the drawing of the left wing and, using the rounded edge of a paper clip, make a tracing of the entire unit. Then turn the paper over and build the right wing directly on top of the outline as it appears on the reversed side.

The second method is to use carbon paper to trace the outline of the left wing on another sheet of paper. Cut out the pattern with scissors, turn it over, and build the wing on the reverse side. Before building on top of either wing plan, examine the lines to make sure the ribs are properly spaced and that the wing tip bow is identical with the one used on the opposite wing. The right wing tip bow may be built directly on top of the plan of the left, then reversed to fit the right wing tip.

Wing Assembly

To complete the wing assembly, block up each side three inches from the table and cement into place the center rib and dihedral braces which are laid alongside the wing spars (see drawing). The center rib runs through the slots in the dihedral braces. The balsa strips 5½ inches long and 3-16 inch square, tapered at the ends as shown in the drawing, comprise the wing mount.

The elevator is made up of a leading edge, trailing edge, center spar, seven sheet balsa ribs and two tip bows, as shown in the drawing. Build and assemble the elevator just as you built the rib.

To cover the model, first lay the fuselage framework down on the paper covering and draw an outline at least ⅛ inch larger, in all directions, than the size of the parts to be covered. Dope the upper longerons first. Attach the paper promptly, then apply the dope and paper to the lower longerons in the same way. It is usually unnecessary to dope the cross-braces and uprights.

Cover the fuselage completely, except for a small space near the rear motor mount. This is left open for adjusting and replacing the rubber strands. Also leave open the part to which the tail assembly is joined. Cover the elevator and rudder before joining them, but do not cover the parts that are to be cemented together, since wood should always be cemented to wood and not to paper. After doping, carefully trim away any surplus paper.

Covering Wing and Elevator

In covering the wing and elevator, begin at the center of the leading edge panel, and work toward the ends. Dope only a small area of the balsa at a time before applying the paper and take care not to use too much dope. Attach the paper, pull it gently across the top of the wing or elevator, and dope it to the upper side of the trailing edge. Cover the under surface in the same way, beginning at the center.

Use strong, fresh rubber bands to attach the wing to the fuselage. To test the model for balance, place one finger of each hand under each wing tip, about one third the distance behind the leading edge at the tips. If the nose of the plane points downward, move the wing forward; if the nose points upward, move the wing backward.

When the model balances correctly, glide it into the wind, using about the same angle of glide each time. When it glides straight and level without power, give the rubber about 200 winds and hand-launch the model from a kneeling position. If the plane climbs too rapidly, lower the trailing edge of the elevator and move the wing backward about one eighth of an inch. If this adjustment is not enough, cement a small weight inside the nose block. If a greater angle of climb is needed, move the wing forward and warp the elevator trailing edge.

Give the model several test flights before each flying program.

(This is the ninth of 12 articles on model airplane building.)

Hobby Horse Enthusiasts

Thelma Wing, Norman Gilbert, Julia Huttman and Celia Dickason

Our hobbyists today are Thelma Wing, of North Monmouth, Maine, who loves pets and nature; Norman Gilbert, of Brooklyn, New York, who enjoys using a microscope; Julia Huttman, of Glendale, California, who likes to make ink pictures; and Celia Dickason, of Glendale, California, who collects picture postcards. Here are their letters:

Hobbies on a Farm

I love animals and I have learned not to be afraid of them. I live on a farm far from neighbors and the village, beside the forest and a very large peat bog. My playmate pals are my cats which are plentiful; there are a number of house cats and the barn cats multiply fast as they are born in the hay mow and hard to get; every now and again a new head appears over the mow. By fall there are less cats as when it begins to take two quarts of milk to every milking to feed them, they disappear.

I have one dog, a Springer Span- of life. In the spring kingfisher but he's our pet. I have had rabbits, chickens, squirrels, little pigs, roosters that follow me around to be petted.

I write down in my book all the wild life I see, and the bog is full of life. In the spring king-fisher sits on a rotten stump to get a frog. The beavers have been caught by humane trapping. The trap looks like a wire suit case. The wardens put a large box that held water and put many beavers into it in our yard until they could put them into another stream. The beavers were flooding the fields, building up their homes, until the game wardens caught most of them. I fed them daily on limbs of the poplar trees. They munched the bark greedily.

The moose are very thick and I don't go into the thick woods in their mating time in the fall as they are very savage. In spring and summer they are docile and come very close to the buildings. The deer and fawns step out into the fields and with a flip of their tails they speed off into the thicket, when I have tried to call them up to me.

I love the birds also. I have a bird house and the bluebirds come every season and have a good fight with the martens to get in. The chimney swifts are funny birds with spiked tails to use in climbing up and down the insides of chimneys. I took out a funnel hole cap from the upstairs, and reached in and took out a bird from the nest and what a noise they make. I examined him and put him back.

I hear the owls at night and mock them, also the whippoorwills. They come very close to the house at dusk. There are two eagles that have nested for years in a big pine tree. They fish in the bog. A hen hawk once flew almost to my feet to get a hen, the feathers flew, but he didn't get the hen.

The gray squirrels live in the old barn and somehow they keep away from the cats, they scale the outside and go in the many holes.

I have led horses to water and tied up cattle since I was seven years old. On rainy days the neighbors' children come over and we hunt the haymow for eggs and kittens, I love the old barn with its stand up boards,

Old barn you are very old;
Your timbers were hewn by hand;
You have sheltered many creatures under your roof.
I wish you could always stand.

Thelma Wing.

Fun With a Microscope

Three years ago, at the age of eight, I started to attend the microscope room in the Brooklyn Children's Museum. Immediately I was fascinated by the microscopic organisms which were so plainly visible when looking through the microscope. After a week or so, I began to attend the microscope room regularly. With the kind help of a capable instructor, I progressed rapidly.

I began to build up my hobby by securing slides, coverslips, balsam, alcohol, specimens, and all other necessary equipment for making slides to add to my collection. I have been eagerly looking forward to owning a microscope of my own. Through a very dear friend, I have become the proud possessor of a microscope that meets my need.

I am able to entertain my friends by showing them minute organisms through the microscope. I am fascinated when I see the different kinds of animal and plant life which are ordinarily invisible to the naked eye.

You would never think that the common things that you look at every day look so different and complicated when enlarged a few hundred times their actual size. It is wonderful to see how many little creatures are in one drop of water. If you look at the epidermus of a leaf, apple, flower, etc., without the aid of a microscope, you'll not think much of it, but if you look at it under the microscope you'll be startled at the intricate designs. The cells are very interesting to look at.

When you look at salt, sugar, or any other crystals, you wouldn't give it second thought, but when you look at them under the microscope you'll be surprised at the beauty of them. The salt resembles large diamonds. Other kinds resemble spears, triangles, hexagons, octagons, and as many shapes as you can imagine.

If you look into the subject of microscopy, I am certain that you will get as much joy out of it as I do.

Norman Gilbert

What Are Inkykinks?

My hobby is collecting what I call "Inkykinks." Here is the way you make an Inkykink: Fold a piece of clean, white writing paper down the middle—those I collect are 3x4 inches. Now open the piece of paper and drop into the fold some ink from a fountain pen; then fold the paper again where it was first folded and press down on a hard surface.

After the ink is all spread out open up the paper and give a good title to the design into which the ink has spread. You'll be surprised to see the many odd and interesting designs you can make.

Each of my friends has been asked to send me an Inkykink. After they date and autograph their contributions their Inkykinks are pasted into one of my scrap books.

Julia Huttman.

Picture Post Cards

My hobby is educational and inexpensive, and one that friends will help with, when they know that you collect colored "souvenir" post cards.

One may specialize in foreign post cards with their foreign cancellations and postage stamps, or the collection may be a general one, with cards from all parts of the world, including America.

One really does not realize what a beautiful country we have until one begins collecting cards from the United States. These may be grouped into National Parks, covered bridges, lighthouses, navy, army, cities, churches, well-known buildings, monuments, trees, flowers, bridges, dams, Indian tribes, lakes, beach resorts, mountains, pictures of the Old South, etc.

After I had a good start with my collection, I found that there is a national organization of post card collectors. I have joined this and am now one of a large family which is interested in the same hobby, and by exchanging cards, have added many fine items to my hobby.

I shall be glad to correspond with or help any other readers of the Page for Young People who are interested in collecting post cards.

Celia Dickason

Friendly Invitations

Our Mail Bag

Here are some invitations from readers of the page For Young People who would like to make friends with other readers.

"I live on a 27-acre place, and would like to hear from boys in distant lands (foreign too if our letters would be delivered)," writes Webster K. (14), of Independence, Missouri. "My mother gave me a subscription to The Christian Science Monitor for Christmas. It was the nicest present I got. I always have loved to read it.

"I want to start a correspondence with boys who are interested in things I like. I like my stamp collection, am interested in geography and history; I play the violin and piano and have a scrap book hobby."

Jean W. (18), of Ridgewood, New Jersey, would like especially to correspond with girls in western states. "My hobbies are horseback riding and all other sports," she added. "I also save pennants of all kinds."

From Bassendean, Western Australia, comes an invitation from Mary R. (14), who would like to exchange letters with girls of other countries. "I attend a high school," she wrote. "This year, I am studying to pass in eight subjects, including shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, in a forthcoming public examination.

"I am very fond of reading, knitting, dressmaking and drawing. I also take a great interest in films and film stars. Sport, too, I enjoy, and especially tennis, although I haven't had very much time to play this year."

Elsie F. S. (16), of Oceanside, New York, is an old friend of the Mail Bag and would like to extend her correspondence through it. "I have enjoyed corresponding with people from different places so much," she wrote, "that I should again like to have my name appear.

"I am a junior in high school and I should like to correspond with girls anywhere, except in New York or New Jersey. My hobbies are swing and some classical music, water coloring, reading biographical novels, and gardening."

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Young people writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

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"Where the foundation of mind and body are made strong."
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Wono, a separate camp for girls 6-18

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Girls 8-18 36th Season Cornish, Me.
A safe, constructive, wholesome experience on the shore of Lake Pequaket (inland). Sandy beach. Land and water sports. Music, dancing, dramatics. Golf, horseback riding, trips. Inclusive fee. Booklet. P. Helen Mayo, 13 Wren St., West Roxbury, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Carl C. Peterson, 33 Collins Rd. Waban, Mass.

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Girls 5-18. 14th year. Spring Lake, Maine. Location ideal for present-day needs. 12,000 camp acres, private inland lake 3½ miles long. 3 age groups. 2,400 ft. alt. All activities: Riding, Hunt Course, Sailing, Bicycling, Pack Trips. New co-operative unit. Inclusive Fee. Catalog. Miss Helen E. Atwood, Director, Wauregan, Conn.

Young Boston Center Ice Player Should Be Ranked Near Top of First-Year Men

Bruins' Rookie Jack McGill Has Made Brilliant Record

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Grant Warwick of New York Rangers may have been chosen as the most outstanding rookie of the National Hockey League season which concludes tonight, but you would have a hard time convincing the loyal followers of the Bruins that he has any edge over their lanky Jack McGill.

In fact, these same followers will tell you that if McGill had come up to the major league any sooner, he would have won the rookie competition with plenty of room to spare, and believe it or not the record bears them out.

No Apology Needed

Not as any apology, but as an additional fact at hand, it must be remembered that McGill came up to the Bruins at a time when things looked as black as the ocean at midnight—hardly an auspicious beginning for a 20-year-old who in playing for the Bruins was fulfilling the dream of his young life.

Yet what has happened? Not much—only that although he has played in just 13 games young Jack has compiled a better scoring average than Warwick and has been getting his points even faster than Bryan Hextall, veteran Ranger Wing who has a vise-like grip on the N. H. L.'s individual scoring crown.

Figures sometimes tend to be boring, but when they indicate to what an extent a rookie like McGill has impressed, then they are definitely worth considering, and for your consideration we offer:

Point Averages

That in his 13 games this Edmonton, Alberta, youngster tallied eight goals and had 11 assists for 19 points and an average of 1.5 points per game. Warwick in 44 games totalled 16 goals and 17 assists for 33 points and an average of .75 point per game. And veteran Hextall came up with 24 goals and 32 assists in the full 48 game-schedule for 56 points and an average of 1.2 points per game.

In striding along to his magnificent showing it has not seemed to matter to Jack just whom he was playing with. In 10 games he had the same two wings—Roy Conacher and Eddie Wiseman. In two games when Wiseman was sidelined he had Harvey Jackson as a wing. In his final game when Bill Cowley returned to center for Roy and Eddie, Jack took over a new post between Dutch Hiller and Gordie Bruce. Yet McGill scored in 10 of his 13 games, with his best effort coming last Tuesday when he scored twice himself and set up two other goals for wings he had never skated with before.

McGill's value to the Bruins can be measured in greater terms than merely by the points he scored himself. You only have to look at the case of Roy Conacher to prove the point. Roy, you will remember, had been in a prolonged slump, in fact, he had not scored a goal during the whole of the month of February. Suddenly in March, with Jack setting him up, he caught fire to pop in nine goals in five games and become the lightning-like Conacher of old.

Driving Determination

There must be something more than meets the eye in performances such as McGill has given in his short tenure with the Bruins. There is—and it comes from a driving determination to make good and to do everything in his power to help put the Bruins on top. A tactiturn fellow, you can't get Jack to say very much, but you can figure how he feels when he says simply, "I have always wanted to play for the Bruins, ever since I was a kid. I figured out that they were the best, and I knew I wanted to play with the best team in the league."

Manager Art Ross has no hesitation in praising his star rookie. "Sure, he's tops in my book," he said the other night, "and if he had had more time in this league there would have been no question as to who would have won that trophy."

Cowley Adds Tribute

Even Bill Cowley, who watched his substitute with perhaps the most critical eye of all, had his approval to give. When told that McGill had admired him and had even gone so far as to copy successfully some of Cowley's own motions and mannerisms on the ice, Bill asked in all sincerity, "Gee, do I look that good out there?"

The great test for McGill is now coming up—the Stanley Cup playoffs, which start for the Bruins in Chicago Sunday night. He may feel the tension of championship hockey and it may take him a little while to get used to the different style of play, but, knowing him as we do, we look for him to add a few pages to his already brilliant record.

May Earn Regular Spots in Majors

Associated Press

Left to Right: Tommy Holmes, Warren Spahn and Franny Fernandez

SANFORD, Fla.—These rookies at the Boston Braves spring training camp are favored to come up with permanent assignments by the opening of the National League baseball season. Holmes is the outfielder obtained from Newark; Spahn twirled for Evansville last year and Fernandez is the highly recommended infielder from San Francisco in the Pacific Coast League.

Harvard Is Again Host To Mermen

Twenty colleges, bringing with them some of the greatest swimmers of the country, have already announced that they will compete in the 19th annual national collegiate swimming championships at the Harvard Pool on Friday and Saturday, March 27 and 28.

By Saturday night, March 21, when official entries for the meet close, nearly 30 colleges probably will have registered. Swimmers are coming from the East, South, Middle West, and as far west as California.

It will be the third time that the N. C. A. A. meet has been held in the Harvard Pool. In 1930, the nationals dedicated the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building; and Harvard was again the host for the championships in 1935 when 36 colleges were represented.

Entries to Date

Entries to date have been received from Bowdoin, Columbia, Massachusetts State, Northwestern, Ohio State, Princeton, Springfield, Syracuse, Army, Navy, University of Iowa, Iowa State, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, Tennessee, Wayne, Occidental (Los Angeles), Harvard, and Yale.

Yale, which has never in 18 years won the N. C. A. A. team title, will bring to this year's meet its strongest team in history. Headed by Capt. Howard Johnson, the Eli swimmers are expected not only to take the team title which Michigan has held for the last eight seasons, but also to smash world, N. C. A. A., intercollegiate, and Harvard Pool records.

Captain Johnson of Yale may send by the board Johnny Weismuller's world record of 51 seconds for the 100-yard freestyle. The lithe Eli leader will also aim for a new time in the 220, and will swim anchor man on the Yale 440-yard relay team, which will be out to surpass its new world record of 3 minutes 26.6 seconds made against Brown at New Haven on Feb. 11, 1942. Johnson should duplicate the stellar performance of Jack Medica of the University of Washington in the Harvard Pool in 1935.

Time Trials

Time trials for the 1,500-meter swim, longest event of the N.C.A.A. meet, will be held Friday morning, March 27, at 9:30. In the afternoon at 2:30 will take place the 50-yard freestyle heats and semi-finals, and the time trials in the 150-yard backstroke, 220-yard freestyle, and 300-yard medley relay. Friday evening at 8:30 finals will be run off in the 50, backstroke, 220, low board dive, and medley relay.

Saturday morning, March 28, at 9:30, time trials will be held in the 440-yard freestyle. On the afternoon schedule, trials in the 100 and breaststroke and 400-yard relay, and preliminaries in the high board dive are listed. Saturday evening's program at 8:30 will include finals in the 100, breaststroke, 440, high board dive, and 400-yard relay.

Braves Find Warren Spahn Potential Southpaw Star

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, Fla., March 19—Any minor league rookie interested in making Casey Stengel's pitching staff this spring has a man-sized job on his hands. The Braves have eight holdovers from the 1941 campaign and every one of them will probably be around after the middle of May. But as the Boston club continued its conditioning program here today at Muncipal Park it was apparent that of the new arrivals, left-hander Warren Spahn had as good a chance as the next fellow. Perhaps better.

With Art Johnson of Winchester and Arlington the lone southpaw among the so-called veterans, Spahn can get regular employment in the National League if he shows Stengel anything in exhibitions here in the South.

Pitch and Win

No one around here can speak with more authority on Spahn than Bob Coleman, the Evansville manager, who was the boy's boss all last year. "I'll say this about him," said Coleman. "He can do a lot of things with a baseball. He has the stuff to win in the big leagues—a good curve, fair speed and a swell change of pace. He's one of these fellows who starts slow in the spring, but I know he can pitch and win.

"Spahn might have a little trouble with his control up here," Bob went on. "The umpires call them a little close in this league. But he pitched only a couple of bad games all last year—games in which he really beat himself. He'd get the hitter in a hole and then toss him up that floater. Sometimes I'd watch it and figure it was too slow. But they didn't hit it often. He hides the ball well. In fact, I'll say he's the best looking pitcher I've sent up to the Braves since I went to Evansville.

Eight Shutouts

"You know this young Geibells of Detroit," Bob said, "Well, Spahn has more stuff than he had at Evansville. Warren didn't show me much in spring training last year, but by about the third game he was going in high. He could beat anybody. He had eight shutouts. I never saw John Quinn get more excited over a young pitcher than he did when he first saw this boy. Keep your eyes on him."

After graduating from Buffalo's South Park High School in 1940, Spahn joined the Braves' farm at Bradford. He was going along fine there, winning five of his first eight starts, when suddenly he did something to his arm. He could have continued pitching, but John Quinn thought it best to send him home to forget baseball until the next spring.

Started Slow

As Coleman said, Spahn got away to a slow start last spring. Once he got going, however, he had those Three-I League batters eating out of his left hand. His 1.83 earned-run average, and 19 and 6 won and lost record, gave him duel leadership in the mound department. He also had twice as many shutouts as the closest rival. One of the blankings was a one-hit affair, in which he fanned 13. At one stretch he had 31 consecutive scoreless innings—three full games and four innings of the fourth. His 2-1 decision over Cedar Rapids clinched the pennant for Evansville.

Spahn must have something. He had pitched only eight games of ball before going to Evansville, yet had little trouble with Three-I League hitters. His development has been rapid. Here in training camp he picks up a new trick every day. A boy who is always thinking and trying to improve himself is bound to reach the big leagues.

The Buffalo boy is fortunate in at least one respect. The Braves need southpaw talent. After you have mentioned Art Johnson's name, you have completed Stengel's lefty corps. And there is no assurance that Art will be around for the rest of the year. He may be in the Army.

* * *

Tomorrow the Braves play the Cleveland Indians at their new Clearwater base. It means a four-hour bus trip, leaving Sanford at 7:45 in the morning and reaching Clearwater about 11:45. The club will eat at the Fort Harrison Hotel and return in the evening.

* * *

Stengel also has Will Donovan and Lou Tost with southpaw talents on the mound. Donovan had a 17 and 6 record at Evansville. He started at Charleston in 1939 and moved to Coleman's club in '40. Tost is a big blond kid from the Northwest who won 13 for Hollywood a year ago.

* * *

At the end of their second week of practice here, the Braves were in better shape than they were after five or six weeks at San Antonio last spring. This is a quiet town, but as far as conditioning a ball club is concerned, there isn't a better site in Florida.

* * *

The Braves call Tom Earley "Chub" . . . Bill Posedel is attending the Armed Guard School in San Diego and will emerge a gun captain . . . None of this soft batting practice pitching for Paul Waner. When he steps to the plate he instructs the pitcher to "mix them up" . . . You never saw a better fielder or thrower than young Bill Heltzel, the Bridgeport rookie. But he looks hopeless in the batter's box.

Yale Prospect

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—Ed Kubale, football coach at Southwestern in Memphis since 1937, arrived in town yesterday for an interview with the Yale Advisory Committee concerning the vacant head coaching job at Yale.

National Hockey League

Games to Play		W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
0	New York	29	17	2	60	177	143
1	Toronto	27	17	3	57	155	129
0	Boston	25	17	6	56	160	118
1	Chicago	22	22	3	47	141	149
1	Detroit	18	25	4	40	134	143
1	Montreal	17	27	3	37	127	170
0	Brooklyn	16	29	3	35	133	175

Sports Around the Hub

Alice Marble to Play at Longwood

Thousands of local tennis fans have seen Alice Marble on the Brookline courts time and again, but Thursday night, March 26, they will have the opportunity of seeing their favorite woman star in an entirely different type of competition. Miss Marble, who turned professional last year, will play a singles match against a man in Longwood's Covered Court. Her opponent will be Malcolm Hill, former Massachusetts State Champion.

Many tennis adherents have long hoped for such a match. Because of Miss Marble's tremendous power and stamina on the courts it has been the opinion of her followers that she could hold her own in a singles match against some of the leading men players.

She has proved in mixed-double matches that she could handle the driving services of such stars as Don Budge, Henner Henkel, and Bobby Riggs. In fact, her own service and sharp forehand volleys often forced such players as Budge, Henkel, and Riggs into errors.

The fact that the match will be held on a cork surface may in some way handicap Miss Marble. While her professional tour has given her considerable experience in this type of play, her best tennis has been played on grass courts. Her competition on next Thursday night, of course, is not in the Budge or Riggs class. This being the case, Miss Marble well might come out the winner.

This will be the feature match of a full tennis evening being sponsored by the Brookline Branch of the British Workshop Division, British War Relief Society, Inc. Another offering on this gala indoor tennis evening will include the surprise appearance of the former world's greatest men's double star and college baseballer, George Lott. He will pair up with Ralph Chambers, Club professional, in a match against Harvard's tennis coach, John Barnaby, and Hill.

To handle the expected large crowd additional grandstand seats have been erected which will enable the Covered Courts to seat 800 persons.

* * *

Harvard's 1942-43 basketball captain is George M. Burditt, Jr., of La Grange, Ill. Preparing for Harvard at Lyons Township High where he starred in basketball, Burditt captained the Crimson freshman court team last season. Shooting from the pivot position this season, Burditt led his mates in points scored, tallying 234 during the year. He stands fourth in the individual scoring of the Eastern Intercollegiate League with 147 points.

* * *

Cancellation of the first two football games on the 1942 fall schedule has been announced by the University of New Hampshire faculty senate committee on athletics. Games with Colby on Sept. 26 and Bates on Oct. 3 have been called off because both contests are scheduled before the opening of college this fall, which, in accordance with the condensed school year program, will be Oct. 12. The game with Maine on Oct. 10 will be played according to schedule.

* * *

Sports Shorts

Gaelen L. Felt, of Pasadena, Calif., has been elected to captain Harvard's squash team for next season . . . Jack Lee and Joe McClusky, guard and center on Norwich University's football eleven last season, have signed contracts with the New York Giants of the National Professional Football League . . . Keene Teachers College has suspended baseball for the duration of the war . . . Entries from 14 colleges, including Harvard, M. I. T., and Yale, will take part in the 49th championships of the Intercollegiate Fencing Association which begins tomorrow at Salle Santelli in New York . . . Play opened today at New Haven in the 18th annual New England scholastic basketball tournament with eight teams competing.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 18

American Association

St. Louis 6, Fort Worth 2.

Eastern Amateur League

Johnstown 9, Washington 6.
Boston 9, Atlantic City 5.
Baltimore 4, River Vale 3.

Olympics Move Into Triple Tie For First Place

With their 9-5 defeat of Atlantic City Sea Gulls at the Garden last night, the Boston Olympics moved into a tie for first place in the final standing of the Eastern Amateur Hockey League. Boston, New York Rovers, and Johnstown Blue Birds each compiled the same record over the 60-game schedule—34 victories, 20 losses, and six ties for 74 points.

According to latest plans, the victor of the circuit championship will be decided in the play-offs now under way for the United States Amateur Hockey Association championships. Whichever of these three sextets finishes highest—and they do not have to win the play-offs—wins the league championship. Of course, if one of these three does take the play-offs, it wins the whole shooting match.

In last night's victory, Danny Sullivan, former Dartmouth hockey captain, led his mates with three goals and two assists. This made the eighth time the Olympics have beaten the Sea Gulls in 10 games this season. The other two games resulted in one tie and one loss. This Friday the 'Pics got to Johnstown for a play-off game with the Blue Birds, while on Saturday they will be at home to the Birds at the Garden.

Time Was All He Needed

By a Staff Photographer

Rookie Center of Boston Bruins

All around the National Hockey League circuit Jack McGill has been praised for his fine showing in his short career with the Bruins, which leads to the conclusion that if he had been with the pros for a longer period of time he would seriously have been considered for the rookie trophy.

Cronin Undecided on Conroy As Big Fellow Proves Slow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 19—Manager Joe Cronin has been blowing hot and cold on his big new catcher, Bill Conroy, who was drafted last fall from Oakland, and the reason is that Conroy has looked good, bad, and indifferent in his opportunities to date. That he can hit a long ball is not to be questioned. That he can hit the ball often enough to count is to be questioned.

Conroy has been in professional baseball ever since he was batting practice catcher for the Athletics in 1933. He belonged to Connie Mack's club until 1938, when he was disposed of to Oakland of the Pacific Coast League, because of his lack of promise. The Athletics picked up Conroy when he dropped out of Illinois Wesleyan.

Sox Try Him

In 1938, Conroy caught 130 games for Oakland, but batted only .247. The next season he was in 102 games, and batted .266. In 1940, Conroy was second-string catcher, and in 79 games he batted a mere .230. Desperate as big league teams were for catchers, they were not tempted to give him another trial until last season, when he hit .290 in 89 games. Then the Red Sox decided to try him.

Except that Conroy was a big fellow, weighing 190 pounds and standing six feet, and was an experienced player at 26, there was little basis for such a chance. Conroy's power has been emphasied, yet he hit only six homers last year. That's not great slugging.

Has Been Slow

Lack of hustle has prejudiced Red Sox coaches against Conroy here. He is not a chatter-box, and he has not threatened to rival Al Lopez at getting out from behind the plate for bunts. His slow work helped lose the opening game of the exhibition schedule to the Giants at Miami.

On the other hand, he has shown improvement since then. Cronin remarked recently, "I like the way Conroy stands up there at the plate. He looks a pitch over pretty well. What's more, I think he is starting to show more interest. Maybe he's starting to realize that he isn't going to have a job handed him."

Pytlak Arrived

Conroy's improvement dated from the arrival in camp last week of Frank Pytlak. Pytlak was delayed in reporting by a foot ailment, but now that he is here, the Red Sox have their two ranking catchers of 1941. Johnny Peacock has done most of the catching thus far in practice games.

Unless Pytlak, who expects to be classed 1-A, is taken by the Army, Conroy may never rate higher than third-string catcher this season. Pytlak and Peacock are not great catchers, but they have made their marks in the majors. Conroy faces an up-hill fight against them.

His latest batting achievements, however, have cast favor his way. He homered against the Giants on Monday, Louisville Tuesday, and beat the Cardinals yesterday with a 12th-inning home run, 2-1.

The Southern Exposure

The Red Sox have three first basemen in Jimmy Foxx, Tony Lupien, and Paul Campbell, and all of them use the new three-fingered mitt which came into vogue last season. . . . Sgt. Hank Greenberg, who worked out here last week end as Foxx's guest, is forming a team for Camp MacDill, where he is stationed just outside of Tampa. Hank is going to officers' school. . . . Mace Brown is wearing Lefty Grove's old uniform with its big No. 10. . . . Tomorrow the Sox will try once more to play the Indians. They were rained out Saturday in Clearwater, so they'll try the weather here tomorrow.

Red Sox Win

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 19 (AP)—Rookie Catcher Bill Conroy hit a home run in the first half of the twelfth inning yesterday to give the Boston Red Sox a 2-to-1 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals in an exhibition game played in mid-season style.

The Cards, seeking their ninth-straight Grapefruit triumph, scored in the second inning on a walk, Johnny Hoppe's double and an infield out. The Sox tied up in the sixth on Dominic Di Maggio's double and Johnny Pesky's single.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

(Final Standing)

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
New York	34	20	6	74	272	197
Boston	34	20	6	74	263	218
Johnstown	34	20	6	74	248	215
Washington	28	27	5	61	261	253
Baltimore	26	30	4	56	252	267
Atlantic City	20	39	1	41	239	316
River Vale	18	38	4	40	191	265

Boardwalk Cup Standing

(Final)

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
New York	17	9	4	38	141	95
Johnstown	17	11	2	36	128	113
Washington	15	13	2	32	137	126
Boston	13	15	2	28	117	123
Baltimore	13	15	2	28	127	136
Atlantic City	13	16	1	27	121	146
River Vale	10	19	1	21	104	145

Yale Baseball Coach Dropped For Duration

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Yale University has announced it would dispense with the services of three veteran coaches—Joe Wood, baseball; William A. Hinchliff, tennis, and Ben Thomson, golf—as of June 30th.

Ogden D. Miller, Yale athletic director, said the service of the three veterans were being dispensed with as a war-time economy move. Hinchliff will be retired on pension. Wood and Thomson were let out unconditionally.

Miller said no successors would be named to the three men. Coaching the thre sports affected would be taken over by members of the athletic association's present staff, he said.

Wood, a former big league ball player, has been a member of the Yale coaching staff for 20 years. He came to Yale as freshmen baseball coach in 1922, and was made varsity coach the following year.

Hinchliff has coached tennis at Yale for 28 years, and Thomson has coached golf for 17 years, also serving as professional at the Yale golf course.

Basketball Game Helps Red Cross

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—The State's Red Cross ambulance fund was boosted by $779.34 from the double-header basketball attraction in the University of Iowa field house recently.

Charles Galiher, Hawkeye business manager of athletics, said that receipts were $1,194.56, and expenses were $415.16. About 1,700 persons attended the affair, all except players paying admission, which ranged from one dollar to 25 cents.

Officials and such workers as ticket-takers, ushers, and parking men donated their services. In the feature game, Iowa defeated Camp Grant, 46-43; and Coe downed Cornell, 65-48, in the highest-scoring game ever held in the field house.

Dartmouth Wins

PHILADELPHIA, March 19 (AP)—Staving off three Princeton threats, Dartmouth won its fifth consecutive Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship last night by beating the Tigers, 46 to 38, in a play-off before 6,000 at the University of Pennsylvania Palestra.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	335,780
1942 volume to date	26,571,469
1941 volume to date	27,616,299

Stock Prices Irregularly Lower Today

NEW YORK, March 19 (AP)—Offerings were small in today's stock market but they were sufficient to put the list on an irregularly lower trail after early mild buying failed to take effect.

Leaders did rather well at the start as enthusiasm over the MacArthur shift persisted. Prices began to slip later and, near the final hour, fractional recessions were a shade in the majority. There were a few wider declines. The ticker tape frequently came to a full stop and transfers for the full stretch were at the rate of about 300,000 shares.

The war picture apparently was little altered as a trend factor. Tax apprehension remained the principal handicap, brokers said, and nothing outstandingly bullish was discovered in business or labor developments.

Among resistant stocks were U. S. Steel, Santa Fe, Kennecott, Woolworth, General Motors, Sperry, Standard Oil (NJ) and Johns-Manville.

The chemicals, including Dow and Allied, were soft spots. Backward at times were American Telephone, Eastman Kodak, Union Pacific, Great Northern, Western Union and Bethlehem.

Gains of modest amounts in the Curb were posted for Humble Oil, Gulf Oil, Glen Alden Coal, Pennroad and Wright Hargreaves. American Cyanamid "B" faltered, along with Brewster Aero, Electric Bond & Share, Niagara Hudson Power and Pantepec.

Selected Bonds Up

Major interest in today's bond market centered in the rails, communications and specialties where gains of small fractions to more than a point were well distributed as the session neared the final hour. Others groups acted indifferently.

Active on the advance were, among others, Missouri Pacific 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, New York, Ontario & Western 4s, International Telephone 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, and Great Northern 4s. There was heavy turnover in Baltimore & Ohio Stamped Convertibles of '60, but little change in price occurred.

Moving narrowly either way Laclede Gas 5½s, Consolidated Oil 3½s, American Telephone 3¼s, and Western Union 5s.

The foreign department kept in the background with activity light in most issues, including those of Australia.

Grain Prices Lower In Slow Trading

CHICAGO, March 19 (AP)—Grain futures lost major fractions in early trading today and then held within a narrow range for the remainder of the session. Trading was at a slow pace.

Offerings in wheat appeared to be of a liquidating character and the market was not featured by any important news. There was no evidence of mill buying on the decline, but contracts steadied after losses of nearly a cent.

Other cereals and soybeans sagged along with wheat. Rye futures sustained losses about equal with that of wheat. This pit, however, was compartively quiet and considerably more orderly than in yesterday's late break.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Bendix Home App A	60c	..	Mar. 13	Mar. 5
Gotham Silk Hos 7 pf	$1.75	..	Apr. 10	Mar. 30
Extra				
Hall Ptg Co	25c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 27
Irregular				
Baldwin Co	20c	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 20
Carthage Mills Inc	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
North & Judd Mfg Co	50c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Torrington Co	40c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Special				
Morris (Ph) & Co, Ltd	$2	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 27
Stock				
Dep Ins Shares "A"	2½%	..	May 1	Mar. 16
Participating				
Greenwich Gas Co. $1.25 ptc pf	2c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Regular				
Affiliated Fund, Inc.	4c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Am Bk & Tr (N Or)	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Am Ca Prop	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Am Maize Prod	25c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
do pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
American Tr Co (San Francisco), 4 conv pf	50c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Apex Elec Mfg	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
do 7 prior pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Arundel Corp	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Carthage Mills, Inc. 6 pf "A"	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
do 6 pf "B"	60c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Cent N Y Pr Corp. 5 pf	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 10
Ches Camp pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Con R & Stl Fdy	50c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
do 7 pr pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
Detroit Edison	35c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 27
Duval Tx Sulphur	25c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Empire Tr, N Y	75c	Q	Apr. 6	Mar. 27
Fed W & G	10c	..	Apr. 10	Apr. 1
1st N Bk, Dallas	45c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Fishman, M. H. Co Inc, 5c to $1 Strs 5 cum conv pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Gotham Silk Hos 7 pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Greenwich Gas Co	12c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do pf	31¼c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Inter Home Eq	20c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Kan Pw Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Lord & Taylor	$2.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do 8 2d pf	$2	Q	May 1	Apr. 17
Marion Res P pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
McKayMach Co	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do 8 pf	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
MissouriP&Lpf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Morris(Ph) & CoLtd	75c	Q	Apr. 16	Mar. 27
Do 4½ pf	$1.06¼	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Natl Fire Insur Co (Hartford)	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
N Y Trust Co	87½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
NY&Richmond Gas Co 6 pr pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Phila Natl Bank	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Philips Pkg pf	$1.31¼	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Pub Ser Co NJ 6 pf	50c	M	May 15	Apr. 15
RepubN Bk(Dallas)	60c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Republic N G	20c	S	Apr. 25	Apr. 16
Seabd Finan Corp	20c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Do pf	50c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Do $2 conv pf	50c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
SeiberlingRub pr pf	63c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do pf A	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
State St Tr Co (Boston)	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Traveler Ins Co (Hartford)	$4	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Union Bank & Tr Co (Los Angeles)	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Valve Bag Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Wayne Pump	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 27

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅛	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	2	40⅛	40	40⅛	+1⅛
108¼	105½	Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	105½	105½	105½	—½
48¾	46	Acme Steel (4)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	M'r 14
7½	6¼	Adams Ex (.60g)	3	6½	6½	6½	
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'r 13
11¾	10⅞	Addressog (½e)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'r 18
38¼	30½	Air Reduct (1a)	8	31⅞	31	31	—¾
2⅝	1⅞	Alaska Juneau	17	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
⅝	7/16	Alleghany Corp	3	11/16	½	½	—1/16
5⅝	3⅞	Alleg pf xw	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	M'r 17
6	4	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	M'r 18
17	12	Alleghany pr pf	2	12½	12½	12½	M'r 18
22¾	19¾	Alleg Lud Stl ½e	2	20	20	20	—¼
5⅛	3⅞	Allen Indust (1)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	123¾	123	123	—1
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	M'r 6
14¼	13	Allied Mills 1¼g	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	M'r 16
6⅛	5	Allied Strs (.15e)	9	5⅛	5	5	M'r 18
81	72	Allied Str pf (5)	1	71	71	71	+⅛
30⅛	25⅛	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	4	27¼	26¾	26¾	—½
18¾	17½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	M'r 5
1½	11/16	Amal Leather	6	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
18⅞	16½	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	16¾	16½	16¾	M'r 6
56	45½	Amerada Pet (2)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	—⅝
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+⅞
48¼	32½	Am Airlines 1½g	2	33⅛	33	33	—¼
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note 20e	1	6¼	6⅛	6¼	M'r 17
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch (¼e)	1	4½	4½	4½	
33	26⅝	Am Br Shoe(¼e)	•4	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+⅝
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	—⅛
63¾	58	Am Can (4)	8	59¼	59	59	—⅛
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	162⅛	162⅛	162⅛	M'r 17
33	29¼	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	30¾	30¼	30¾	+⅜
73¾	68	Am C & F pf(7)	1	70½	70½	70½	M'r 18
20½	18	Am Ch & C (½e)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	M'r 17
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)		108½	108½	108½	M'r 12
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	2	71	71	71	M'r 17
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'r 18
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	M'r 18
22¾	18	Am Crys S (1e)	3	18¼	18	18	—¼
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 14
6	4½	Am Europ (.40g)	2	4½	4½	4½	M'r 14
⅜	3/16	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 17
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	2	20½	20½	20½	+1
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	M'r 18
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 13
32	26⅞	Am-Haw SS ¾e	1	27½	27½	27½	
3½	2⅜	Am Hide & Lea	12	2½	2½	2½	M'r 16
35½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	M'r 18
46½	37	Am Home(2.40a)	1	39½	39	39½	+½
1½	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 16
27½	25	Am Ice pf	2	28	28	28	+½
4	3⅛	Am Internat'l	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 17
7	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	6½	6½	6½	M'r 11
10¼	8	Am Locomotive	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
89½	83½	Am Loco pf 1¾k	3	83½	83½	83½	M'r 16
11½	9⅞	Am M & F (.80)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
5¼	4⅛	Am M &Metal	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 18
23¾	19¾	Am Metal (¼e)	9	20	20	20	
11/16	½	Am Power & Lt	2	9/16	9/16	9/16	+1/16
26¼	17	APL $6 pf (1⅞k)	2	18⅝	18½	18⅝	M'r 18
22	14⅝	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	3	16⅛	16	16	M'r 18
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	10	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ¼e	6	11½	11	11½	+⅛
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (½g)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅜
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	7	7	7	M'r 18
43	38⅛	Am Smelt (½e)	6	39½	39	39½	+½
147	139⅞	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	M'r 9
34¼	29¾	Am Snuff (1.60e)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	M'r 18
20⅞	18½	Am St Fdrs(½e)	5	19½	19¼	19¼	—⅜
12	9¾	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8	8	8	M'r 13
21¼	16½	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'r 18
97⅛	83	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	83⅝	83½	83½	
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	18⅞	19	M'r 11
134¾	118	Am Tel & Tel(9)	19	119⅛	118⅜	118⅞	—⅜
49¾	38	Am Tob (1e)	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	—¼
50¾	38¾	Am Tob B (1e)	14	39	38¼	38½	—⅞
143⅝	125	Am Tob pf (6)	12	125	125	125	
5	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'r 17
27	22½	Am Viscose(½e)	12	23½	23¼	23½	+½
116½	111	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	111	111	111	M'r 16
3¼	2¼	Am Water Wks	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 16
70¼	55	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	56	56	56	M'r 17
5⅜	4⅛	Am Woolen	1	4½	4½	4½	M'r 16
76⅜	69¼	Am Wool pf 12g	2	71	71	71	+¾
5⅛	3¾	Am Zinc L & S	14	4	4	4	
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	43½	43½	43½	M'r 14
28⅜	25½	Anaconda (½e)	7	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	—⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.90g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
10	8¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 2
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'r 13
35	31½	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	32	32	32	—½
111⅝	109¼	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	—¾
4⅛	3	Armour Ill	7	3⅛	3	3⅛	—⅛
67½	61	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	2	62	61¼	62	+½
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan—
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¼e	4	23⅛	22⅞	23	—⅞
7¼	6	Arnold C (⅜e)	4	6⅛	6	6	M'r 12
4	3¼	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 16
6⅜	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
77½	69½	Assd D G 1pf (6)	1	69½	69½	69½	M'r
83	73	As D 2pf (5¼k)	1	70	70	70	M'r 5
25	20	Associates (2a)	2	25	25	25	Feb 20
39	27½	Atch T&SF (1e)	12	38¾	38¼	38¼	—⅛
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	1	69½	69½	69½	+½
26	20½	Atl Coast L (1g)	6	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+⅜
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	21¾	21¾	M'r 18
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+⅝
23½	18	Atl Refining (1)	8	18⅜	18	18⅛	—⅛
109¼	104½	Atl Refn pf (4)	1	104½	104½	104½	M'r 18
7	6½	Atlas Corp (¼e)	8	6½	6½	6½	M'r 18
50¼	49	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	M'r 18
70	51¾	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	53	53	53	M'r 18
9⅛	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	8	8	8	M'r 17
2⅜	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 6
4⅛	3½	Aviat Corp (.15g)	39	3½	3⅜	3½	
		B					
14¾	12¼	Bald Loco ct	4	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	7	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6	6	6	—¼
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'r 17
9⅞	7½	Barber Asphalt	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	—¼
6	5	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+¼
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	21	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
18⅛	14⅞	Bath Ir W (½e)	•1	16	16	16	—⅛
19½	17⅝	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	18	18	18	M'r 18
24⅛	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	M'r 11
104⅛	104	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Feb16
100¾	79	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	79	79	79	M'r 13
7⅜	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	M'r 17
13¼	13¼	Belgium N R pf	10	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'r 18
39⅛	32⅛	Bendix Av (1e)	2	36½	36½	36½	+⅜
14	11¼	Benef Ind (.40e)	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	—¼
52	46½	Bent Ind pf (2½)	1	46½	46½	46½	M'r 18
24⅛	19⅛	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅞
66⅞	58⅛	Beth Steel (1½e)	9	60⅛	60¼	60½	
121	115¼	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	116	116	116	M'r 17
22½	19½	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+⅜
19¾	16½	Black & D (1.60)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	M'r 14
7⅜	6	Blaw-Knox (.60)	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅜
14½	10	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 17
21½	16⅝	Boeing Airplane	13	18⅛	18	18	
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	3	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	M'r 18
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60a)	5	13¾	13½	13¾	M'r 17
20⅝	18⅞	Borden Co (.30e)	7	19⅛	19	19	+⅛
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	9	23½	23	23	—⅝
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 7
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'r 16
18½	17⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb18
9⅛	8⅛	Bridgeport B (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
18½	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	+⅛
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	M'r 13
43	31	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	33½	33½	33½	M'r 18
½	7/16	Bkly & Q Trans	2	11/16	11/16	11/16	M'r 5
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 16
9¾	7¾	Bkly Un Gas	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
35	31½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'r 5
14	10⅝	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	4	11½	10½	11½	+1
8⅞	7	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—¼
3⅜	2⅝	Budd Mfg	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7⅞	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'r 18
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	2	19¾	19½	19½	M'r 18
26	24	Bulova Wat (2)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	—¼
19¼	16	Burling M (1.40)	1	17	17	17	+1
55½	54	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54½	54½	54½	M'r 18
7½	6¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	4	7	6¾	7	+¼
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	12	3⅛	3	3	+⅛
6¼	5½	Butler Bros .60a	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	M'r 18
20⅝	19⅝	But Bros pf (1½)	4	20½	20¼	20¼	+¼
3⅞	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 13
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	7	7	7	M'r 18
11¾	10	Byron Jack ¼e	1	11	10½	11	+¾
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	—½
50⅞	50⅞	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb25
1¼	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	3	¾	¾	¾	M'r 18
7½	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—¼
13½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	1	13½	13½	13½	
12½	10¾	Canada Dry (.60)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
4⅞	3¾	Canadian Pacific	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
37½	33¼	Cannon Mills ½e	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+⅜
2⅛	1¾	Capital Adm A	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 11
27¾	24⅞	Carpenter S ½e	2	25⅜	25⅜	25¾	M'r 17
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	2	2½	2½	2½	
69	61	Case (JI) (7g)	2	62	62	62	M'r 18
42	33½	Caterpil Tr (2)	6	35	34¼	34¼	—½
21¼	18	Celanese (½e)	2	18⅛	18	18	
8⅛	6⅞	Celotex (1)	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+⅜
23⅝	17	Cent Aguirre 1½	3	17⅛	17	17	M'r 16
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	
3⅜	1⅞	Cent RR NJ	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'r 18
18	15½	Cent Violetta 1g	3	17¼	17	17¼	
3¼	2¾	Century Rib M	..	2½	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 11
31⅝	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	9	29⅛	29	29	—¼
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	2	2	2	M'r 18
16	16½	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'r 18
17	16	Champ P&F(¼e)	3	16¼	16	16¼	+¼
7½	5⅞	Checker Cab	1	6	6	6	M'r 13
6¾	28⅝	Ches & Ohio (3a)	25	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	—⅜
98	93¼	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95	93¼	93¼	M'r 11
4	3¼	Ches Corp	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill	6	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
5	3¾	Chi & E Ill A	7	4⅜	3⅞	4	—⅛
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
12⅜	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	58	12¼	11½	12¼	+1
4⅝	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	M'r 16
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	•1	15¾	15¾	15¾	—⅛
39¾	36¼	Chi P cv pf (3)	2	37½	37¼	37½	M'r 17
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	•1	50	50	50	—⅛
⅜	3/16	Chi Rock Is & P	2	¼	¼	¼	M'r 14
⅜	3/16	C R I & P 6% pf	1	3/16	3/16	3/16	M'r 14
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 10
9¼	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'r 18
13⅜	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	
2⅛	1⅛	Childs Co	5	1½	1½	1½	M'r 16
54⅝	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	19	53⅞	53⅜	53¾	
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	M'r 18
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'r 18
34½	29½	Clark Equip (⅜e)	6	33¼	33	33	M'r 18
29	25	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	M'r 17
44	32⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	•4	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+⅛
36½	30⅜	Cluett Peab ¾e	1	31½	31	31¼	—¼
79½	57½	Coca-Cola (¾e)	1	58	58	58	—¼
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59	59	59	M'r 17
13⅝	11½	Colgate-P (½)	9	12	12	12	M'r 18
105½	102¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	M'r 11
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
18⅛	14⅝	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	M'r 18
13⅝	8⅜	Colum Br A .30e	5	9½	9½	9½	M'r 18
13½	9	Colum Br B .30e	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
1¾	1¼	Col G & E (.10g)	6	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
54	36½	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	39	38¾	39	+¾
6½	5½	Columbia Pict	3	6⅛	6	6	+⅛
26½	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	27	27	27	+¾
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	3	55½	55½	55½	+½
18⅞	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	1	17	16¾	17	+⅛
100	94	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	97	97	97	—⅛
25	20¼	Coml Inv Tr (3)	1	22	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	M'r 17
9¾	8⅛	Coml Solv (.55g)	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
11/16	7/16	Com'th & South	24	½	7/16	½	
44½	28¼	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—⅝
23¾	18¾	Com Edis (1.80)	14	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅜
3⅜	2½	Conde Nast .40e	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 18
16½	13¾	Congoleum (1a)	1	14	14	14	
21½	16½	Cons Airc (4g)	15	19⅝	19¼	19½	+¼
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	1	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
7⅜	6	Cons Cop (⅜g)	7	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
14	11½	Cons Ed (1.60)	21	12⅜	12	12⅜	+¼
94	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	—⅛
⅝	½	Cons Film Ind	1	½	½	½	
9	7½	Cons Film pf ¼k	1	8	8	8	M'r 14
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
6⅛	5	Consol Oil (½)	26	5⅛	5	5⅛	
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7½	7½	7½	+¼
5⅝	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
29	22	Consol'n Coal pf	3	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—2⅜
94¼	86	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	86	86	86	M'r 18
13½	12	Container (¼e)	5	12¾	12½	12½	M'r 18
3¼	2½	Cont Baking	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 17
103½	87	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	87	87	87	—1
27¼	23¼	Cont Can (½e)	4	24½	24½	24½	
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7½	7½	7½	+¼
42	33⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	35	34¾	34¾	
3¾	3⅛	Cont Motors .10e	19	3½	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 18
24	19¼	Cont Oil Del ¼e	17	19½	19	19⅛	—⅜
19⅞	18	Cont Steel (¼e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	M'r 4
12½	9¾	Cop'weld S (.80)	4	10¼	10	10	M'r 18
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	46½	46½	46½	M'r 18
55¾	47	Corn Prods (3)	6	48½	48	48½	+⅜
3⅜	2⅞	Coty Inc (½g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 18
⅝	7/16	Coty Internat'l	8	11/16	11/16	11/16	M'r 18
14	12¼	Crane Co (1g)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'r 18
8	6¼	Crosley (.30g)	4	8	8	8	
19½	16½	Crown C&S ¼e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	M'r 18
41	37	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	37	37	37	M'r 12
11⅞	10⅜	Crown Zel (½e)	4	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	M'r 18
36	29¾	Crucible Stl (1g)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	—⅛
79¼	74½	Crucible pf (5)	1	74½	74½	74½	M'r 18
9	7¼	Cuban-Am Sug	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
83	74½	Cuban-AS pf 5½	7	82¼	82	82¼	M'r 6
13¼	10¼	Cudahy Pack	1	11	11	11	M'r 18
15½	13	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	13	13	13	M'r 14
¾	11/16	Curtis Publish	7	11/16	⅝	11/16	+1/16
18¾	15⅜	Curtis P p pf (3)	2	15½	15½	15½	+½
9⅛	7¼	Curtiss-W (1g)	35	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
25⅞	23⅝	Curtiss-Wr A 1e	3	24	24	24	—½
17¾	13¾	Cutler-H (.35e)	1	14	14	14	
		D					
3¾	3	Davega S (.70g)	2	3	3	3	M'r 17
16	15½	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Feb26
11⅝	9½	Davison C (.60g)	5	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
8½	6⅞	Decca Rec (.60a)	5	7¼	7	7¼	+¼
24¼	19	Deere & Co (2g)	6	21¼	21	21¼	+⅛
29	27	Deere pf (1.40)	4	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+⅛
11⅞	10½	Deisel W-G (1½)	•1	10½	10½	10½	
10⅜	7	Del & Hudson	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—⅜
4⅞	3½	Del Lack & West	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
½	⅜	Den&Rio G W pf	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 14
18⅜	16¾	Detroit Ed (.70e)	12	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	
27¼	21⅜	Diam Match ⅜e	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	M'r 18
38⅜	34½	Dia Mat pf (1½)	2	36	36	36	+¼
9	8⅝	Diam T Mot (1)	1	9	9	9	
18	16½	Dist C S (h2.22)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
77½	70	Dist C-S pf (5)	2	77½	76¾	77½	M'r 18
9	8⅛	Dix-Vortex (¾g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
21	19	Doehler D (½e)	1	19	19	19	M'r 17
13⅛	10½	Dome Min(h.90e)	17	11	10	10	—⅞
70½	58½	Douglas Air (5g)	4	64	64	64	
124¼	101	Dow Chem (3)	8	101	87	97	—4
15½	13⅛	Dresser Mfg 1½g	3	13½	13½	13½	M'r 17
4¼	3	Dunhill Int	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'r 17
9½	8	Duplan (.60g)	5	8½	8½	8½	M'r 6
144	103	du Pont deN 1⅜e	14	110½	109½	110⅜	+⅜
126½	121	du Pont pf (4½)	1	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	—⅛
		E					
27½	19¾	East Air Lines	4	20¼	19¼	19¼	—1
3⅜	2¼	East Roll Mill	1	3	3	3	M'r 16
141	115	Eastman (6a)	3	120½	119	119	—2
31⅞	28	Eaton Mfg (3)	3	28¾	28¾	28¾	
15	14	Edis Bros (1.20)	2	14½	14¼	14¼	M'r 17
⅞	7/16	El&Mus Ind .06e		¾	¾	¾	M'r 18
24¾	20⅝	El Auto-Lite ¾e	•6	23⅞	23⅜	23¾	+¼
13⅜	10¾	Elec Boat (.90g)	2	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
1⅜	¾	El Power & Lt	5	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
32¾	20	El P&L$6pf(.60k)	2	20½	20½	20½	+½
35¼	23¼	El P&L$7pf(.70k)	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	M'r 18
32⅝	29	El Storage Bat 2	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+⅜
26⅜	23	El Paso N G 2.40	1	23	23	23	M'r 17
49	44¼	Endi-John (3)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	M'r 18
3⅛	1¾	Eng Pub Service	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
66	64½	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	3	64	62	62	M'r 5
73	55	Eng PS5½pf(5½)	1	56	56	56	+1
¼	3/16	Equit Off Bldg	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 18
7⅛	5⅝	Erie RR	1	6½	6½	6½	—⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Erie RR ct	27	5¼	5¼	5¼	—⅛
44	32¾	Erie RR pf A(5)	9	39¼	39	39	
2½	1½	Eureka V Clean	1	2½	2½	2½	
5¾	4⅞	Evans Products	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 16
25½	21¼	Ex-Cello (.65e)	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	+¼
⅞	11/16	Exchange Buffet	2	½	½	½	M'r 11
		F					
37¼	30	Fairb Morse (2a)	1	31½	31½	31½	+½
29¾	22⅞	Fajardo S (½e)	5	23½	23½	23½	—¼
8¼	6¾	Fed Lt & T (1)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'r 18
24½	20½	Fed Ming & S 1e	3	22¼	21½	21½	M'r 18
10½	9	Fed Mogul (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	M'r 16
4¼	3⅜	Fed Mot Tr .10g	8	3⅞	3¾	3¾	M'r 18
18⅛	14½	Fed D Str (.45e)	3	15	15	15	M'r 17
87	77	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	77	77	77	M'r 13
11	9½	Ferro Enam (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
41¾	33	Fid P Fire 1.60a	2	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	—⅛
16⅝	13¾	Firestone (½e)	3	15	15	15	M'r 18
92	90	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	90½	90½	90½	
39½	33¼	First Nat Str 2½	4	34	33¼	34	M'r 17
10⅞	9¼	Flintkote (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	—⅛
96½	93	Flintkote pf 4½	1	93	93	93	M'r 18
20	15½	Florence St ½e	6	16¾	16¼	16¾	M'r 18
21¾	20	Florsheim A (2)	2	20	20	20	M'r 12
5⅛	3⅞	Follansbee Steel	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	M'r 17
32½	27⅝	Food Mach(1.40)	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	M'r 14
12⅞	10¼	Foster Wheeler	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+½
10¼	8	Francisco Sugar	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'r 17
38¾	32⅞	Freeport S (2)	3	34¾	34½	34¾	+¼
19	16½	Fruehauf (1.40)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'r 18
		G					
2⅜	1⅝	Gabriel Co A	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 18
2⅜	1¾	Gair (Robt)(¼g)	1	2	2	2	
11	9¾	Gair pf (1.20)	1	10	10	10	M'r 16
3⅝	2⅜	Gar Wood In .40	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
7	6⅜	Gar Wood pf(½)	1	7	7	7	M'r 14
10¼	9	Gaylord C (½a)	1	9	9	9	
52½	51	Gaylord pf (2¾)	1	52	52	52	M'r 9
5¼	4	Gen Am I (¼g)	1	4	4	4	M'r 16
104	98	Gen Am I pf (6)	1	98	98	98	M'r 11
46⅜	41½	Gen Am Trans 3g	4	43½	43	43¼	—¾
4⅛	3⅜	Gen Bak (.10e)	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—¼
3¾	3	Gen Bronze	16	3¾	3½	3⅝	+⅛
3	2½	Gen Cable	2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
9⅜	7⅝	Gen Cable A	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	M'r 18
90¼	88	Gen Cab pf 1¾k	2	89¾	89½	89¾	M'r 9
20	17½	Gen Cigar (1a)	2	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	—⅜
28⅝	23⅜	Gen Elec (.70e)	45	24¼	23⅞	24	—⅛
40½	26¼	Gen Foods (2)	9	30⅜	30	30⅛	—⅛
116	112	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	112¾	112⅝	112⅝	+⅜
1⅜	11/16	Gen G & E A	51	11/16	11/16	11/16	—1/16
83	74	Gen Mills (4)	1	74	74	74	M'r 18
35½	30	Gen Motors (½e)	46	35	34⅝	34⅝	
126	123½	Gen Motor pf (5)	1	125¼	125¼	125¼	
3½	2	Gen Out Ad .20e	4	2	2	2	M'r 18
30	18	Gen Out Ad A 4	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	M'r 18
5¾	4⅞	Gen P Ink (.15e)	2	5	5	5	M'r 18
½	3/16	Gen Pub Service	4	3/16	3/16	3/16	+1/16
12⅝	11	Gen Ry Sig (¼e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
7/16	3/16	Gen Real & Util	4	11/16	11/16	11/16	M'r 18
27	23	Gen Real & U pf	3	24	23	23	M'r 11
19¼	15⅝	Gen Refract .35e	1	17	17	17	—¼
10	8⅞	Gen Shoe (¼e)	1	9½	9½	9½	M'r 18
20	14¼	Gen Tel (1.60)	3	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+½
12⅞	10⅞	Gen Thea Eq ¼e	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
16⅛	14	Gen Time (¼e)	2	14½	14	14½	M'r 17
8⅞	7½	Gen T & R (½e)	2	8	7½	8	M'r 18
3¾	3	Gillette (.45g)	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
48⅛	44⅝	Gillette S pf (5)	2	45	45	45	M'r 18
5⅞	4¾	Gimbel Bros	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
65½	59½	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	59½	59½	59½	M'r 13
15	12½	Glidden (½e)	3	14½	14½	14½	—⅛
44	37¾	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	42	42	42	+1
11/16	⅜	Gobel (Adolf)	1	½	½	½	M'r 10
2⅜	2	Goebel Br (.20a)	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	M'r 18
15½	13	Goodrich (2g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
60¼	56	Goodrich pf (5)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	M'r 18
13⅞	10¼	Goodyear (⅜e)	7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
69⅞	60⅛	Good T&R pf (5)	2	65½	65½	65½	M'r 16
2⅜	1¾	Goth Hosiery	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅜
1	⅝	Graham-Page	16	11/16	¾	11/16	
5½	4⅛	Granby M (.60a)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
7¾	6	Grand Union	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
8¼	6⅜	Granite C S .35g	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'r 18
31	27	Grant (WT)1.40a	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+⅜
25	23½	Grant pf (1)	1	24	24	24	M'r 11
16½	15½	Gt Nor I Or ct 2g	9	16⅜	16¼	16¼	—⅛
25⅝	21¼	Gt North pf (2g)	2	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
28¼	24½	Gt West Sug (2)	4	25¼	25	25¼	+¼
33½	28	Green (HL)(2a)	1	27½	27½	27½	—½
12¾	11⅛	Greyhound (1a)	•6	11¾	11½	11¾	+⅛
11¼	10⅝	Greyh'd pf (.55)	•4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14⅝	11	Grum Airc 1½g	1	12⅜	12	12⅜	+⅜
3⅞	2⅜	Guantan Sugar	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'r 18
4	2⅝	Gulf M & O	7	3¼	3	3	M'r 18
29⅝	20½	Gulf Mob pf 2½g	3	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	—⅛
		H					
25	23⅞	Hack Wat (1½)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	M'r 11
10¼	8¾	Hall Print (1a)	1	9½	9½	9½	+½
10½	9	Hamil W (¼e)	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	M'r 16
16⅜	14½	Harb-Walk (⅜e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'r 18
4½	3½	Hat Corp A (½g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 13
1⅞	1¼	Hayes Mfg	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 18
93½	81	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	81	81	81	M'r 11
6⅝	5	Hecker P (.60)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'r 18
57	52½	Helme G W 2¾e	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 16
12¾	11½	Hercules M ¼e	6	11½	11½	11½	M'r 18
72	54	Herc Pow (.60e)	1	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	—⅛
40¾	32¼	Hershey Ch (3)	1	32	32	32	M'r 17
102½	79	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+1⅛
13½	12½	Hinde & D (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 18
13⅜	11⅛	Hires C E (1.20a)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Feb21
17½	14¼	Holland F (2a)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	M'r 18
6¾	6	Hollander (¼e)	11	6½	6⅜	6½	M'r 18
18⅜	14¼	Holly Sugar(¼e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
38¼	28	Homestake (4½)	•43	28⅛	26¼	26¼	—1⅞
34	27	Houd Her A 2½	1	33	33	33	M'r 18
10⅝	8¼	Houd Her B ¼e	2	9	9	9	+⅛
44	37⅞	Household (4a)	6	38	37⅞	38	M'r 16
105	98½	Household pf (5)	1	98½	98½	98½	M'r 16
3¼	2¾	Houston Oil	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
34¾	30¾	Howe Sound (3)	3	32	31	31	—1
⅝	⅜	Hudson & Man	5	7/16	7/16	7/16	M'r 16
4	2	Hudson & M pf	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 16
21	18	Hudson B (h2g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'r 17
3⅞	3⅛	Hudson Motor	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
¾	7/16	Hupp Motor	4	11/16	11/16	11/16	+1/16
		I					
8	5¾	Illinois Central	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
18¾	14¾	Ill Central pf	1	16½	16½	16½	—¼
9¾	6½	Indian Refin	5	8⅝	8	8⅝	M'r 17
16⅜	12⅜	Indpls P&L 1.60	1	12½	12½	12½	—¼
27	24⅛	Indust Rayon (2)	2	26	25⅞	26	+¼
100	77½	Inger-Rand 1½e	1	80	80	80	M'r 18
74½	67⅜	Inland Steel (4a)	2	68⅜	68⅛	68⅛	M'r 18
12⅜	10	Inspirat Cop ¼e	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	+⅛
6⅝	6	Insuran ct (.20)	5	6	6	6	M'r 13
23½	19¾	Interchem (1.60)	2	22½	22	22	M'r 18
10⅝	6⅝	Intercon R (.40g)	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
8	6⅝	Interlake (¾g)	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
151½	109⅞	Int Bus Ma (6a)	1	114½	114½	114½	M'r 17
52	43¼	Int Harvester (2)	•14	43¼	42⅝	43⅛	+¼
160½	154⅞	Int Harv pf (7)	1	154⅞	154⅞	154⅞	M'r 12
¾	⅜	Int Hydro El A	1	½	½	½	—⅛
12½	8¼	Int Mer Marine	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
2⅜	1⅝	Int Min'ls&Chem	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 18
60	48	Int Min&Ch p pf	1	56	56	56	+2
3	2⅛	Int Mining (¼g)	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 18
28¾	25½	Int Nick Can (2)	14	27	26⅞	27	+⅛
130	126¾	Int Nick pf (7)	1	128	128	128	M'r 11
15¾	13	Int Paper Co	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
60⅜	54½	Int Paper pf (5)	•1	55½	55½	55½	—¼
2⅜	1⅞	Int Ry Cen Am	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 6
48¼	39	Int Salt (½e)	1	40	40	40	M'r 17
32	27½	Int Shoe (.90e)	5	30½	30⅜	30½	+1⅛
39	32¾	Int Silver (1e)	1	34½	34½	34½	M'r 18
§104	95	Int Silver pf (7)	2	100	100	100	Dec15
2½	1½	Int Tel & Tel	30	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
2½	2	Int T & T for ct	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
9¼	8	Interst Dept ½e	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	M'r 14
9	8⅜	Intertype (¼e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	M'r 18
32⅜	27¼	Island Crk C½e	•1	29	29	29	+1⅜
		J—K					
8	5¾	JarvisWB (1½g)	3	7½	7½	7½	—¼
33½	21	Jewel Tea (2.40)	4	22½	22	22	—½
107⅞	100½	Jewel Tea pf 4¼	1	100½	100½	100½	M'r 12
62½	54¾	Johns-M (¾e)	2	60¾	60½	60¾	+⅝
24¾	21	Jones & L Stl ¾e	5	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	—⅜
64	58⅝	Jones&LStlpfA 5	2	60	59	59	M'r 17
79⅞	71	Jones&LStlpfB 5	2	71¼	71¼	71¼	—¾
11	9½	Joy Mfg (1.20)	1	9½	9½	9½	M'r 17
6½	5	Kalam S&F (.60)	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
4¾	2¾	Kan City South	1	4	4	4	M'r 18
22	16½	Kan C Sou pf 2g	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	M'r 17
11½	9¼	Kaufman D (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'r 6
8	7	Kayser (J)(¼e)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 16
12⅞	11	Kelsey-H A 1k	10	12¾	12½	12½	M'r 18
6½	4⅜	Kelsey-H B	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
37½	31	Kennecott (½e)	12	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	+⅜
13½	12¾	Keystone (.35e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 18
29	27½	Kimberly-C (1a)	1	27½	27½	27½	
2⅞	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 16
22⅞	18¼	Kresge (SS) 1.20	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+⅛
3¼	3⅛	Kresge Dept Str	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 13
27	20⅝	Kress SH (1.60)	2	21½	21⅜	21⅜	+⅜
29½	26⅝	Kroger Groc (2)	7	27	26⅞	27	+⅜
		L					
12½	11½	Lambert (1½)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'r 17
9¾	8⅜	Lane Bryant (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	M'r 17
18⅞	16	Lee R & T (¾e)	1	16½	16½	16½	+½
23⅛	19¾	Lehigh P C (⅜e)	3	20¼	20	20¼	+¼
1⅜	1	Lehigh Val Coal	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13½	8½	Lehigh Val C pf	29	13⅛	12¼	13⅛	+1¼
4	2¾	Lehigh Val RR	2	3	3	3	
21⅜	19½	Lehman Corp 1	3	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	M'r 18
13	12⅜	Lehn & Fink .35e	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	M'r 17
20½	18½	Lerner Stores 2	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'r 14
23⅜	20½	Lib-O-F G (¼e)	3	21⅞	21¾	21¾	—⅛
5¼	4	Lib McN&L .35g	5	4	4	4	—⅛
33	20	Life Savers 1.60a	1	20½	20½	20½	M'r 18
73½	57¼	Lig & Myers (4a)	2	57	57	57	M'r 17
74½	55¼	Lig & My B (4a)	1	59½	59½	59½	+¾
175	169	Lig & My pf (7)	1	169	169	169	M'r 13
19	18½	Lily Tulip (1.20a)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'r 5
32⅜	24	Lima Loco (½e)	2	30¼	29¾	29¾	—½
34	30	Link Belt (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	M'r 16
10⅜	9½	Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	10	10	10	+⅛
15½	12⅝	Liquid Carb (1)	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 18
24½	20	Lockheed Air 2g	7	22¼	22	22¼	+¼
41¼	37	Loew's Inc (2a)	•13	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛	—⅜
42½	35½	Lone Star (3a)	1	36½	36½	36½	+½
4¼	3	Long Bell Lb A	1	3	3	3	M'r 13
18¾	15	Loose-Wil (1)	12	16	16	16	
15¼	12¼	Lorillard P (¼e)	7	12⅝	12½	12½	—¼
76½	63¾	Lou & Nash (2e)	1	67	67	67	M'r 18
18¼	14½	Lou G&E A(1½)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	—⅛
		M—N					
23¼	20	Mac A & F (2a)	2	20	19½	19½	—⅝
35⅜	28⅞	Mack Truck (3g)	3	31	30¾	30¾	—⅜
21½	18½	Macy (RH)(2)	2	19⅛	19	19	M'r 18
13⅝	11½	Mad Sq Gar(¼e)	1	11½	11½	11½	M'r 16
27¾	24	Magma Cop ½e	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
4⅝	3⅜	Manati Sugar	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
6¼	5¾	Mandel Bros ½e	2	6	6	6	M'r 18
16⅝	13¾	Manh Shirt (1a)	1	15	15	15	M'r 17
1⅜	⅞	Maracaibo Oil	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 12
3½	3	Marine Mid .10e	1	3	3	3	
12⅝	9¾	Marsh Field (.80)	6	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+⅛
26½	21	Martin G L (3g)	10	23½	23¼	23¼	
6¼	4¼	Martin-Parry	2	4½	4½	4½	M'r 16
27½	25	Masonite Cp (1)	2	26	26	26	—½
24½	20	Master El (2.40)	1	20	20	20	M'r 17
29½	23¾	Math Alk (1½)	6	24	23½	23½	—⅝
46½	37½	May Dept Str (3)	2	37½	37½	37½	
1⅝	1¼	Maytag Co	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 18
18	16	Maytag pf (3)	1	17	17	17	M'r 17
10½	9	McCall Cp (1.40)	1	9½	9	9	M'r 17
14	11⅝	McCrory Str (1a)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
108¼	101½	McCrory pfww 5	1	101½	101½	101½	M'r 12
17⅛	14½	McGraw Elec 2a	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	—⅛
8	6½	McGraw-H(.15¾	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 14
32¾	29	McIntyre h2.22a	4	29	29	29	
12¼	9¾	McKess & R ½e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
108⅜	104½	McKes & R pf 5¼	2	104½	104½	104½	M'r 10
7¼	6	McLellan (.40e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'r 17
7⅛	6	Mead Corp (¼e)	3	6¾	6½	6¾	M'r 17
72	66	Mead pfB ww5½	1	66	66	66	M'r 12
32	24⅝	Melville S (2a)	3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	—⅛
5¾	4½	Mengel Co(½g)	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
29½	21¾	Merch&M (½e)	•1	23	23	23	+⅞
30½	25½	Mesta Mach 1½e	2	26½	26	26	—1
7⅛	5½	Miami Cop (¼e)	3	6	6	6	
16	12¼	Mid-Cont (1.15g)	2	13	13	13	M'r 18
23¼	18⅛	Midland Stl(½e)	3	19¾	19⅝	19½	M'r 18
41½	35½	Minn-Hon (2a)	2	40½	40½	40½	+¼
3⅛	2	Minn-Moline	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
67	60⅞	Minn-M pf 1⅝k	2	62¾	62¾	62¾	M'r 14
12	9⅝	Mission C (.85g)	3	10	10	10	
⅝	7/16	Mo-Kan-Texas	4	⅝	9/16	⅝	
2¾	1⅝	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 18
13⅞	12¼	Mohawk C (½e)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
91	68⅛	Monsanto (2)	5	74	73⅝	73⅝	
105½	104½	Mons C pf C st 4	70	105½	105	105⅛	M'r 18
28⅞	23¾	Montg Ward (1e)	11	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	—⅛
42½	37½	Morrell J (2)	2	42¼	42	42	M'r 12
7⅝	6¼	Motor Prod (1g)	5	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
12¼	10	Motor Wh (.20e)	3	10½	10½	10½	
25⅝	23	Mueller Br (½e)	•2	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+⅜
3¼	2⅝	Mullins Mfg B	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 13
13¼	11⅛	Munsing (2½g)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	M'r 17
69¾	58	Murphy(GC)(4)	2	58	57½	57½	—½
5⅝	4¾	Murray Cp (½g)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
39⅝	35	Myers Bro (½e)	1	35	35	35	M'r 11
2¾	1¾	Nabco Liq Co	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 16
4⅞	3⅜	Nash-Kelv (¼e)	43	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
18	16½	Nat Acme (½e)	6	16¾	16⅝	16¾	M'r 18
3⅞	3½	Nat Aut Fib(.60)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	M'r 14
6⅝	5⅜	Nat Auto pf(.60)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'r 17
8⅛	7	Nat Aviat (.55g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'r 12
16	13¾	Nat Bisc (1.60)	8	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	
166½	159	Nat Bisc pf (7)	1	159	159	159	M'r 17
15	12¾	Nat Bd&S (.60a)	1	13½	13½	13½	+½
5½	3¾	Nat Can (¼g)	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
14¼	11	Nat Cash Reg (1)	4	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+⅛
9⅛	8½	Nat Cylinder .20e	1	9	9	9	+⅛
14⅞	13	Nat Dairy (.80)	7	14¼	13⅞	14	—⅛
5⅜	4⅝	Nat Dept Stores	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
9⅛	8⅞	Nat D Str pf(.60)	1	9	9	9	M'r 12
22⅝	20	Nat Dist (2)	3	20	20	20	—⅛
16	14¼	Nat En & S ⅜e	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'r 17
4⅝	4⅛	Nat Gyps (.40g)	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16¼	12½	Nat Lead (½a)	6	13¾	13½	13¾	+⅛
168	162½	Nat Lead pf A(7)	1	168	168	168	Jan 29
17¾	15⅞	Nat M&S (¼e)	1	17¾	17½	17½	M'r 17
35	32	Nat Oil Pr (¼e)	1	32	32	32	M'r 13
3⅛	1¾	Nat Pow & Lt	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
53½	47¾	Nat Steel (3)	5	48¼	48	48¼	M'r 18
6⅛	5	Nat Supply	7	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
63	57½	Nat S 5½pf 1¾k	•1	57½	57½	57½	+1⅜
16⅜	13⅝	Nat Supply $2 pf	1	14	14	14	—¼
3¼	2⅜	Nat Tea	1	3	3	3	M'r 18
9⅛	7¾	Natomas (1)	4	7½	7¼	7¼	—½
7	5⅜	Nehi Cp(.27½e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
14½	11	Neisner Bro (1a)	7	13	13	13	M'r 11
35	30	Newberry (2.40)	1	32	32	32	—1
30½	26⅜	Newmont M ⅜e	1	27	27	27	M'r 18
11⅜	8⅛	Newport Ind .20e	1	9	9	9	
25½	21½	Newp N S (½e)	5	22¾	22½	22½	—⅜
109½	107½	Newp N S pf (5)	1	109	109	109	M'r 12
32¼	27½	NY Air Br (½e)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'r 18
10	7⅞	NY Central RR	14	8½	8¼	8¼	—⅛
17⅛	14¼	NY Chi & St L	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'r 18
51	42	NY Chi&St L pf	2	47	47	47	+¼
15⅞	10¼	NYC Omnibus 2	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'r 17
6	5	NY Dock	2	5	5	5	—¼
15½	13½	NY Dock pf	4	14	13½	14	M'r 17
¾	7/16	NY NH & H RR	5	½	½	½	M'r 18
2½	⅝	NY NH & H pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 17
¼	⅛	NY Ont & West	2	¼	¼	¼	
30¾	25	NY Shipbldg(3g)	12	26¼	26¼	26¼	M'r 18
23⅜	20½	Noblitt-Spk 3½g	2	20½	20½	20½	M'r 11
192	163¼	Norf&West(10a)	1	162½	162½	162½	—1
14	11½	No Am Av (2g)	10	12¼	12	12⅛	—⅛
10⅝	7⅛	No Am Co (.36f)	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	—⅛
52⅜	43	No Am 6 pf (3)	2	44	44	44	M'r 17
53	50	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	7	49½	49	49	M'r 5
7	4½	Northern Pacific	1	6	6	6	+⅛
108½	104	Nor St Pow pf 5	1	104	104	104	M'r 18
11⅛	9½	Northwest Airl	3	9¾	9½	9½	M'r 18
2	1	Norwalk T & R	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 17
10¼	8½	Norwich Ph .20e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	—⅛
		O					
8¼	6½	Ohio Oil (½g)	14	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+¼
21	17	Oliver Farm ½e	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	M'r 18
6½	2½	Omnibus Corp	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 17
3⅜	3	Oppenheim(.40g)	5	3	3	3	
13⅜	11½	Otis Elev (.20e)	2	12	12	12	+¼
6¼	4⅞	Otis Steel	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	—⅛
61	51	Otis Stl 1 pf 2¾k	3	57	56⅝	57	
22¾	20	Out M&M (½e)	1	21½	21½	21½	M'r 18
54	44½	Owens-Ill (½e)	5	45½	45¼	45½	—¼
		P—Q					
8⅞	7½	Pac Am Fish 1g	1	7½	7½	7½	M'r 16
12	7	Pac Fin Cp 1.20a	4	10	10	10	M'r 17
20	16⅞	Pac G & E (2)	5	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+⅜
31	25½	Pac Lighting (3)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+⅝
18⅛	13¾	Pac Mills (½e)	1	17	17	17	—¼
2¾	1¼	Pac Tin Cons	3	1½	1⅜	1½	
5¾	5	Pac West Oil	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
2½	1⅞	Packard M (.10g)	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅜	14⅛	Pan Am Air (1g)	6	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+⅝
8⅝	7⅜	Pan Am Pet ¼g	1	8	8	8	+¼
1⅜	1	Panhandle (.10e)	8	1½	1½	1½	
26	22	Paraffine (2)	6	23	23	23	M'r 18
15⅜	13⅝	Param Pict (¼e)	10	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—⅜
114½	105	Param 1 pf (6)	1	106	106	106	M'r 17
17	17	Park & Tilford	1	17	17	17	Feb13
2	1½	Park UCM (.10g)	3	1½	1½	1½	
29¼	24⅝	Parke Davis .40e	5	25	24⅝	25	
17½	15½	Parker Rust (1a)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	M'r 17
½	⅜	Parmelee Trans	1	7/16	7/16	7/16	M'r 17
20½	13⅜	Patino Mines ½e	17	18⅛	17⅞	18	—⅜
55½	48	Pen & Ford (¾e)	2	49	49	49	M'r 17
80½	61¼	Penney(JC)(3a)	7	65¼	65	65	—1¼
2⅝	2	Penn Coal & C	1	2	2	2	
2	1⅛	Penn-Dix Cem	2	1½	1½	1½	M'r 17
44	38½	Penn-Dix pf ¾k	1	41	41	41	M'r 3
13½	13	Penn Gl Sand (1)	2	13	13	13	—¼
24⅛	18⅞	Penn RR (2g)	16	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+⅜
23⅛	19⅞	Peoples Dr 1.60g	1	19	19	19	M'r 12
46⅞	39¾	People GL&C(4)	3	40	39¾	39¾	M'r 18
1½	⅞	Peoria & East	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 4
21	15⅜	Pepsi-Cola(2½g)	10	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
7½	6	Pere Marquette	1	6	6	6	M'r 11
27⅛	23½	Pet Milk (1)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	M'r 18
6	5⅛	Petrol C (.45g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6	5	Pfeiffer (1)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	—⅛
32¾	27½	Phelps D (.40e)	6	29	28¾	28⅞	+⅛
40½	35	Phila 6% pf (3)	1	35½	35⅛	35⅛	+¼
10⅜	8¾	Philco Corp(¼e)	3	9	9	9	—⅛
75	55¾	Philip Mor (3a)	1	62¾	62¾	62¾	+¾
107	104⅛	Philip Mor pf 4½	1	107	107	107	M'r 17
9	6¼	Phillips-Jones	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 18
41⅝	32⅜	Phillips Pet (2)	9	34⅞	34¼	34¼	—½
2¼	1¾	Phoenix Hos'ry	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 2
18⅛	15½	Pillsbury (1)	1	17	17	17	
10⅞	8	Pitt & West Va	1	9	9	9	M'r 18
4⅜	3⅜	Pittsburgh Coal	5	3¾	3⅝	3¾	M'r 11
36⅜	31	Pittsburgh C pf	2	32½	32½	32½	—¼
6¼	5¼	Pitt C&I (½g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 17
9⅜	8¼	Pitt Forg (¼e)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'r 18
5¼	4⅜	Pitt S & B (.60)	1	4½	4½	4½	—¼
6⅜	5	Pitt Steel	2	5½	5½	5½	M'r 18
1⅝	1	Pittston Co	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 18
14⅝	12⅞	Plymth Oil 1.20a	4	13	12¾	12¾	—¼
17	16⅜	Pond Creek 1¾g	3	17	16¾	17	M'r 11
5¼	4¼	Poor & Co B	7	4⅜	4¼	4¼	M'r 17
13	9½	Postal Tel pf	8	11⅜	11	11⅜	—¼
8½	7⅛	Pressed Stl Car	4	7½	7¼	7⅜	—¼
8¾	7⅜	Press Stl 1pf ¾g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 10
29¼	25⅞	Press Stl 2pf 5g	2	26¾	26⅜	26¾	+¼
52	42	Proct & G (2a)	2	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	M'r 18
14½	11¼	Pub Sv NJ (.30e)	5	12¼	12	12¼	+⅛
111	95	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	2	95	95	95	
99½	82¼	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	83½	83½	83½	—½
86⅜	70	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	71	71	71	
115	113½	P S El&G pf (5)	1	111½	111½	111½	—¾
26⅜	23	Pullman (1a)	3	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+¼
10	8½	Pure Oil (½g)	12	8½	8¼	8¼	—¼
101¼	92¾	Pure O 6% pf (6)	2	85½	84½	85½	M'r 17
91¼	84	Pure O 5% pf (5)	1	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	M'r 17
10⅞	9¾	Purity Bak (¼e)	4	10	9¾	10	+⅜
9½	8¼	Quaker Oil (¼e)	2	9	8½	9	M'r 17
		R					
3⅛	2½	Radio Corp(.20e)	11	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
54¼	49½	Radio pf cv 3½	1	49½	49½	49½	—⅞
§88	85	Radio pf B (5)	2	88	88	88	Dec30
3¼	2⅜	Radio-Keith-Or	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 17
46½	45	R-K-O pf	1	45	45	45	Feb21
17	15½	Raybest-M (2g)	1	16	16	16	M'r 18
11⅛	9	Rayonier (¼e)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	M'r 12
26¾	23¾	Rayonier pf (2)	1	25	25	25	M'r 18
15⅛	13	Reading Co (1)	1	13	13	13	M'r 18
27½	24⅞	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	27	27	27	M'r 12
23¼	20¾	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	M'r 17
1⅝	1⅜	Real Silk Hos'ry	4	1½	1½	1½	M'r 17
7½	7	Reliable Strs(½)	2	7	7	7	M'r 12
12¼	10¾	Reliance Mfg ¼e	2	11	10¾	11	M'r 11
9¾	8⅛	Rem Rand (.45e)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
61	55	Rem pf ww(4½)	1	55	55	55	M'r 17
4¼	2¾	Reo Mot ct	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 18
19	16½	Repub Stl (½e)	5	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+⅛
86⅜	80½	Rep Stl pf A (6)	2	80¾	80½	80½	M'r 18
6⅜	5	Rev Cop & Brass	4	5½	5½	5½	M'r 16
8⅞	6¾	Reynolds Metal	3	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	M'r 18
4⅞	3⅝	Reynolds Spr ¼g	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'r 16
27½	22¾	Rey Tob B (2)	8	23	22⅝	22⅝	—⅜
9	6⅞	Richfield Oil ⅜g	3	7	7	7	
8¾	7⅜	Ritter Co	2	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
5¼	3¾	Roan Ant C .28g	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'r 16
19	16	Ruberoid (1¾g)	2	19	19	19	+½
10⅛	8¾	Rustless (.60)	5	8⅞	8¾	8¾	M'r 16
⅜	¼	Rutland RR pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Feb19
		S					
44	38⅝	Safeway St (3a)	1	38½	38½	38½	+¾
34⅞	29	St Joseph Ld ½e	5	29½	28½	28½	—1
3/16	3/16	St L-San Fran	2	3/16	3/16	3/16	
⅞	3/16	St L-San Fran pf	2	3/16	11/16	3/16	M'r 18
19½	15¼	Savage A(½e)	7	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	—⅜
16⅝	13⅝	Schenley (1g)	7	14	14	14	
89½	81½	Schenley pf(5½)	1	80½	80½	80½	—⅝
36½	31	Scott Pap (1.80)	1	31	31	31	M'r 16
3/16	3/16	Seaboard Air L	1	¼	¼	¼	
1	½	Seaboard A L pf	1	½	½	½	
13¼	11⅜	Seaboard Oil (1)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
3¼	2¼	Seagrave Corp	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
57	44	Sears Roeb'k 3a	6	48⅜	48	48	—¼
6⅜	4⅞	Servel Inc (1)	1	6	6	6	
10	8½	Sharon Stl (¼e)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	M'r 18
7	5¼	Sharp & D (¼e)	18	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+⅛
61¾	55½	Sharp & D pf 3½	3	58⅛	58	58	M'r 18
5¼	4¾	Shattuck (.40)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'r 18
14⅜	10⅝	Shell Un Oil (1g)	9	10⅞	10⅝	10½	—⅜
4⅝	2¾	Silver King	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
13½	12	Simmons Co(2g)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	—⅛
1⅛	1	Simms Petrol	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 14
26	24	Simonds S (.40e)	1	24	24	24	
28½	22¼	Skelley Oil(1½g)	7	23	23	23	M'r 18
20¾	18⅜	Smith (AO)(½g)	4	18¾	18⅛	18½	—⅛
13⅜	10¾	Smith & Cor (1a)	1	11½	11½	11½	M'r 13
17	15⅜	Snider Pack (1a)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	M'r 3
8⅛	6⅛	Socony-Vac ¼e	31	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
2	1⅜	Sou A G&P .10e	23	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
26¼	21	So P Rico (¾e)	3	21¾	21¼	21¾	
15¾	14¼	So Greyh L(1½)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	M'r 17
20¾	17	So Cal Ed (1½a)	6	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	—¼
12⅛	10	Sou Nat Gas (1)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅝	11⅛	Southern Pacific	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	—¼
18⅝	15⅞	Southern Ry	17	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
35⅜	30½	Southern Ry pf	7	31½	31½	31½	—¼
47	34⅜	So Ry M&O	4	49½	49½	49½	+4½
1⅞	1⅜	Sparks Withing	2	1½	1½	1½	
3½	2⅜	Spear & Co	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 12
20¾	18½	Spencer Kell (2)	2	19	19	19	M'r 16
31⅜	25⅛	Sperry Corp (2g)	16	29	28	28¾	+⅝
36½	30	Spicer Mfg (1e)	1	35	34	35	+1½
4⅛	3¼	Spiegel Inc (.60)	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
38⅜	32¾	Square D (½e)	12	34¾	34½	34⅝	—¼
49½	41	Squibb&Sons ⅝e	1	41	41	41	M'r 17
113	113	Squibb pf (5)	1	113	113	113	Jan 8
5	3	Stand Brands	19	3⅛	3	3⅛	
110	96½	Stand B pf (4½)	12	97	97	97	M'r 13
3/16	¼	Stand Gas & El	1	3/16	3/16	3/16	M'r 18
1⅜	⅞	Stand Gas $4 pf	2	1⅛	1	1⅛	M'r 17
11½	6¾	Std Gas $6 pr pf	1	7	7	7	—⅛
13¼	8⅜	Std Gas $7 pr pf	6	8¾	8½	8¾	—⅛
22⅞	18	Stand O Cal 1.40	6	19½	19⅜	19½	+¼
27½	21	Stand O Ind (1a)	4	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+¼
42¼	32⅝	Stand O NJ (1a)	26	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	+¼
33¼	26	Stand O Oh 1½a	2	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+⅛
34¾	30⅜	Starrett (½e)	1	30½	30½	30½	—1
56⅛	42⅞	Sterling P (3.80)	6	45¾	44¾	44¾	—¼
6	5⅛	Stewart W (½g)	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
4⅝	3⅛	Stokeley Bros	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
5⅝	4½	Stone & W (.60g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5¼	3¾	Studebaker Cp	6	5	4⅞	5	
55¾	49½	Sun Oil (1a)	1	50½	50½	50½	+⅛
5⅞	4⅛	Sunshine M (1)	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
15½	12⅝	Superheater (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 16
1⅜	1⅛	Superior O(.05g)	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 18
13¾	11¼	Superior Steel	2	11½	11½	11½	M'r 17
19¾	17⅜	Sutherland (1.20)	1	19	19	19	—¼
3⅝	3⅜	Sweets Co of Am	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 6
25	22½	Swift & Co 1.20a	7	22⅞	22½	22½	—⅜
24¾	19¼	Swift Int'l (2a)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+¼
5¼	4⅜	Syming-G (1g)	2	4½	4½	4½	
		T					
4¾	4½	Talcott Inc .10e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'r 17
2¼	1⅜	Telautogr (.10g)	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 13
9⅜	8	Tenn Corp (¼e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
11¾	7⅜	Texas & Pac Ry	12	11¼	11	11	M'r 18
39¼	30¼	Texas Co (2)	18	32¾	32	32	—¾
3	2⅛	Texas G Pr .10e	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
34⅞	29¾	Texas GulfS(2a)	2	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	
6⅜	5¼	Tex PC&O(.40)	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
6	4⅞	Tex Pac L T .10g	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
9¼	6⅝	Thatcher Mfg	1	8½	8½	8½	
41½	41½	That cv pf (3.60)	1	41½	41½	41½	Jan 20
3	2¾	The Fair	2	3	3	3	M'r 10
4⅜	3⅜	Thermoid (.60g)	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3¾	2	Third Ave Ry	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 17
6¼	5⅞	Thomp JR (.15e)	1	6	6	6	M'r 6
27½	24	Thompson (½e)	2	24½	24	24	—½
11/16	11/16	Thompson-Star	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	—⅛
10⅜	8¼	Thompson-S pf	1	10	10	10	Feb20
10⅝	9	Tide Wat A(.60a)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
95½	88⅞	Tide W pf (4½)	1	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	M'r 13
34⅛	29	Timken-Det (1e)	6	30¾	30¾	30¾	+¼
43¼	37¼	Timken R B ½e	2	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	—¼
4⅜	4	Transamer (½)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅝	9	Trans & West A	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
12⅞	8¾	Transue & W ½e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'r 18
1	¾	Tri-Cont Corp	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7	6	Truax-Traer ⅜e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
11	11	Truscon Steel	1	11	11	11	M'r 6
9¾	7⅛	Twen C-F (¼e)	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
22¾	19¼	Twen C-F pf 1½	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'r 18
3½	1⅝	Twin City Rap T	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6¾	5½	Twin Coach(¾g)	2	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+¼
		U					
33¼	28⅞	Underwood(½e)	4	32	31½	31½	—½
9¼	8	Union B&P ¼e	3	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
74¾	59⅛	Union Carb 1½e	14	60⅞	60	60¼	—¾
13¼	11	Union O C (1)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	M'r 18
77½	63⅜	Union Pac (6)	9	72⅜	72	72½	—⅛
81½	76¼	Union Pac pf (4)	1	76½	76½	76½	
11⅛	10	Union Prem(1)	1	10	10	10	M'r 16
30	24⅜	Union T C (2)	4	25	24¾	24¾	M'r 17
11⅞	9⅛	United Air Lines	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
36⅜	28⅛	United Airc (4g)	6	32⅞	32⅜	32½	
104⅜	95	Unit Air pf (5)	5	97⅜	96¾	97⅜	+⅝
11⅝	9⅞	United Bisc (1)	1	10⅛	10½	10½	+¼
42⅜	37½	United Carb(3)	4	40	40	40	M'r 18
20	17⅛	Unit-C Fast 1.20a	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 4
⅜	3/16	United Corp	7	3/16	3/16	3/16	
16⅜	13½	United Corp pf	9	14⅜	14¼	14¼	—⅜
6⅜	4⅞	United Drug	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2¾	2	United Dy'wood	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	M'r 18
4⅞	3⅞	United Elec Coal	3	4½	4½	4½	
35	31	Unit E & Fdy ¾e	1	31	31	31	M'r 12
72½	52¼	United Fruit (4)	6	53¾	53½	53½	—½
5½	4¼	Unit Gas I (.60)	6	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
106½	98½	United G pf (5)	2	98	96¾	96¾	—1¾
15⅛	13	Unit M&M (¾g)	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
4⅛	3	Unit Paperbd ¼e	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3⅛	2¾	US & For Sec	1	3	3	3	+⅛
11¾	8¾	US Freight (1)	2	9⅛	9	9	M'r 18
48¼	43	US Gypsum (2a)	2	47⅜	46½	46½	M'r 17
6¾	5¾	US Hoffman M	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'r 12
34¼	28	US Indust A (1a)	3	30	29⅛	30	—⅛
3⅞	2½	US Leather	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'r 18
10⅜	7	US Leather A	1	9	9	9	—⅛
111	99	US Le pr pf 3½k	1	110	110	110	M'r 6
25½	23	US Pipe & F (2a)	2	23½	23¼	23¼	M'r 14
30	27½	US Play Cd (2a)	1	29	29	29	+1
24⅛	21	US Plywood 1.20	1	22	22	22	+1
1	11/16	US Real & Imp	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1/16
17⅜	13⅜	US Rubber	8	15	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
72½	54	US Rub 1 pf	1	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	—⅛
51¼	41	US Smelt (1e)	3	40½	39¾	39¾	—1¼
71	65	US Smelt pf(3½)	1	65¼	65¼	65¼	M'r 13
55¾	49½	US Steel (1e)	19	51¼	50⅞	51	+⅛
119¾	112½	US Steel pf (7)	3	113¼	112¾	112¾	—¼
24	17	US Tob (.32e)	2	17¾	17½	17½	+¼
1	¾	United Stockyd	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
11/16	3/16	United Stores A	1	3/16	3/16	3/16	M'r 18
44	42	Unit Strs pf (7g)	2	42	42	42	M'r 11
14⅜	13½	Univ-Cyclops 2g	1	14	14	14	M'r 5
		V					
11/16	⅜	Vadsco Sales	5	7/16	7/16	7/16	M'r 13
11½	9¾	Van Norm (¼e)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	M'r 12
24⅜	19	Van Raalte (½e)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 17
20⅞	17	Vanadium (1½g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	—¼
41⅞	33	Vick-Chem (2a)	2	33	33	33	M'r 16
25¼	21	Vic Ch Wk (.30e)	1	22½	22½	22½	M'r 18
2⅛	1	Va-Caro Chem	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 17
29½	22½	Va-C Ch 6 pf 1g	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	M'r 18
31⅜	27¼	Virginia Ry (2½)	2	28	27¼	27¼	M'r 11
29½	28⅛	Vir Ry pf (1½)		29⅛	29	29¼	M'r 18
9⅛	8⅜	Vultee Airc	28	9⅜	9	9⅜	+⅜
		W					
30⅜	26¼	Wabash pf (wi)	2	28	27⅞	27⅞	—⅛
7½	6¾	Waldorf Sys (1)	•1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
18½	16⅜	Walgreen (1.60)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	—¼
102	99	Walg'n p ww 4½	3	101¼	101	101	M'r 10
34	31¼	Walker (H) (h4)	2	31½	31¼	31¼	M'r 18
15½	14	Walker pf (h1)	6	15	14½	14½	M'r 13
4⅝	3¾	Walworth Co ¼g	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
3⅜	2⅜	Ward Baking A	1	3	3	3	—⅛
1⅛	½	Ward Baking B	2	⅝	½	½	M'r 18
19⅛	16	Ward Baking pf	1	18½	18½	18½	—⅛
5⅞	4¾	Warner Bros Pic	19	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
1¼	½	Warren Bros	4	¾	¾	¾	—⅛
39⅛	31	Warren Fdy (2a)	1	31	31	31	M'r 18
19	15½	Wash Gas Lt 1½	1	16	16	16	
13½	12	Waukesha M(1a)	1	12	12	12	M'r 10
13½	11½	Wayne Pump ½e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+⅛
2⅜	1¾	Webster Eisen	3	2	2	2	M'r 13
20¼	17¾	Wesson O&S ½e	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	M'r 16
70	65	Wesson pf (4)	1	65	65	65	M'r 12
18	16	W Va P&P (¾e)	2	16½	16	16½	M'r 7
104⅛	102½	W Va P&P pf(6)	2	102½	102½	102½	M'r 9
16½	14	West Auto (2)	6	14½	14⅜	14½	M'r 18
3½	2½	West Maryland	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 18
8¼	5⅛	West Mary 2 pf	1	6	6	6	M'r 17
11/16	⅜	West Pacific pf	1	7/16	7/16	7/16	+1/16
26¼	23⅛	West Un (½e)	•8	25⅜	25	25⅛	
19¼	16¾	West Air Br ¼e	3	17⅜	17¼	17¼	—⅛
81¼	69	West E&M (1e)	8	70	69½	69½	—½
29½	26⅞	Weston El I (½e)	3	27½	27½	27½	M'r 14
31½	22	Westv Chl (1.40)	1	24	24	24	M'r 16
27¼	24⅛	Wheeling Stl ½e	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	M'r 18
14	13⅛	White Dent(.30e)	4	13½	13⅛	13⅛	M'r 7
15⅜	13½	White Mot (¼e)	2	14½	14½	14½	—¼
3⅞	3	White Rock .10g	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
3⅛	2⅛	White Sew Mach	1	2½	2½	2½	M'r 16
53	49	White Sew pf ½g	2	50	49	49	M'r 6
22¼	17¼	White pr pf (2)	1	18	18	18	M'r 18
2⅛	1¾	Wilcox Oil	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 11
1⅞	1⅛	Willys-Overland	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Willys-Over pf	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
6⅜	4½	Wilson & Co	6	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
73¾	63⅛	Wilson $6 pf 1½k	1	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	—⅞
24	19¾	Woodward Ir ¼e	•4	20	20	20	+¼
28	24	Woolworth .40e	12	25	24⅝	24⅞	
21⅜	18¼	Worth P & M	1	19	19	19	M'r 18
57¼	53½	WPM cv p pf 4½	1	56	56	56	Feb 5
54	50½	WPM pr pf 4½	1	51½	51½	51½	M'r 3
62	46¾	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	47	46¾	46¾	M'r 17
		Y—Z					
19⅝	15¾	Yale & T (.60a)	1	18	18	18	M'r 15
13½	11⅝	Yel Tr & C (1a)	6	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+⅛
7¼	5⅜	Young S&W (1g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	M'r 17
37½	32¾	Young S & T (3)	4	34⅞	34½	34½	—⅝
84	78	Yng Sh&T pf 5½	2	82½	81½	81½	M'r 14
12¼	10⅛	Youngst St (¼e)	5	10½	10½	10½	M'r 18
10	8¾	Zenith Rad (1g)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅜	1⅞	Zonite Prod .15g	3	2	2	2	—⅛

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) Paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1941; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; §1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Landis States Industry Must Be Own Guard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 19—The responsibility for the protection of industrial property and workers is primarily that of management—not the Army, Navy or Office of Civilian Defense—Dean James M. Landis, director of the Office of Civilian Defense, told several hundred members of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York at a luncheon at the Commodore Hotel here today. He warned that the "simple lessons" his office had tried to teach "had not yet borne sufficient fruit in deed and act in industry."

Declaring that the over-all concern must be the maintenance of production to enable the armed forces to carry the fight to the Axis, Dean Landis urged industry to work out with local defense councils a means to immediately notify war production plants of air raids, organization within plants of protection units, and perfection of concealment of vital manufacturing units from enemy airplanes.

Problems Not Remote

"Some of these problems may seem remote to many of us today," he continued. "The guns still sound far away, anr hostile planes have yet to be seen over our coasts. But battle lines change fact in this swift-moving war as contrasted with 1917. Today it is true we hold Alaska on the West and Iceland and Greenland on the East, and we shall hold them. But which one of us today can guarantee where the battle-lines will be in June, in August or September? Which one of us can guarantee anything but the certainty that we will fight the enemy wherever we may meet him, if so we must learn to fight him here at home by weakening the very power of his attack."

Dean Landis said industry must lay its plans so that air raid alarms and black-outs shall be provided only when the threat is immediate in order that maximum production may be maintained.

"Were the alarm to be given with bombers 200 miles away we would permit the enemy to paralyze all production from Baltimore to Boston by placing a few planes over Long Island," he declared. "We dare not afford to encourage him by such a show of weakness and of panic and thereby make it worth his while to sacrific planes and men in such an effort. Instead it must be 'dawn the torpedoes' and produce."

Industries in this country will not operate under blackout conditions according to present plans, Dean Landis held, adding that the cost of doing so as against the danger of attack was too excessive, both from the standpoint of the expense involved by blackout installations and the more serious cost of slowing down production from 30 to 50 per cent by the necessity of operating under blacked out conditions.

System Worked Out

"Instead our theory of blackout is to reach the point of blackout and maintain it only when and for so long as danger threatens," he told the industrialists.

Dean Landis cautioned against the belief that if adequate protection were provided there need be no fear of "miseries."

"Nothing is farther from the fact," he continued. "We must remember that whatever our defenses may be, if the enemy chooses to attack, some of his bombers will get through. And as they get through men and women will be killed and property destroyed. This cannot be avoided. So the problem of production is one of minimizing these casualties and this destruction and at the same time maintaining production at the highest possible level."

Recalling that his office had set up schools for training industrial workers in plant defense, the civilian defense chief admitted, however, that enough of them had not as yet been formed and that "qualitatively as well as quantatorily our instruction and our knowledge have not reached the levels that are necessary."

"I cannot overemphasize the importance of planning this type of protection," he said. "Its costs are negligible, its results may mean the difference between the loss of plant and of life and the continuation of that production that may keep men flying and shooting on the battle line."

Bank Clearings Set New '42 High

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings continued a sharp expansion in most centers during the past week, Dun & Bradstreet reported, estimating the aggregate for 23 leading cities at $7,929,673,000 for a new 1942 high, 24.5 per cent over the previous week, and 10.3 per cent above the comparable 1941 period.

Carnegie Dismantles Old Blast Furnaces for Parts

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation announced two abandoned blast furnaces in the Pittsburgh District will be dismantled and the parts used in other furnaces to increase pig iron output by approximately 400,000 tons annually.

The company said the parts, originally destined for the scrap heap, would conserve new equipment and speed up expansions which might have been delayed by slow deliveries of new materials.

Exchange Head

© Fabian Bachrach

Edgar Scott

Elected President of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, succeeding the late B. Frank Townsend, Jr. Mr. Scott, formerly vice-president of the exchange, is a member of the brokerage firm of Montgomery, Scott & Co.

Cheese Firms Charged With Price Fixing

CHICAGO (AP) — One hundred and five companies, organizations and individuals have been indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of conspiracy to fix cheese prices in violation of the anti-trust laws.

One indictment accused 45 firms and 56 individuals of arranging prices for American cheese. A second indictment alleged that 17 corporations and 23 men set prices for brick cheese. The latter indictment included 16 companies and 20 individuals who also were named in the first one.

In case No. 1, the Government contended that the defendants fixed prices for American cheese artificially through token sales each Friday at the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange in Plymouth. It estimated that the corporate defendants handled more than 90 per cent of the 600,000,000 pounds of American cheese produced each year in the United States.

The Government maintained that the alleged conspiracy also controlled prices farmers receive for milk at cheese factories and condenseries and indirectly influenced the price of milk sold to retailers and consumers in city areas throughout the nation.

In case No. 2, the Government claimed that "fictitious" prices were established for brick cheese once each week through offers, bids and sales involving an "infinitesimal amount" of cheese at the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange.

It was alleged that the defendants controlled approximately 88 per cent of the annual national production of 34,000,000 pounds of brick cheese.

Among the defendants named in both indictments were the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange, Armour & Co., Chicago; the Borden Co., New York; the Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago; the Kraft Cheese Co., Chicago; the National Cheese Institute, Inc., Plymouth; Swift & Co., Chicago; Wilson & Co., Inc., Chicago.

Among the defendants named in the first indictment were the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., New York; Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis; and the National Dairy Products Corp., New York.

The Wisconsin Cheese Exchange issued a statement denying the charges and promising that they will be "fully answered."

PLYMOUTH, Wis. (AP)—R. W. Leffler, President of the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange, denied charges contained in an indictment of the exchange in the United States District Court in Chicago.

Mr. Leffler declared that amendments to the rules of the exchange suggested by the Federal Trade Commission and the United States Department of Agriculture had been adopted, "with the result that the rules of the exchange have been revised to work out trading rules which would be unquestionably fair to buyer and seller and to producer and public."

Securities Steady In London Market

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—The stock market was steady in all departments today. Action of British funds reflected firm support and in the foreign list Brazilian bonds gave a good account of themselves.

Home rails were firm and oils higher. Tobacco shares were quiet. Rubber and tea issues improved on reports the British Government would arrange compensation for war losses. Among kaffirs development shares held early gains.

Investment Trust Dividends

Trustees of Massachusetts Investors Trust have declared a distribution at the rate of 18 cents a share, payable April 20 to stock of record March 31. This distribution is derived from investment income on securities owned for the quarter ended March 31.

Equitable Investment Corp. of Massachusetts has declared a dividend of 20c a share, payable March 30 to stock of record March 23.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅛s 52-49	101.5	101.5	101.5
2 3s 55-51	110.20	110.20	110.20
2 2½s 72-67	100.26	100.26	100.26
2½s 72-67 reg	100.24	100.24	100.24

New York City Bonds

	High	Low	2:00
56 3s 80	102	101¾	102

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 AbitibiP&P5s53st	61¼	61¼	61¼
9 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Alb P Wrp 6s 48	60	60	60
18 Allegheny 5s 44 Mod	81½	81	81½
5 Allegheny 5s 50 Mod	57½	57½	57½
2 Allegheny Inc 5s 50	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
8 Allied Strs 4½s 51	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
7 Am & For P5s 2030	67	67	67
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
8 Am Int 5½s 49	99⅞	99½	99½
6 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106½	106⅛	106½
27 Am T & T 3s 56	106½	106¼	106¼
2 Am W W & E 6s 75	92¾	92¾	92¾
10 Arm Del 4s 57	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Arm Del 4s 55	104¼	104¼	104¼
22 AT&SF 4s 95	108	108	108
6 AT&SF 4s 95 reg	104	104	104
3 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	90¼	90⅛	90¼
1 AT&SF 4s 60	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5 Atl & Birm 4s 33	25	25	25
15 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81	80¾	81
24 A C Line 4½s 64	65½	65⅜	65½
15 A C Line 5s 45	98⅜	98¼	98¼
10 Atl Refin 3s 53	104½	104½	104½
47 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	64¾	64½	64¾
51 B&O 95 st A	39	38⅝	38¾
20 B&O 95 st C	44¼	43¾	43¾
60 B&O 2000 st D	38½	38¼	38½
16 B&O 96 st F	38¾	38½	38⅝
293 BO cv 60 st	42⅛	41¾	42
15 B&O 4s 48	61⅜	61	61
42 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	53½	53	53½
10 B&O S W 50 st	48	47⅞	48
10 Bell T Pa 5s 60 C	130	129⅝	129⅝
7 Beth Stel 3½s 52	104	104	104
48 Boston & Me 4½s 70	40¾	40¼	40½
12 Boston & Me 4s 60	74½	74¼	74¼
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	98½	98½	98½
3 Buf Niag El 3½s 67	110½	110½	110½
18 Buf R&P 57 st	40	39⅜	39⅜
5 Bur C R&No 5s 34	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
2 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	7	7	7
1 Bush Term 5s 55	62	62	62
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	106	106	106
7 Can Pac 5s 54	87¾	87⅝	87¾
5 Can Pac 4½s 46	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
7 Can Pac 4½s 60	82¾	82⅝	82¾
39 Can Pac 4s perp	66¼	65⅛	66¼
10 Celanese 3s 55	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
7 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6	5⅞	6
61 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
65 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	18¼	18	18¼
5 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	21	21	21
5 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	53½	53½	53½
54 Cen New Eng 4s 61	70¼	70¼	70¼
5 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	107¾	107¾	107¾
12 Cen Pac 5s 60	57½	57	57½
66 Cen R R N J 5s 87	20⅛	19⅞	20
104 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	17⅞	17¼	17½
100 Cen R R N J 4s 87	18½	17½	18¼
10 Certain-td 5½s 48	86	85¾	86
16 C&O 4½s 92	127	126⅞	127
3 C&O 3½s 96 D	103½	103⅜	103⅜
69 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	20¼	20	20¼
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	79¼	79¼	79¼
12 CB&Q 4½s 77	72	71¼	71¼
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80⅜	80¼	80¼
39 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	89⅜	89¼	89¼
68 Chi&E ill inc 97	30⅜	29¾	30⅜
16 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	38	37½	38
17 ChiGtWest 4s 88	66	65¾	66
2 Chi Ind&Sou 4s 56	69	69	69
5 Chi I&L 6s 66	8½	8½	8½
1 Chi I&L 6s 47	32	32	32
5 Chi I&L 5s 66	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
251 CMS&Pas 5s 75	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛
11 CMS&P aj 5s 2000	2¾	2⅝	2¾
7 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	51⅝	51½	51½
43 CM&SP 4½s 89C	51⅝	51⅜	51½
48 CM&SP 4½s 89E	51½	51¼	51½
45 CM&SP gen 4s 89	50½	50⅛	51¼
2 CM&SP 3½s 89B	48	48	48
19 Chi&NW 6½s 36	41	40¾	41
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23⅛	23	23⅛
25 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	35⅜	35¼	35⅜
11 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	34½	34½	34½
32 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
29 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	22⅜	22	22⅜
33 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
3 Chi&NW 4s 87	33½	33¼	33¼
15 Chi&NW 3½s 87	33¼	33	33¼
64 CRI&P 4½s 52A	16	15⅞	16
1 CRI&U cv 4½s 60	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
24 CRI&P 4s 88	27	26⅝	26⅝
15 CRI&P 4s 88 ct reg	23¼	23	23¼
258 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	15	14½	14⅞
1 Ch Un Sta 2⅞s 63	102	102	102
11 Chi&W Ind 4¼s 62	99	98¾	99
11 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝
8 CCC&StL 4½s 77	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	81¾	81¾	81¾
10 ClevUnTerm 5½s 77C	65¼	65	65
2 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70¾	70¾	70¾
15 Col & So 4½s 80	22½	22⅞	22⅞
68 Columbia G 5s 1961	92	90⅞	92
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103¼	103¼	103¼
21 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	104	104
2 Con Rys 4s 54	33	32⅞	33
5 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	33¾	32½	33¾
3 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	86	86	86
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 70	109½	109½	109½
1 Consum Pow 3½s 67	109	109	109
5 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	92¼	92¼	92¼
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	31	31	31
69 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	28	27	27¾
3 Cub RR 7½s 46	31	30	31
6 Cuba R R 7½s 46 rct	27	26	27
2 Cuba RR s 46 rct	26¾	26¾	26¾
5 Cuba R R 5s 52	33	33	33
11 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	30½	29	30½
5 Dayton P & L 3s 70	103¾	103¾	103¾
21 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58⅜	57¾	57⅞
26 D & R G 4½s 36	16½	16	16½
212 D & R G 4s 36	16⅜	15¾	16½
18 D G R G west 5s 55	2⅜	2¼	2¼
4 D & R G W 5s 55 asd	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
191 D & R G West 5s 78	16¾	15¾	16⅜
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	93½	93½	93½
2 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
3 Erie 4¾s 57	105	104½	105
35 Erie 4½s 2015	54⅛	54	54⅛
5 Erie 4s 95	90½	90⅜	90½
98 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9⅛	9	9⅛
13 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96¼	96	96
6 Go&Ela cn 5s 45	20⅞	21	21
8 Goodrich 4¼s 56	97	97	97
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	86	86	86
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	86½	86½	86¼
4 Gt Nor 4s 46G	97⅞	97⅝	97¾
3 Gt Nor 4s 46H	96½	96	96
6 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78⅛	77½	78⅛
5 Gulf M&N 5s 50	92	92	92
12 Gulf M&Oh 4s 7	72½	72½	72½
4 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	58½	58	58½
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	79	79	79
2 Housatonic 5s 37	83½	83½	83½
15 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39¼	39	39¼
54 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46¾	45½	46¾
18 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12	12	12
3 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101	101	101
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52 reg	41½	41½	41½
10 Ill Cen 4s 52	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
10 Ill Cen 4s 53	46¼	46	46
43 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47	46⅞	47
37 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45¾	45½	45¾
34 Ill Cen 5s 55	55¾	55¼	55¾
5 Ill Cen Cairo 4s 50	81¼	79	81¼
5 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	46¼	46¼	46¼
46 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49¼	49	49⅛
47 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45⅛	44½	45⅛
1 Ind Ill&Iowa 4s 50	77½	77½	77½
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	100½	100½	100½
21 Int Gt Nor 1st6s 52	18½	18¼	18½
15 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	17¼	17⅛	17¼
2 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	17	17	17
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	25⅞	25¾	25⅞
5 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	93	93	93
137 Int T&T 4½s 52	51	49	50½
133 Int T&T 5s 55	53⅛	51⅛	53½
22 KGFt& Mem 4s 36	52½	52	52
8 K C South 5s 50	72½	72½	72½
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	100½	100½	100½
12 Lac Gas 6s 42A	93¾	93	93¾
24 Lac Gas 5½s 53	74½	73¾	73¾
27 Lac Gas 5s 42	97	96	97
1 L S M S 3½s 97	85	85	85
10 Lautaro Nit inc 75	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54 C	76	76¼	76¼
36 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	48⅞	48½	48¾
8 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	40¼	40	40
13 Leh Xal 4½s 2003 st	35½	35⅜	35½
12 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32⅞	32½	32⅞
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96½	96½	96½
3 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	83	83	83
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104	103½	104
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84½	84½	84½
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	54½	54½	54½
10 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 Mich Cen 4½s 79	64¾	64¾	64¾
7 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	28¼	28¼	28¼
2 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
4 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
15 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	13½	13½	13½
149 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13½	13⅜	13½
1 Mo-Ill 5s 59	98	98	98
18 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	35½	35¼	35½
23 M-K-T 4½s 78	30⅞	30½	30½
12 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39¾	39⅝	39⅝
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
16 Mo Pac 5s 65A	31¼	31¼	31¼
83 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛
28 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	31½	31¼	31½
10 Mo Pac 5s 80H	31½	31¼	31½
33 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	31¼	31¼	31¼
20 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3¾	3¾	3¾
15 Mor & Essex 5s 55	45	44¾	44⅞
23 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	40¾	40½	40⅝
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102	102	102
7 N Eng RR 5s 45	71	71	71
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	77¼	77¼	77¼
2 No Tex&M 5½s 54	49	49	49
10 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	40	40	40
29 No Tex&M 5s 54B	47¼	47	47¼
5 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
3 NYC2rfg 5s 2013	57½	57	57
24 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝
13 NYC cn 4s 98	53¾	53¼	53¼
6 NYC 3¾s 46	95½	95⅜	95½
4 NYC cv 3½s 52	59	59	59
10 NYC La Sh 3½s 98 reg	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
4 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	55	55	55
19 NYChi&StL 5½s 74	82⅞	82½	82½
66 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
3 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	57	56⅞	57
36 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41⅞	41	41⅞
5 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	55⅜	55⅛	55⅜
39 NYNH&H 4½s 67	39⅞	39⅛	39⅝
10 NYNH&H 4s 47	35	35	35
15 NYNH&H 4s 55	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜
61 NYNH&H 4s 56	35	34⅞	35
10 NYNH&H 3½s 47	33¼	33¼	33¼
40 NYNH&H 3½s 54	33¼	33	33¼
37 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	33⅜	33	33⅜
154 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
15 NY O W rfg 4s 92 reg	5	5	5
39 NY O & W gen 4s 55	1¾	2	2
10 NY Steam 3½s 63	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	5	5	5
1 Norf Sou 5s 2014	23	23	23
1 Norf Sou 4½s 98	74	74	74
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	102¼	102¼	102¼
25 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68⅛	68	68⅛
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	58⅛	57¾	58⅛
13 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	58½	57¾	58½
9 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52⅝	52½	52⅞
12 Nor Pac 4s 97	75½	75¼	75⅛
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
5 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
10 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105	105	105
40 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	92½	91⅝	91⅞
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
2 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	110½	110½	110½
14 Pac T&T 3¼s 66 B	107	106½	107
8 Pac T&T 3¼s 66 C	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	58½	58½	58½
2 Para Pict 4s 56	100	100	100
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	46¾	46¾	46¾
14 Pen Co 4s 63	103½	103⅜	103½
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	102¼	102	102
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	120¼	120¼	120¼
15 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104⅛	103¾	103¾
5 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	91¼	91¼	91¼
9 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	99½	99¼	99¼
15 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
8 Pen RR 3¾s 70	92¾	92¼	92¾
1 Pen RR 3¼s 52	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	112¼	112¼	112¼
12 Pere Marq 5s 56	73	72⅝	73
19 Pere Marq 4½s 80	64⅛	63½	64
6 Pere Mark 4s 56	3⅛	63	63
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106	106	106
2 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	107¾	107¾	107¾
14 Phila Co 4¼s 61	93½	93¼	93½
5 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110¼	110¼	110¼
20 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	8¼	8⅛	8¼
2 PCC & SL 5s 70A	108½	108½	108½
1 PCC & St L 4½s 77	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Pitt Steel 4½s B '50	98¼	98	98¼
10 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	61	61	61
4 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82	82	82
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	104	104	104
5 Readg 4½s 97 A	79½	79½	79½
14 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
1 Rem Rand 3½s 56	98	98	98
7 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102	102	102
1 Revere Cop&B 3¼s 60	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
31 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	49½	49	49½
43 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	22¾	22	22¾
25 RI Ark & La 4½s34	14⅞	14½	14⅝
5 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	7½	7½	7½
1 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	70	70¼	70¼
46 St L S F 5s 50 B	18	17⅞	18
4 St L S F 5s B ct	17½	17½	17½
115 St L S F 4½s 78	17¼	17⅛	17¼
25 St L S F 4½s 78ct st	16¾	16¾	16¾
76 St L S F 4s 50 A	16⅛	16	16⅛
2 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	16	16	16
20 St L S W rfg 5s 90	28	27½	28
3 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	68½	68½	68½
20 St P&KC Sh L 4½s41	11⅛	11	11⅛
58 Seab A L cn 6s 45	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
19 Seab A L 6s 45 ct	9½	9½	9½
37 Seab A L 4s 50 st	17	17	17
56 Seab A L rfg 4s 59	8⅜	8¼	8¼
2 Sea AL rfg 4s59ct	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
59 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	7¼	7	7
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	104½	104½	104½
17 Sou Pac 4½s 68	54½	54⅛	54¼
23 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53¾	53½	53¾
23 So Pac 4½s 69	53¾	53½	53⅝
33 So Pac rfg 4s 55	68⅜	68⅛	68⅜
12 So Pac clt 4s 49	60¾	60½	60½
14 So Pac 3¾s 46	85	85	85
33 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55¾	55½	55¾
17 South Ry 6½s 56	92½	92	92½
4 South Ry gen 6s 56	88	87¾	88
6 South Ry cn 5s 94	90½	90¼	90½
50 South Ry gen 4s 56	67¾	67½	67¾
2 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	104½	104½	104½
20 x in Spok Int 4½s2013A	34½	33½	33½
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104	104	104
11 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104½	104½	104½
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	109½	109½	109½
6 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	91½	91½	91½
6 Tex Corp 3s 65	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Tex Corp 3s 59	105	105	105
5 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	69	69	69
13 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	68½	68⅜	68½
16 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	68¼	68	68
12 Third Ave aj 5s 60	16	15½	16
5 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	88¾	88⅝	88¾
2 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	100½	100½	100½
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 67	96½	96½	96½
8 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109⅝	109¼	109⅝
5 Un Pac 3½s 80	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
9 Un Pac 3½s 71	97¾	97½	97½
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	98	98	98
9 Unit Drug 5s 53	91½	91½	91½
2 U S Steel 2.25s 51	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3 U S Steel 2.50s 53	101	101	101
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	98½	98½	98½
17 Utah P & L 5s 44	98¼	98	98
5 Va & SW cn 5s 58	73½	73½	73½
10 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	85½	85½	85½
10 Wabash 5s 80 asd	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
5 Wabash 5s 76	27	27	27
43 Wabash 4½s 91	38¾	38¾	38¾
38 Wabash 4s 81	49	48¾	49
3 Walwrth 4s 55	86	85¾	86
14 Warner Bros 6s 48	100½	100⅜	100½
3 Warren Bros 6s 41	95¼	95	95
2 Warren Ry 3½s 2000	40	40	40
5 West Shore 4s 2361	47½	47¼	47½
2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
3 Westn Md 4s 52	90	89¾	90
12 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	31¼	31¼	31¼
76 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	31	30⅞	30¾
3 Western Un 5s 51	85½	85½	85½
5 Western Un 5s 60	83⅛	83	83
5 Westingh Elec 2½s 51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
10 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	91⅝	91½	91⅝
26 Wis Cen 4s 49	46⅜	46	46⅜
2 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
2 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102	101⅞	101⅞
18 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99¼	99	99

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	68	68	68
25 Argentine 4½s 71	76⅝	76¼	76¼
14 Australia 5s 55	47	45⅞	46½
3 Australia 5s 57	46⅝	45¼	46⅝
6 Australia 4½s 56	43½	42½	43½
27 Brazil 8s 41	30	29⅝	30
36 Brazil 6½s 26-57	26¼	25¾	26¼
18 Brazil 6½s 27-57	25¾	25¾	25¾
4 Brisbane 5s 57	46¼	45	46¼
1 Brisbane 5s 58	44½	44½	44½
31 Buen A 4¾s 77	57½	57½	57½
11 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	58	57¾	58
1 Canada 5s 52	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
8 Canada 4s 60	105	105	105
2 Canada 3s 68	94¾	94¼	94¾
10 Canada 3s 67	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 Canada 3¼s 45	98¾	98⅜	98¾
5 Canada 2¼s 45	99	99	99
4 Chile MtBk6¾s61asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
18 Chile MtBk6½s57asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Chile MtgBk 6s 62	15	15	15
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	14½	14½	14½
8 Chile 6s 60 asd	14½	14⅜	14½
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Chile 6s 63	15¾	15¾	15¾
10 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	44¾	44¾	44¾
3 Colomb 3s 70	35	35	35
3 Denmark 6s 42	31¾	31¾	31¾
3 Denmark 5½s 55	27	26¾	26¾
12 Dom epub 5½s 61 ext	72	72	72
1 Dom 5½s 42	71	71	71
1 Dom 2nd 5½s 69 ext	69	69	69
3 Dom 2nd 5½s 40	69	69	69
1 Met Water 5½s 50	46	46	46
1 Minas Ger 6½s 59	15¼	15	15¼
5 N Sout Wales 5s 58	58	58	58
2 Norway 4½s 56	54	54	54
1 Panama 3¾s 94 A st	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
3 Peru 1st 6s 60	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
2 Queensld 6s 47	52	52	52
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	14	14	14
8 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	64	64	64
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	28	28	28
2 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	60	59½	59½
1 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	27	27	27
10 Urug aj 3¾s 4s4¼s79	54¾	54½	54½

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today, 7,807,000; previous day, 10,467,000; week ago, 8,536,600; year ago, 8,502,650; two years ago, 4,443,175; Jan. 1 to date, 525,190,600; year ago, 481,102,325; two years ago, 362,555,550.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, March 19

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling:			
Cables†	$4.04	$4.04	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2371	.2368	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0520	.0520	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1550	.1550	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8712	.8675	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 17 compared with corresponding date a year ago: Receipts, $432,676,139 ($301,370,570); expenditures, $205,071,616 ($154,594,177); net balance, $3,107,741,470 ($1,984,788,639); working balance included $2,347,046,721 ($1,240,632,571); customs receipts for month, $17,410,517 ($20,394,967); receipts fiscal year (July 1), $7,185,479,992 ($4,623,456,283); expenditures fiscal year, $18,667,611,678 ($8,162,848,098); excess of expenditures, $11,482,131,686 ($3,539,391,815); gross debt, $62,020,788,340 ($46,530,333,455); decrease under previous day, $261,621,929; gold assets, $22,685,678,052 ($22,327,931,323).

Otis Elevator Net Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Otis Elevator Co. reported profit in 1941 amounted to $2,590,496, equal to $1.10 a share on the common stock, against $2,771,383, or $1.19 a share, in 1940.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8¾	10⅛
American Barge Line Co	10⅜	11¾
American Hardware Co	19¼	21¼
American Manufacturing	18¾	21¾
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	....
American Wringer Co	3	4¼
†Amoskeag Company	19	....
†Amoskeag Company pf	....	70
Appleton Company	28¾	31½
Appleton Company 7 pf	106½	....
Applied Arts Corp	2⅛	3
Arlington Mills	39¼	42¼
Arnold Print Works	7⅜	8¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22¼	24¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	¾	1½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12⅝	14¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	17¾	20¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	....
Berkshire Fine Spinning	7⅞	9⅛
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	58¾	....
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	100	....
Boston Wharf Company	15⅛	17
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	26½	29
Brown Co	1.38	1.88
Brown Co pf	25¼	28
Campbell A S Co Inc	3¾	4¾
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	....
Chapman Valve Manufac	28¼	31
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13⅝	15¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	20¾	22⅞
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¼	25¾
Draper Corporation	54¾	58¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15¾	17⅝
Eastern Corporation	5⅜	6⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	17⅜	19¼
Exolon Co	8⅞	10½
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅝	13¼
Family Loan Society pf A	21½	24
Fruit of the Loom	7⅞	9¾
General Fire Extinguisher	13⅜	15¼
General Machinery	27½	30
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10⅜	12
Goodall Worsted Company	14	17
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9⅛
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	64¼	68½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	25	27¾
Great Northern Paper Co	29¾	32¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	57	....
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	15	18
Harrington & Richardson	4	4¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	8⅜	9⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co	5⅝	7⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10	11⅞
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17⅝	19½
*Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	22¾	25
Hooker Electro Chem	21	23¼
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	41¾	44¼
International Machine Tool	11	12⅛
Keith George E Co	9⅝	....
Kendall Company	7⅝	9⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	14⅞	17
Landers Frary & Clark	21	23
Lincoln Stores Inc	20	22
Lincoln Stores 7	107	....
Ludlow Mfg Associates	69½	74½
Marathon Paper Mills	33	36
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	46¼	49½
Merck & Co	26¼	29
Merck & Co 4½ pf	106⅞	111¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	18¾	21¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	69¾	74¾
†Metal & Thermit	27	30
Millers Falls Company	9⅝	11¼
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	4¼	5¼
Nashawena Mills	15⅝	17¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	55	60
Nashua Manufacturing Co	14⅞	16⅞
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	45¾	49½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	14⅞	17
National Chemical & Mfg	5⅛	6½
National Shirt Shops	5⅞	7¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	46⅝	50½
Newmarket Manufac Co	37¾	41
*Nicholson File Company	33½	36¼
Nonquitt Mills	23½	27
Ohio Finance	11⅞	13¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	31¾	34¾
Parker Appliance	31¾	34¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	86½	91½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	17⅞	....
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	60¼	....
Quissett Mill	43¼	....
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	4
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	18⅛	20
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20⅛	22⅛
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	45¾	....
Sanford Mills	19⅞	22⅜
Submarine Signal Co	23¼	26¼
Tampax Inc	2¼	3½
Triumph Explosive Inc	3½	4¼
Union Premier Food Strs pf	39¾	43
United Elastic Corp	7⅛	8⅜
U S Envelope Company	46¾	50½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	102½	107½
Valely Mould & Iron Corp	33¾	37
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	21	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	81½	....
Wamsutta Mills Inc	16⅞	19
Warner & Swasey Co	19⅝	21⅞
West Point Manufacturing	36	39

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $1 pf	99½	104½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	74½	79
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	81½	86½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	49¾	53½
Central P&L 7 pf	90½	95½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	81½	86½
General Water G & E $3 pf	28¼	31¼
Jamaica Water Supply	21¾	24¾
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	102½	107½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	81	86
Kansas P&Lt 4½s pf	89½	94½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	90½	95½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	100½	105½
New Rochelle Wat pf	8⅞	8⅞
No States Power Del 5 pf	102½	107½
No States Power Del 6 pf	47¾	51½
No States Power Del 7 pf	52¾	56½
Ohio Power 4½s pf	101½	106½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	90½	95½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	94½	99½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	72½	77½
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	90½	95½
Public Serv Ind	8⅞	10
Public Service Ind 5 pf	82	87
Public Service Okla 5 pf	98½	103½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	77½	82
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	83	88
San Diego Gas & Electric	9	10¼
Sierra Pacific Power Co	16⅞	18
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	111½	....
Tampa Electric Co	17	19
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	87½	92½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	80	85
Washington Ry & Elec units	13⅝	15¼

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	15⅝	17¼
Bangor Hydro-Electric 6 pf	109½	....
Bangor Hydro-Electric 7 pf	129½	134½
Beverly Gas & Electric	39¾	43¾
Brockton Gas Light	3⅞	4⅞
Central Maine Power 62pf	87½	92½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	96½	101½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	94½	....
Conn Light & Power	24¾	27½
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6pf	109½	104½
Eastern Utilities Asso	14¼	16¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1	1⅝
Fall River Gas Works	15⅛	17⅛
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	29¾	32¾
Green Mountain Power pf	40¾	45¾
Hartford Electric Light	42½	45½
Haverhill Electric	26¾	29¾
Haverhill Gas Light	8⅛	9¾
Holyoke Water Power	12⅝	14½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	29¾	32¾
Lowell Electric Light	37½	40½
Lynn Gas & Electric	63¼	67¼
Mass Power & Light pf	10⅜	12
Mass Utilities Asso pf	20½	22¾
Narragansett Elec pf	47¾	51
N E Gas & Elec $5.50 pf	10⅞	12⅞
*N E Power Assn 6 pf	23¼	25½
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	51¾	55¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	47¾	51¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	7⅜	9¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	7⅛	9
Newport Electric	17⅜	20¼
Providence Gas	6⅛	7¼
Pub Serv N H $6 pf	96½	101½
R I Pub Serv pf	25¼	27¾
Rockland Light & Power	4¾	5¾
Springeld Gas Light	12⅛	13⅝
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	104	....
Western Mass Companies	15¼	17¼

*Ex-dividend.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	13¼	14½
*Bank of New York (14)	266	276
Bankers Trust (1.40)	32	34
Brooklyn Trust (4)	52	56
Central Han Bk & Tr (4)	63	65½
Chase National (1.40)	22¼	23¾
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	31¾	33¾
Commercial (8)	141	150
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	10⅝	11⅞
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	26⅜	27⅜
Empire Trust (3)	41¾	44¾
First National (80)	990	1020
Guaranty Trust (12)	200	205
Irving Trust (.60)	9	10
Manufacturers Trust (2)	27¾	29¼
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51½	53½
National City (1)	21⅝	23⅛
*New York Trust (3½)	62⅝	65½
*Public (1½)	24¾	26¼
Title Guarantee Trust	3	3½

*Ex-dividend. a Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$300	....
First National (2)	31¼	33¼
Merchants National (12)	....	350
†New England Trust	$400	....
National Rockland (2)	....	52
*National Shawmut (1)	17½	18¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	..	215
Second National (4)	..	125
†State Street Trust (8)	..	280
United States Trust (.80)	5⅞	7¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	10⅝	12¼
Webster & Atlas (2)	48½	51½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA(2.40)	30¼	32¼
Continental Illinois (4)	62	66
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	22½	24¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	115	119
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	46	48
Aetna Life (1.20a)	23⅞	25⅜
American Euitable (1)	15⅞	17⅜
American Ins Newark (½a)	12⅜	13⅞
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	39½	41½
American Reserve	10⅞	11⅞
American Surety (2½)	45	47
Automobile (1a)	31¾	33¾
Baltimore American (.20a)	6½	7½
Boston (16a)	518	538
Camden Fire (1)	19	20½
Carolina (1.30a)	23¾	25¾
City of New York (1.30)	19⅝	20⅞
Connecticut General Life (1)	22	24
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	27⅝	29⅝
Fidelity Deposit (4a)	108	113
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9⅜	10⅜
Franklin Fire (1a)	24½	26
General Re-Insurance (2)	36½	38½
Georgia Home (1a)	21¾	24¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	35¾	37¾
Globe & Republic (½)	8¼	9¼
Globe & Rutgers	7⅞	9⅜
*Great American Insurance (1a)	24⅛	25⅞
Hanover (1.20)	22¾	24¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	76⅝	79⅝
Home Fire Sec	½	⅞
Home Insurance (1.20a)	26⅛	27¾
Homestead (1)	15⅞	17⅜
Knickerbocker (½)	8⅛	9⅛
Lincoln Fire	2¾	3¾
Maryland Casualty	1⅞	2⅜
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	52	55
National Fire (2)	53¾	55¾
National Liberty (.20a)	6½	7½
New Amsterdam Casualty (.47½e)	17	18
New Hampshire (1.60a)	38⅞	40⅞
New York Fire (.80)	13¼	14¼
North River (1)	22⅜	23⅞
Northeast Insurance	5¼	6
Phoenix (2a)	74	77
Providence Washington (1)	29¼	31¾
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	23⅝	25⅛
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	20⅞	22⅜
Rhode Island Insurance	3	4
St Paul Fire (8)	229	237
Springfield (4½a)	100¾	104¾
Standard Accident	46¼	50
Sun Life (15)	180	210
Travelers (16)	346	356
United States Fidel & Guar (1a)	24	25½
United States Fire (2)	43¾	45¾
Westchester (1.20a)	29¼	30¾

*Ex-dividend. a—also extra or extras. e—declared or paid so far this year. g—paid last year.

Investment Trust

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.88	2.06
Amerex Holding	12.00	13.50
American Business Shares	2.35	2.58
Axe Houghton Fund	9.57	10.29
Boston Fund	11.36	12.22
Broad Street Investing	17.16	18.55
Bullock Fund	10.57	11.59
Canadian Investment Fund	2.30	2.90
Century Shares Trust	21.21	22.81
Chain Store Investment	13.45	....
Christiana Securities Co	1710.00	1810.00
Commodity Corp	10.35	11.32
Consolidated Investment Tr	26.00	28.75
Dividend Shares	.90	.99
*Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	15.10	16.05
*Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	8.75	9.29
Equitable Invest Corp	20.64	22.19
Equity Corp $3 pf	15.25	16.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	12.89	13.87
Fund Investors Inc	13.81	15.13
General Capital	23.12	24.86
General Investors Trust	3.72	4.02
Incorporated Investors Tr	12.30	13.23
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.61	.68
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	.99	1.09

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	....	29.40	S-1	....	20.03
B-2	....	25.04	S-2	....	10.71
B-3	....	16.22	S-3	....	8.02
B-4	....	8.07	S-4	....	2.87
K-1	....	13.21	K-2	....	12.86

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	68.50	68.50
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	28.00	28.00
Maryland Fund	3.05	3.70
Mass Invest Tr	14.71	15.82
Mass Inv 2nd Fd	6.88	7.40
Mutual Invest	7.28	7.96
Nation Wide Voting	.86	.98
New England Fund	9.62	10.37
Old Colony Tr Asso	12.125	13.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.30	.35
Putnam Fund	10.61	11.35
Quarterly Income Shares	4.20	5.05
Railway & Light Sec	5.625	7.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	95.50	....
Repub Invest Fund	2.59	2.89
Scudder Stevens & Clark	71.21	72.65
Spencer Trask Fund	10.62	11.26
Stand Util Inc	.10	.12
State Street Invest	53.63	58.12
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.36	....
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.60	.68
Wellington Fund	12.02	13.25
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	3.75	4.50
Corp Tr A A mod acc mod	1.91	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.22	....
Diversified Tr C	2.60	....
Diversified Tr D	3.90	4.45
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.55	3.00
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.25	4.00
Nation Wide Sec	2.50	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.00	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.47	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.81	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.77	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.42	....
Super of Am Tr AA	1.60	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	10.25	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.02	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.30	.45
First Boston Corp	9.125	10.625

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	95½	100½
Liberty Aircraft	9½	10⅛
Piper Aircraft	4	5⅛
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7⅛	8⅝
Taylorcraft	1	1⅞
Taylorcraft pf	3¾	5

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	82¼	85¼
California Wat Serv	4	1961	103¼	106½
Community Wat Serv	5½	1946	72¾	75¼
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	106½	109½
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	99¼	102¼
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	94¼	97¼
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	97¼	100¼
New York Wat Serv	5	1951	94¾	97¾
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	92¾	95¾
Scr Spr Br W Serv	5	1967	96¾	99¾
So Bay Cons	5	1950	....	68
Union Water Serv	5½	1951	103½	106½
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	106	109

Famed Argonaut Gold Mine To Close Down Shortly

JACKSON, Calif. (AP)—The famed Argonaut Gold Mine, in almost constant operation since the early 1850's and still one of the largest producers in the Mother Lode country, will close within a month when present supplies and equipment are exhausted.

Superintendent Alex F. Ross said the decision was reached by company officials after efforts failed to obtain new equipment priority ratings.

Boston Stocks

March 19

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev close
1.00a*	Bird & Son, Inc	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
8.75	Bos & Albany	89	88	88	89
2.00	Bos Edison	21¾	21⅜	21½	21½
5.00	Bos Elevatd	53¼	51	53¼	51
.30d	Bos Her-Trav	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	11½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
..	Bos & M st A pf	2	2	2	2
..	Bos & M st C pf	2	2	2	2
1.50cd	E M SR 1st pf	90	90	90	89½
..	E Mass SR pf B	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	17
1.25b	Emplyrs Group	22	22	22	22½
.20a	Lamson	2	2	2	2
..	Maine Cent	4½	4½	4½	4½
1.25a	Narr Rac A	4½	4½	4½	4½
1.75d	N E Tel & Tel	90	89½	90	90
.15d	Shawmut Asoc	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¼
4.00b	Unit Shoe M	53¾	53¾	53¾	53⅝
..	Utah M & T	32c	32c	32c	33c

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

C. & O. February Net Off

CLEVELAND (AP) — The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway reported February net income of $1,102,426 on gross income of $10,560,319, against $2,143,047 net on $9,860,590 gross the same month of 1941. Of the gross, $2,124,143 was provided for taxes last month against $1,361,877 in February, 1941.

Nickel Plate Shows Gains

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Nickel Plate Railroad's February net income was $815,755 against $520,364 the same month of 1941, the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway subsidiary reported. Gross income was $5,616,333, against $4,129,888.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (.15e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Air Investors	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Aliance Inv	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Alum Co Am (1e)	90¼	90¼	90¼
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111	111	111
40	Am Book (½e)	22	22	22
100	Am Box Board (¼g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Am Capital B	3-32	3-32	3-32
50	Am Cap pr pf (5½)	68	68	68
100	AmCP&LAnew (2¾d)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Am Cit P&LB	⅛	⅛	⅛
900	Am Cyan B (.60a)	32¼	30½	30⅞
1300	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	98½	98	98½
100	Am Gen (.15g)	2	2	2
100	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	21	21	21
3000	Am Maracaibo	¼	¼	¼
100	Am Meter (½e)	20½	20½	20½
200	Am Republics (.35g)	5¼	5⅛	5¼
100	Am Superpow	3-32	3-32	3-32
50	Am Superpow 1pf	39½	39½	39½
100	Am Superpow pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Am Thread pf (¼)	3	3	3
80	Appal El Pow pf (4½)	93½	94	94
100	Ark Nat Gas	¾	¾	¾
3000	Ark Nat Gas A	¾	¾	¾
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
600	Asso G&El A	[illegible]	1-32	1-32
400	Atl Cst Fish	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Atl Rayon (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Atlas Ply (2)	14½	14½	14½
100	Automat Prod	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Baldwin Loco war	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Baldwin Rub (½)	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
200	Barium Sta Stl	¾	¾	¾
200	Basic Refract	5	5	5
600	Beech Airc	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
300	Bell Airc (2g)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
400	Berk&Gay Furn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Blue Ridge	⅜	⅜	⅞
50	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	29¾	29¾	29¾
900	Braz Tr L&P (h.40g)	6⅝	6½	6½
500	Breeze Corp (1g)	9⅝	9½	9½
800	Brews Aero (.30g)	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
400	Bridgpt Mach	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Brown-F Dist	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1000	Bunk Hill&S (1)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
200	Salamba Sug (1.60)	2¼	2¼	2¼
1000	Cal El Pow	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Callite Tung (.15e)	1½	1½	1½
25	Can Car&F .88k)	17	17	17
300	Carrier Corp	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
100	Carter (JW) (.60a)	6	6	6
100	Catalin Am (¼g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
1000	Cessna Airc (1.95g)	10⅞	10¾	10⅞
25	Chi Riv & Mch (⅛e)	5	5	5
25	Childs pf	10⅜	10¾	10¾
400	Cities Service	2½	2½	2½
300	Claude Neon Lts	⅛	⅛	⅛
90	Colum G & E pf (5)	23½	23¼	23¼
200	Colum O & G	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000	Comwlth & So war	1-64	1-64	1-64
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	42½	42½	42½
20	Con G&E Bal pf B	107½	107½	107½
10	Con G&E Bal pf C	99	99	99
150	Cons Mng & S (h1a)	29¾	29¾	29¾
50	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	73½	73½	73½
600	Cont Roll&Stl (½e)	11½	11	11
400	Cooper-Bess (½e)	8¼	8	8⅛
100	Copper Range (½g)	5	5	5
10	Cor & Rey pf (4k)	80	80	80
1400	Croft Brewing	¼	¼	¼
600	Crystal Oil Ref	¼	¼	¼
200	Cub Atl S (1½g)	15½	15¼	15¼
200	Dennison Mfg A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Driver-Har (2.40)	24¾	24¾	24¾
50	East G&P 6pf (1½k)	27½	27½	27½
100	Eagle Pich Ld (.10e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
25	Duke Power (¾e)	65	65	65
50	East G&P pr pf (4½)	51	51	51
600	El Bond&Sh	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	49	49	49
100	Emerson Elec (.10g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
25	EquityCorp$3pf (1½g)	15½	15½	15½
150	Eureka Pipe L (2)	21	21	21
500	Fairchild En & Air	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Falstaff Brew (.60)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
700	Ford M Can A (h1)	11½	11½	11½
400	Ford Mot Ltd (.11g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
75	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	94	92½	[illegible]
1300	Glen Ald Coal (.30e)	12¼	12¼	12¼
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	126	126	126
300	Gulf Oil (1a)	26¾	26⅝	26¾
10	Gulf St Ut 6 pf (6)	100	100	100
200	Hartford Ray vtc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Hat Cor Am B (½g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Hearn D Strs	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Hecla Min	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	16	16	16
100	Holophane	13½	13½	13½
50	Horn & Hard (2)	25	25	25
400	Humble Oil (⅜e)	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Ill ⅝inc (½g)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1000	Imp Oil Ltd (t½)	6½	6⅜	6½
60	Inaplis P&L pf (4¼)	95¾	95	95
100	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	64	62⅝	62⅝
400	Int Cig Mch (1.60)	10½	10½	10½
12400	Int Pap war	5-32	⅛	⅛
300	Int Petrol (h1)	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
50	Int Util pr pf (3½)	24½	24½	24½
100	Int Home Eq (.80)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
04	Invest Roy (.04g)	¼	¼	¼
100	Irving Air Ch (1a)	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Jacobs (F. L.)	1⅞	1¾	1¾
200	Knott Corp (.30g)	3	3	3
1100	Lake Shire M (.80)	6⅜	6¼	6¼
1800	Lehigh C&N (.65g)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
500	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Louis L&E (.10e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Lynch Corp (2)	22¾	21	22¾
500	Mangel Strs	1½	1½	1½
10	Mead John (3a)	105¼	105¼	105¼
500	Mid West Corp (.40g)	3¼	3⅛	3¼
100	Mid West Ref (.075e)	1¾	1¾	1¾
25	Minn Min & M	34½	34½	34½
10	Minn P&L pf (7)	74	74	74
100	Monarch M T (4)	29¼	29¼	29¼
1000	Mt City Cop (¼g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Nat City Lines (1a)	14	14	14
100	Nat Cont (¼e)	8½	8½	8½
500	Nat Fuel G (1)	9	8¾	8¾
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	79	78¾	78¾
200	Nat Trams (1.10g)	10	10	10
50	NEPA 6 pf (2k)	24	23¾	23¾
20	NYWat Svc pf	20	20	20
600	Niag Hud Pow	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	57	57	57
1000	Niag Hud A war	128	128	128
500	Niag Hud B war	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Niles-Bem-P (¼e)	12½	12	12½
100	Nor Am Lt&Pow	3-32	3-32	3-32
25	Nor Am L&P pf	62¾	62¾	62¾
100	Nor Sta Pw A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Novadel-Ag (2)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Ogden Corp	2½	2½	2½
100	Overseas Sec (¼g)	2	2	2
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	25½	25½	25½
300	Pantepec Oil Ven	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3000	Penroad (¼g)	3	3	3
25	Pa Edis pf (2.80)	27	27	27
200	Phoenix Sec	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Phoen Sec pf (3)	32	32	32
50	Pitts & Lake E (6g)	55	55	55
600	Polaris Mng	6	6	6
100	Potrero Sugar	2	2	2
500	Premier Gld (h.08)	⅜	⅜	⅜
25	PugSdP&L5pf	92½	92½	92½
200	Raym Conc (1a)	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
300	Raytheon Mfg	2⅝	2½	2⅝
200	Republic Avia	4⅞	4¾	4¾
100	Ryerson & Haynes	½	½	½
200	St Regis Pap	2	2	2
200	St Regis Pap pf	108½	108½	108½
100	Samson Unit	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Scovill Mfg (½e)	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
100	Seiberling Rub (¼e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Selected Indus	3-32	3-32	3-32
50	Sel Ind (al ct) (5½)	39¼	39¼	39¼
50	Sel Ind pr (5½)	39½	39½	39½
200	Shat-Denn (¼g)	3	3	3
400	Sonotone (.05e)	2	2	2
100	Southl Royal (.10e)	5½	5½	5½
50	Spalding pf (1½k)	12	12	12
300	St Oil Ky (1a)	11⅛	11	11⅛
75	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	108¼	108	108¼
100	Starrett Corp vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Ster Br Strs (.60g)	3¼	3⅛	3¼
50	Sun Ray Drug (.20e)	9	9	9
100	Sunray Oil (.10g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Technicolor (¼e)	7¾	7½	7¾
50	Toledo Edis 6% pf (6)	90	90	90
100	Unit Airc Pr (1)	7	7	7
2200	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	¼	¼	¼
1000	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Unit Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	Unit G&E pf (7)	85	85	85
100	Unit Lt & Pow B	⅛	⅛	⅛
40	UnMilkProd pf (1¼e)	74	74	74
275	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	54½	53⅝	54½
25	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	40½	40½	40½
75	US & I Sec pf (3¾g)	46	46	46
200	U S Foil B	2½	2½	2½
300	UnitWallPap (.10g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Univ Corp vtc	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Utah-Idaho Sug (.15e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	Util Equit pr (2½g)	33	35	[illegible]
100	Vogt Mfg (.80a)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
600	West Va C & C (.20g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	West Air Lines	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Willson Prod (.80a)	11	11	11
3xd	Wolverine T (.15e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1000	Wright Harg (h.40a)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

Total stock sales today, estimated 70,000 shares; year ago 99,640 shares.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May wheat				
Chicago	1.28	1.26⅞	1.26⅞	1.28⅛
Minneapolis	1.21¼	1.19¾	1.19⅞	1.21⅛
Kansas City	1.21⅛	1.19⅞	1.19⅞	1.21⅛
Winnipeg	....	....	.79¼	.79¼
July wheat				
Chicago	1.30	1.28¾	1.28¾	1.30⅛
Minneapolis	1.23	1.21⅞	1.22	1.23¾
Kansas City	1.22⅝	1.21⅛	1.21⅛	1.22⅞
Winipeg	....	....	.80⅜	.80⅜
Sept. wheat				
Chicago	1.31½	1.30⅜	1.30⅜	1.31⅞
Minneapolis	1.24⅛	1.23⅛	1.23⅛	1.25¼
Kansas City	1.23¾	1.23⅜	1.23⅜	1.24⅜
May corn				
Chicago	.88	.87¼	.87⅜	.88
Kansas City	.83½	.82⅝	.82⅝	.83⅝
July corn				
Chicago	.90¼	.89⅜	.89⅜	.90¼
Kansas City	.85⅜	.84⅜	.84⅜	.85⅝
May oats				
Chicaog	.56	.55⅜	.55½	.56⅛
Minneapolis	.52¼	.51½	.51½	.52⅛
Winnipeg	.51⅛	.51	.51	.51⅛
Rye, Chicago				
May	.79¾	.78¼	.78¾	.79½
July	.82⅛	.81⅜	.81⅜	.82⅝

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May old	1.95⅞	1.96	1.94⅛	1.94⅞	1.96⅛
May new	....	....	....	1.96⅛	1.97⅛
July old	1.98	1.98	1.97¼	1.97¼	1.98¼
July new	....	....	....	1.98⅛	2.00⅛
October	1.90	1.90⅜	1.89⅜	1.89⅜	1.90⅜

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	....	....	....	12.55	12.55
May	....	....	....	12.82	12.82
July	....	....	....	12.82	12.82
September	....	....	....	12.82	12.82

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	....	....	....	103.0b	103.0
July	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5b	103.5
May	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5b	103.5
October	....	....	....	103.5b	103.5
Tops					
March	....	....	....	129.5b	129.5
May	130.1	130.1	130.1	130.0b	130.0
July	131.2	131.2	131.2	131.0b	130.8
October	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.4b	131.4

b—Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	18.64	18.64	-8.59	18.60	18.63
July	18.74	18.74	18.68	18.70	18.72
October	18.83	18.83	18.78	18.82	18.81
December	18.83	18.84	18.79	18.83	18.83
January	....	....	....	18.84b	18.86

bBid.

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
May	....	....	....	13.98b	13.98
July	....	....	....	13.98b	13.98

bBib.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	....	....	....	15.00b	15.00
June	....	....	....	15.00b	15.00

bBid.

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	8.66	8.66	8.66	8.66b	8.66
July	....	....	....	8.71b	8.71

b Bid.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43b	6.43

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Butter					
*March	32.65	32.65	32.60	32.65	32.60
Eggs					
†October	31.90	32.05	31.90	32.05	318.5
§March	29.80	29.95	29.80	29.95	29.75
§April	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	29.75
Potatoes					
November	....	....	....	2.52b	2.52

b—Bid.. *S. s. †R. s. §S. p. f.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Florence Stove Co.

GARDNER, Mass.—Florence Stove Company reports net profit for 1941, after provision for all taxes, of $1,320,662, or $3.82 per share on 345,331 shares of common stock outstanding. This compares with $1,371,370, or $3.99 per share on 344,053 shares in 1940. Dividends amounting to $3.00 per share were paid during 1941. Net sales for 1941 were $17,986,787, an all-time high, as against $14,776,226. For 1940. Provision for federal taxes in 1941 was $1,345,000, as against $650,000 for 1940.

J. C. Penney Net

NEW YORK (AP)—The J. C. Penney Co. reported net earnings for 1941 of $17,128,104, equal to $6.24 a common share, against $16,230,609 or $5.91 a share in 1940. The chain store said its total 1941 sales were $377,571,711, a gain of 24 per cent over 1940.

Standard Gas & Electric

CHICAGO (AP)—Standard Gas & Electric Company and subsidiaries issued a preliminary report showing 1941 consolidated net income of $2,912,998 compared with $4,103,046 in 1940. The company supplies gas, electric and other services in 20 states and parts of Mexico.

Mack Trucks Earns $4.93

NEW YORK (AP)—Mack Trucks, Inc., reported 1941 net profit of $2,944,320 after provision of $1,000,000 for reserve contingencies, equal to $4.93 a share on common stock, compared with 1940 net profit of $1,805,821, or $3.02 a share.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
3 Am2G&E 3¾s 70	104¼	104⅛	104¼
9 Am G&E 3½s 60	102¾	102½	102½
22 Am G&E 2¾s 50	102¾	102⅛	102¾
12 Am P&L 6s 2016	91½	90⅞	91½
1 Am Writ Pap 6s 61	80½	80½	80½
1 Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Ark P&L 5s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
12 As Elec 4½s 53	41½	41	41½
5 As G&E 5s 68	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
13 Birm El 4½s 68	100½	100¼	100½
9 Can Nor P 5s 53	82⅞	82	82⅞
12 Cen St El 5½s 54	5⅛	5	5
8 Cen St El 5s 48	5	5	5
1 Cen St P&L 5½s 53	100	100	100
5 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 Cities Ser 5s 66	75½	75½	75½
2 Cities Ser 5s 58	73	73	73
15 Cities Ser 5s 50	73¾	72¾	72¾
11 Cit S P&L 5½s 49	78½	77½	77½
20 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	78	77½	77½
2 Commun P&L 5s 57	104	103¾	103¾
9 Con G Balt 4½s 54	122	121⅞	121⅞
19 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	80	79¾	80
1 Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	102	102	102
8 East G & F 4s 56 A	81⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Empire Dis E 5s 52	105	105	105
2 Fed Water 5½s 54	99¾	99½	[illegible]
10 Fla P&L 5s 54	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Fla Pow 4s 66 C	102½	102½	102½
5 Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	85¾	85¾	85¾
10 Ken Pub Ut 6½s 56	99	98	99
3 Gen W Wk 5s 43 A	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
7 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	89¼	89	89¼
12 Ill Pow&L 5s 56C	95¾	95	95¾
24 Ill Pow&L 6s 53	101	100	100¾
4 Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	97⅞	97½	97½
4 Ind Svc 5s 50	78⅛	78	78⅛
1 Ind Svc 63A	78½	78½	78½
13 Indnapls Gas 5s 52	107	106¾	106⅞
1 Int P Sec 7s 52F xc	6	6	6
10 Inters Pow 5s 57	69¾	69⅛	69¾
4 It Sup Pw 6s 63 A	7	6⅞	6⅞
2 JerCenP&L 3½s 65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Long Isl Lt 6s 45	101	100¾	100¾
3 Midland Val 5s 43	60	60	60
6 Minn P&L 4½s 78	102⅝	102½	102½
2 Miss Riv P 5s 51	111½	111½	111½
2 Mo Pub Svc 5s 60	102½	102½	102½
5 Nebr Pw 6s A 2022	123½	123½	123½
17 Nevada Cal E 5s 56	88⅛	87½	88⅛
13 N Eng G&E 5s 50	50¼	50	50¼
1 N Eng G&E 5s 48	51¼	51¼	51¼
7 N Eng G&E 5s 47	50⅜	50¼	50⅜
13 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	75	74⅜	74⅜
9 N Eng Pow 5s 48	72¼	71⅞	71⅞
5 Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	57⅛	57	57⅛
3 Nor Ind PS 3¾s 69	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Ogden Gas 5s 45	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
9 Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	109¾	109½	109⅝
14 Pac P&L 5s 55	99½	99⅜	99⅜
7 Pen Cen P&L 4½s 77	102¼	102	102¼
1 Phila El P 5½s 72	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	107¼	106¾	106¾
2 Pub Sv Ind 4s 69 A	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6 Pug Sd P&L 5s 50C	100	100	100
1 Safe Har W 4½s 79	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
2 Scullin Stl 3s 51	86	86	86
1 So'wes P&L 6s 2022A	91¼	91¼	91¼
5 Spalding 5s 89	47¼	47¼	47¼
4 Stand G&E 6s 48 st	57½	56½	56½
10 Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	57	56¼	56¼
24 Stand G&E 6s 51	57⅝	56¼	56¼
1 Stand G&E 6s 57	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
5 Stand G&E 6s 66	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
16 Stand P&L 6s 57	57⅛	56½	56½
2 Starrett Corp 5s 50	20¾	20¾	20¾
4 Tex El S 5s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
8 Twin CRT 5½s 52A	75⅛	75¼	75¼
7 Unit L&R 5½s 52	89	89	89
5 Unit L&Ry 6s 52A	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
2 Utah P&L 6s 2022A	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
5 Virg PS 5½s 46A	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3 West Pa El 5s 2030	105	105	105

Foreign Bonds

	High	Low	2:40
1 Danish Con 5½s '55	27	27	27
10 Maranhao Braz 7s '58	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Parana Braz 7s '58	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
5 Russ 5½s 1921	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

Total bond sales today, estimated, $800,000; year ago, $1,739,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1941. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

WPB Head Demands Speed on Contracts; No More 'Layering'

U. S.-Latin Trade Balance Is Reversed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The trend of United States trade with Latin America was completely reversed in 1941 when a net United States import balance was recorded for the first time in four years, the Bureau of the Census reported.

Despite a substantial increase in United States exports to the 20 American republics in the calendar year 1941, general imports of merchandise into the United States from these countries exceeded exports to them by $106,072,000. This contrasted with a net export balance of $31,000,000 in 1939 and $63,000,000 in 1940.

Trade relations between North and South America are thus returning to the situation pertaining before 1938 when United States imports from the southern republics were customarily larger in terms of value than United States exports to that area.

The recent change has come about through the growing import of materials from Latin America for war purposes, as well as the policy of buying materials is to keep them out of the hands of the Axis. Merchandise import balances in 1941 were particularly heavy from Argentina, Cuba, Chile,, Brazil, Uruguay and Bolivia in that order.

The balance of trade with the Latin-American republics in merchandise and in gold and silver for 1940 and 1941 was as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	Merchandise 1940	Merchandise 1941	Gold and Silver 1940	Gold and Silver 1941
Costa Rica	+ 7,616	+ 4,216	— 566	— 576
Guatemala	— 1,975	— 2,067	— 149	— 114
Honduras	— 2,231	+ 277	— 2,812	— 2,478
Nicaragua	— 3,208	— 5,564	— 8,416	— 7,900
Panama (Republic of)	+ 14,792	30,133	— 98	— 69
El Salvador	— 2,346	— 1,307	— 1,853	— 1,243
Mexico	— 21,161	+ 60,615	— 55,691	— 42,700
Cuba	— 20,733	— 53,301	— 333	— 274
Dominican Republic	+ 1,630	— 444	— 294	— 587
Haiti	— 999	— 1,706	— 13	— 3
Argentina	+ 23,572	— 37,371	— 59,220	— 325
Bolivia	— 2,095	— 15,358	+ 4,060	— 1,584
Brazil	+ 5,432	— 35,920	— 10,710	+ 176
Chile	— 21,513	— 54,246	— 12,114	— 9,295
Colombia	+ 4,090	+ 12,757	— 24,001	— 24,397
Ecuador	+ 1,649	+ 935	— 3,199	— 3,156
Paraguay	— 646	— 2,333		
Peru	+ 5,181	+ 8,060	— 16,508	— 13,764
Uruguay	— 6,355	— 21,350	— 29	— 37
Venezuela	— 27,621	+ 18,774	— 4,920	— 4,580
Total	+ 63,249	— 106,072	— 198,867	— 112,903

Southern Pacific To Use $12,000,000 For New Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Southern Pacific Co. has ordered 40 steam locomotives and 30 Diesel electric switch engines at a total cost approximately $12,000,000, A. T. Mercier, president announced. Deliveries are expected to start in October 1942.

Since 1939, he pointed out, the company has received or ordered 253 steam and Diesel engines, the purchases starting well in advance of the national defense program. Of the steam locomotives in the present order, 30 will be of Southern Pacific's articulated consolidation type. They will be built by Baldwin Locomotives Works. These locomotives are among the most powerful in the world.

The other 10 steam engines to be constructed by Lima Locomotive Works, will be of the famous "daylight" streamlined type for passenger and fast freight service. The Diesel electric switchers will be of 1,000 horsepower for general use in the railroad's principal terminals. They will be supplied by American Locomotive Company. When delivery is made on the new order the motive power on Southern Pacific's Pacific lines will have almost twice the tractive effort of that in service on Pacific lines in World War I, it was stated.

WPB Wood Pulp Control Planned

WASHINGTON (AP)—An order giving the War Production Board full control over all types of wood pulp, both domestic and imported, has been prepared for the signature of Donald M. Nelson, War Production Director, it was learned.

The power to allocate wood pulp to any paper mill or other processor, provided in the pending order, will not be exercised immediately, official sources said, but allocation machinery will be set up for use when expected serious shortages develop.

The order, now planned to become effective May 1, would give the WPB authority to order any pulp produced in this country or brought in from Canada to be shipped to any mill designated by WPB's division of industry operations.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Asia's Transportation Speed-Up Seen Fatal to Japanese Hopes

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The current speed-up of industrialization in west of the Pacific was sketched on this page yesterday. With it goes a similar speed-up in communications, which is rapidly altering strategic considerations. These alterations, because they result from improved land routes, are largely to Japan's disadvantage, offsetting her great advantage in sea-going routes. They are not taking place fast enough to be of major importance at the moment, but the trend, however, seems to indicate that sooner or later Japan will lose her controlling position on the continent of Asia as Britain lost hers over Europe in the twentieth century.

Beginning as yesterday's industrial survey did in the north, a survey of new transport lines shows first that the small Russian development north of the Amur River has been much better connected with the outside world, even though it is becoming increasingly self-sufficient. The Trans-Siberian Railway has been improved and double-tracked with a consequent estimated seven-fold increase in its carrying capacity. Many feeder lines have been built to the north, including one branching off at Lake Baikal and running northeast to the valley of the Lena River. In the summer time this river itself is navigable and a surprisingly short water-route through the Arctic Ocean is available from Russia into the furthest reaches of Siberia in the summer. Also the recently started Alaska Road, when finished, will make it possible for bombers or cargo ships to carry loads with comparative ease into this area from North America.

China's Growing Highways

Further south another system of growing communications consists of highways into China. One comes into Chungking clear from Alma Ata, in Russian Turkestan, via Sinkiang and Kansu, about the same distance as across the United States. Best known is the Burma Road, now closed at Rangoon, conservatively estimated to carry about 30,000 tons of freight a month. Another road is now being prepared from India up through Sadiya in Assam and east to Chungking; the Japanese will have to get over the mountains of north Burma before they can cut it off and still another is projected through Tibet to northwest India.

These roads and projects so far have only small carrying capacity, but they apparently supply one reason for the oft-repeated statement that effective force to drive Japan back to the sea must come from within Asia. What they may mean in the future may be guaged by the fact that it was only 20 years from the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill until a transcontinental railroad spanned the United States and construction moves faster today.

Basic to the Asiatic military-industrial situation is the tremendous difficulty involved in the sea shipment of fighting men and arms into these countries from Britain and now more particularly from the United States, and the tremendous advantages if both could be produced on the spot. Whoever, if anyone, is at fault, India has so far raised only about 1,000,000 men out of a population of close to 400,000,000 and is still dependent on outside sources for planes, tanks, and heavy artillery; and India is almost exactly half-way round the world from Detroit and 16,000 miles by sea convoy from San Francisco. Chungking is even further away by over 1,000 miles of narrow, winding, dangerous, mountain highway.

Colonial Status on Way Out

The development of long-range bombers and large-scale cargo transport by air may slightly improve this situation, but no country can wage effective war in a technological era which can produce such things merely with what they can carry as cargo.

Nor could the much-talked-of Anglo-American postwar rulers of the world hope, except at enormous cost, to keep China, India, and other under-industrialized countries protected from Japan, however demilitarized the latter, by the costly maintenance of adequately armed and serviced white-skinned garrisons clear round the circumference of the world.

The intimate relation of industrial and military potential is clearly shown in recent Asiatic developments. On the one hand, the industrial development of Japan upset the military balance and caused the present Asiatic war. On the other hand, this military unbalance can be rectified only by the similar industrialization of the other leading Asiatic countries. In this respect Russia may perhaps be considered a partly Asiatic country, and as the highway, rail, and air communications across central Asia develop, its relations with China may become as close as those between Pittsburgh and California.

But industrialization necessarily brings new and more modern social systems, sometimes called democratic. It has been one of the major forces disintegrating the caste system in India. It requires of those who live by it the ability to read and to cipher. It tends to bring to an end the colonial role of any country that is industrialized, and breeds the desire for national political independence. Apparently the more freedom men have the more they want.

Similar to 150 Years Ago

The present Asiatic situation is somewhat parallel to the European situation 150 years ago. The industrial revolution made available new weapons and military methods which were used by Napoleon to overrun Europe, and the military career of Napoleonic France was ended only when the shell of feudal institutions elsewhere in Europe was sufficiently broken to release enough economic energy and nationalist fervor to push the French back into France.

Another European parallel may also appear in the prospect that the United States may from here on be the workshop of Asia in the same sense that England in the nineteenth century was the workshop of the world and particularly of Europe, with English and Scottish engineers building the railway systems and providing the tools for the early factories of the Continent. It is obvious that the United States is from here on to play a much larger role in Asia and Britain a much smaller one.

America was the first great power to develop such an Asiatic colonial policy (in the Philippines) as to win the military allegiance of the "natives." Australia now seems closer to the United States in sentiment as well as in geography than to Britain. Through the new road to Alaska, North America will have a direct summer air connection with Siberia. The Chungking government has since 1937 been virtually a financial dependency of the United States by means first of the United States' direct buying of silver from that government and then through "loans."

It will be largely American rather than British military and industrial equipment which will go into India. Through the loss of Malayan tin and rubber the City of London has lost a major "dollar arsenal." American construction engineers, technicians, and machine-tools are likely to move into India and China from now on in a steadily increasing stream just as American troops and munitions are now moving into Australia.

C. & S. Subsidiaries Authorize Large Construction Plan

NEW YORK (AP) — Justin R. Whiting, President of the Commonwealth & Southern Corp., announced that subsidiaries of the utility holding company have authorized a $37,800,000 construction program for 1942.

A total of 410,000 kilowatts of steam generating capacity is on order, he said, for installation in part this year, some in 1943 and the remainder in 1944.

When the generating installations are completed, Mr. Whiting said, the C. & S. group will have total capability of 3,000,000 kilowatts.

"The program," he added, "contemplates bringing into territory served in Michigan, natural gas from the Texas and Kansas fields to supplement present Michigan natural gas fields.

"The program takes into consideration the increasing scarcity or lack of material and the requirements of the Federal Government to conserve critical materials. Almost one half of the amount authorized covers the 1942 proportion of the cost of adding the new generating capacity to the system."

Broken down into the 10 major companies, the program indicated expenditure of $9,600,000 in Michigan; $963,000 in Illinois; $2,400,000 in Indiana; $5,400,000 in Ohio, $550,000 in Pennsylvania; $7,000,000 in Alabama; $7,600,000 in Georgia; $1,400,000 in the Gulf (Florida) area; $870,000 in Mississippi; $781,000 in South Carolina and about $1,200,000 by transportation companies, mainly in Ohio, in addition to the facilities to be built under the major groupings.

Coonley to Head New WPB Division

NEW YORK (AP)—Formation of a new division of the War Production Board to speed the use of simplified and standardized designs in the war production program will be announced shortly at Washington, it was learned.

Howard Coonley will take leave from his duties as chairman of the board of the Walworth Co., big manufacturers of valves and fittings, to head the new division.

Mr. Coonley, a former head of the National Association of Manufacturers, and a former President of the American Standards Association, is regarded by industrial technicians as one of the country's leading authorities in the standards field.

The new division, a branch of WPB's bureau of industrial conservation, is expected to act as supervisory and co-ordinating agency for all the standards work now being done by the WPB, the OPA, War and Navy Departments, the Maritime Commission and the Government's Bureau of Standards. It is expected also to operate in close relationship with such civilian technical societies as the American Standards Association and the American Society for Testing Materials.

Flaxseed Price Change Aug. 1

WINNIPEG (CP)—Members of the grain trade in Canada have been notified by the Canadian Wheat Board that the price change for flaxseed as announced by the Minister of Trade and Commerce will not be effective until Aug. 1, 1942. (Trade Minister MacKinnon announced last week that the minimum price of flaxseed would be $2.25 a bushel basis No. 1 C. W. flaxseed in store at Fort William.)

Nelson Orders Army, WPB To Cut 'Red Tape'

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The Army got blunt orders today to eliminate traditional red tape and received, as well, instructions to stabilize plane, tank and material designs to permit uninterrupted mass production of proven models.

The orders were issued in a memorandum by Donald M. Nelson, civilian chairman of the War Production Board, and Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War. The document was addressed to all Army men and WPB personnel.

It told Army men to act first and get confirmation later. It specified that "personal interviews or telephone" should be used instead of written communications in handling urgent matters.

Nelson Hits "Layering"

The memorandum, identified as mainly Mr. Nelson's handiwork, called for an immediate halt to the time-honored Army custom of "going through channels." Nelson called it "layering" and described it thus:

"A subordinate charged with a task in one organization or subdivision must go up through the layers of his superiors, across from the top of his agency to the top of the other agency, and then down through the layers of the other organization to the subordinate responsible for action. Such action may then have to go back through the layers again.

"From this time forward there is to be no layering within or between the WPB and the War Department. An officer of either agency is not only free, but is hereby directed to make direct contact with his opposite (the official of equivalent authority in the other agency) or any person from whom he needs advice, assistance or decision by personal interview, telephone or written communication."

Simplification Needed Also

Standardization of types of weapons and material should go along with simplified specifications, elimination of unessential models, and substitution of plentiful for scarce materials where possible, the memorandum said.

In this connection it was disclosed that Mr. Nelson had requested K. T. Keller, president of the Chrysler Corporation and author of a plan for speeding up aircraft production, to accept a high advisory position in WPB.

The Keller program calls for reduction in the number of models of warplanes now being built to a smaller group of demonstrated efficiency, for more complete standardization of parts, and for co-ordination of the output of parts and accessories to bring about simplier and speedier assembly.

Int'l Harvester Planning to Sell Outstanding Stock

CHICAGO (AP) — Registration statements covering the sale of 250,000 shares of common stock of International Harvester Company will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission shortly, the company announced.

The stock is now owned by the estates of Mary V. McCormick and Harold F. McCormick, deceased. In authorizing the registration, directors emphasized that the stock is now outstanding and the proposed sale involves no new financing for the company.

The company said it was advised that the underwriting group will be headed by Clark Dodge and Company and the Lee Higginson Corporation.

N. J. Senate Asks Banking Loan Probe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Investigation of the New Jersey Building and Loan Division of the State Banking Department has been ordered by the State Senate. The inquiry will be conducted by the special all-Republican Senate Investigating Committee created several weeks ago and now engaged in an investigation of the State Board of Tax Appeals.

Senator Hadyn Proctor (R) of Monmouth, offered the inquiry resolution, recalling the recent disclosure of an alleged embezzlement of $309,000 over a 15-year period from a Tom River loan association.

Misrepresentation Charged In Tooth Brush Sales

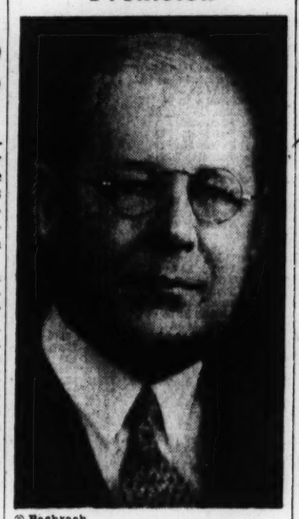
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced it had issued a complaint charging the Associated Merchandising Corporation, New York; Owens Staple-Tied Brush Company, Toledo, Ohio, and 21 retail department stores in 17 cities with "misrepresentation in connection with a plan jointly carried out in the sale of the 'P & S' brand of tooth brushes."

By using the word "sterilized" on the handles, the FTC said, the respondents have represented that the brushes have been subjected to a purifying process before they reach the consumer.

"Actually," the Commission added, "the brushes have not been subjected to such process and have neither been sterilized nor made pure or safe, as such terms are understood by buyers."

The companies were allowed 20 days to answer the charges.

Promoted



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William Willett

Appointed First Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, succeeding William W. Paddock who has succeeded Roy A. Young as president of the bank. Mr. Willett has been with the bank since its establishment in 1914 and has been Cashier since 1919.

Congressman Asks Tax on Newspaper, Radio Advertising

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Harry Sauthoff (Prog.) of Wisconsin proposed that a $75,000 top be placed on all salaries and that the Government tax newspaper and radio advertising.

After quoting Representative John W. Boehne (D) of Indiana as saying that second-class mail matter had received an average annual subsidy of $90,000,000, Mr. Sauthoff told the House Ways and Means Committee:

"An inspection of any of the metropolitan dailies will show you that 1-3 to ½ of the contents of such paper is devoted to commercial advertising, which pays a large revenue. Because these newspapers enjoy a $90,000,000 a year subsidy from the Government, which, of course, the average citizen must pay; and because commercial advertising is a matter of profit, pure and simple, and not educational, therefore, I feel that we could recover our $90,000,000 a year now granted to the newspapers as subsidy by placing a tax on these commercial advertisements.

"I recommend this solely on the basis that this printed matter is getting a special privilege from the Government.

"Another source of advertising which obtains a special privilege from the Government is that of radio advertising. Here, too, the Government should step in and exact a fee for this form of advertising. As to the amount of the fee, I leave that to the good judgment of your committee."

No man, he said, should receive more salary than the President of the United States and recommended that "all salaries, commissions, bonuses, etc., in excess of $75,000 be devoted to the war effort."

Roads' Revenues During February Expand 27.6 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 89 Class 1 railroads had estimated operating revenues of $377,183,729 in February, compared with $295,705,966 in February, 1941, an increase of 27.6 per cent.

The reporting carriers, the association said, represent 82.5 per cent of the total operating revenues.

Freight revenues amounted to $308,763,201 compared with $244,362,780 in February, 1941, an increase of 26.4 per cent.

Passenger revenues totaled $44,266,830, compared with $29,528,831 in February, 1941, an increase of 49.8 per cent.

Union Says Westinghouse Seeks Less Overtime Pay

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The "Union Generator," a publication of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, said the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., in contract negotiations, had proposed the "elimination of all overtime wages except as provided by law."

In addition, the periodical reported, the company is seeking discontinuance of all holidays, except Christmas; extension of women's night work hours in classifications permitted by law; elimination of the incentive system; and discontinuance of group insurance.

The present contract provides for time and a half pay for hourly-paid workers working more than eight hours in any one day; time and a half for Saturday; and double time for Sunday and holidays. An incentive payment is made for increased production.

Timken Roller Bearing

CANTON, Ohio (AP)—Timken Roller Bearing Co. announced a net profit for 1941 of $9,476,838, equal to $3.92 a common share, compared with $8,995,211 in 1940, or $3.72 a share. Gross profits were $34,116,898 in 1941, compared with $22,360,700 the previous year. Taxes last year were $19,009,660, double the 1940 total of $9,297,866.

U. S. Steel's 1941 Sales At New Peak

NEW YORK (AP)—U. S. Steel Corp. finished all defense and lease-lend orders in 1941 substantially on schedule and direct and indirect orders of this sort are currently accounting for more than three-fourths of the corporation's shipments, Irving S. Olds, chairman, said in his annual report.

The booklet, which contained among other things pictures of bomb-making machinery at work, bore on its face the so-far unusual legend:

"This report has been reviewed by the Army, Navy and U. S. Office of Censorship."

Some of the high lights revealed by this key producer of war materials included:

Record Shipments

Shipments of rolled and finished steel in 1941 topped 20,000,000 net tons, a record, and an increase of more than a third over 1940.

The $1,623,000,000 received during the year for goods and services sold was a record, though higher taxes, costs of materials and labor, and unchanged price schedules left net income of $116,171,075, or $10.45 a common share, 40 per cent below the previous high sales volume year, 1929. Profits compared with $102,211,282 or $8.84 a share in 1940.

Average hourly wage rates, and the average annual wage payment to employees were peaks in the corporation's history, as was the number of persons employed, which averaged 304,000 for the year. Workers employed have increased 51 per cent since 1938, and the annual pay roll, which was $601,117,053 last year, has risen 113 per cent since 1938.

Of the 1941 net income, Mr. Olds said:

"After income taxes and all charges except interest on funded debt, it amounted to 7.02 per cent as compared with 6.99 per cent in 1940—of the value of the net assets, the latter being the total assets less current liabilities. The average return for the five year period 1937-41, on this basis, was 4.59 per cent, while for the 10-year period 1932-41, which included the deficit years of 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1938, the average return was equivalent to 1.85 per cent of the net assets."

Report Censored

Before discussing the corporation's war output, Mr. Olds said:

"In the interest of national security, this report has been reviewed by Army, Navy and other Government officials, with the result that certain detailed information regarding properties, capacity, production, shipments and related matters has been omitted or modified in accordance with the 'code of wartime practices' and the suggestions of the United States Government Office of Censorship."

In addition to the launching of "a number" of cruisers, destroyers, cargo boats and tankers, Mr. Olds listed other war products of the corporation as ship and tank armor plate, shell steel, shell forgings, unloaded shells, and bombs.

He also said nearly one third of the nation's output of tar, ammonium sulphate benzol and toluol, as well as substantial quantities of tar acids were by-products of the corporation's coking operations. The chemicals, with a wide variety of uses, are largely employed in making explosives and fertilizers.

U. S. Advertising Called Great Asset In U. S. War Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—The "ability of American advertising to inform and persuade" is one of the nation's great assets in time of war, the Advertising Federation of America declared today in issuing a "Guide for Wartime Advertising Policies" listing 39 important services advertisers could perform.

Summarizing, the federation declared advertising had four major functions in war:

1. To continue its indispensible rôle in the process of distribution and in the maintenance of the business structure.

2. To guide general consumer demand to channels most readily supplied and away from scarce materials.

3. To assist the government directly in its appeals to the people on specific war efforts.

4. To help maintain public morale.

"The federation believes that a clarification of the basic functions of advertising in this time of war should be helpful both to industry and to the Government in our united efforts to intensify the nation's economic power and to win the war," the federation added.

Chewing Gum Output Cut Seen With Sugar Shortage

CHICAGO (AP)—Add to the list of deprivations caused by the war: Chewing gum, of which there will probably be 20 per cent less this year than in 1941.

Philip K. Wrigley, President of Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company, large manufacturer, told stockholders in the company's annual report that "the necessity of putting sugar, one of our principal ingredients, on a quota basis, will prevent us from increasing our sales volume beyond the quota allowed, which at present is 80 per cent of 1941 production."

The company reported consolidated net income of $8,090,413 or $4.04 a capital share for 1941 against $8,226,648 or $4.11 a capital share in 1940.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

PECANS

WE WILL ship prepaid to you, 10 pounds big, beautiful medium shell Pecans, anywhere in United States east of Rocky Mountains for $1.98. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bailey's Tourist Home, Dept. C. S., Camilla, Georgia.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Sales, Rentals, Management
ELIZABETH A. FISHER
1085 East 42nd St.—Ne. 8-6464

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listing of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRELL
71-30 Austin Street BOulevard 8-7030

REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 608 West 113th—Large combination room, kitchen, bath; only vacancy; high-class neighborhood. 848.

DESK SPACE

PART of office available to person in reliable business; refs. exchanged. Ken. 3393 or Box F-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

GARDEN CITY, New York—Completely renovated, center hall, four bedrooms, two new tile baths, maid's room and bath, large sun room, two terraces, sun deck, new hot-water, oil-burner heating system, new copper pipes throughout, new unit kitchen, extra lavatory, breakfast nook; 77x100 three blocks school and station; fine residential neighborhood; asking price $12,500, terms; will rent. 122 Roxbury Road, Phone Garden City 4164.

PEABODY, MASS.—6-room cottage, 2-car garage, all modern improvements; land for garden; near 2 bus lines; price reasonable. Box B-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—5-room house, remodeled, all modern conveniences; steam heat; convenient to transp.; $45. PAR. 4314-J.

ROOMS AND BOARD

GREENWOOD, MASS.—9 Linden St.—Sunny rooms, porches; quiet surroundings; ideal for rest; tray service; home cooking. Cty. 1453-J.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

LADY desires room and board with private family, location Long Island; state fully details. Write Box W-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Newly renovated home, pleasant, attractive, convenient to Martin and Bethlehem defense plants; gentlemen. MRS. WM. E. PUMPHREY, 2314 E. Hoffman St.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Warm, comfortable room, continuous hot water (gentlemen); bus line. 2 Thurston Court, Genesee 756-R.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

BOARD DESIRED
for 16 year old boy on modern farm with family strong but still requires patient and loving care. Reply in detail. Write Box A-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study; good food; 3 baths, radiator each room; open all year; loving hospitality; $14. Booklets. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

PAYING GUESTS

BLAIR LODGE, WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y.—OPEN all year; resident, overnight and week-end guests; ideal for rest and study; modern; oil heat; commuting on South Shore; 27 miles from New York. Management MRS. JANET CUBY. Wantagh 1578.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., THE KNOLLS INN—Delightful place to live; best foods; private baths; parking; reasonable. 72 Elm Avenue.

MOVING AND STORAGE

DEFENSE WORKERS AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, call NOBLE R. STEVES for quick, efficient removal of household goods to any distant city—local moving or storage. 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Tel. Tal. 2400.

FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS
Individual rooms for each account
ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC.
67th St., cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C.
Tra. 7-6000

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Sanitary Vans. 34 Westland Avenue, Boston. KENmore 3623.

HELP WANTED—MEN

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical structural defense work; write training experience. Box B-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN to service merchandise vending machines; car necessary; state age and record of previous employment. Box B-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MALBA, L. I., N. Y., 122 Malba Dr.—General houseworker, middle aged preferred; good cook; no laundry; 2 in family. Trumbull. PL. 3-0652.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LONG-established organization entering new field not affected by priorities has opening for a capable woman; previous experience not essential; liberal advanced commission-bonus; permanent and with attractive future. Westmorland Silver Div., 3rd Fl., 378 Stuart St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

COMPANION, practical nurse (Christian Scientist) desires position; refined, cultured; reader, driver; unencumbered; anywhere. Write Box P-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EDUCATED English woman, experienced in club and hotel routine, desires responsible position; highest references. Box 614, 11 Dominick Street, N. Y. C.

GOOD housekeeper and driver, Christian Scientist, desires home and work. Write Box M-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PART time work desired by middle-aged exp. bookkeeper and stenog.; familiar with ins.; used to responsibility. Box B-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY-STENO., social and business experience; radio scripts; mimeographing; notary public. Write Box D-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

AUTO SERVICE SHOP
GOOD WORK FAIR PRICES
R. J. MacDonald, 760 Com. Av., Boston Lon. 7431

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 70 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0680

DRAIN SERVICE

CLEAN plugged and clogged sinks, drains, cesspools. Call us for our reliable tested service. MOR-ADE Chemical Co. 2078 Washington Street, Boston., Hig. 8720.

DRESSES

LILYAN'S DRESS SHOP, 323 E. 59th St., Bet. Lex. and Park, N. Y. C. Unusually smart selection of advanced styles; dresses and suits at $6.90. Low rent and overhead make this price possible. Sizes 9-20. Open 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST cash prices paid for all kinds of furniture, china and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE CO., Hig. 1016, Boston, Mass.

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

Local Classified

(Continued)

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

GOFF'S Swiss Watch Repairing—American and Swiss watches, clocks, music boxes. 49A Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. Tro. 7164.

MILLINERY

LADIES' SAMPLE HATS for Spring, Easter, values $7.50-$17.50; original models from America's best designers. $3.00-$4.00-$5.00; Winter Hats reduced to $2.00-$3.00. For a pleasant surprise visit
"MODETTE," 55 W. 42nd (Room 1948), N.Y.C.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

PRINTING

BARTON PRESS, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.—Printing—all kinds, including CHURCH and LECTURE notices. Clara Fullerton, Mgr., CHelsea 2-6858.

REFRIGERATORS

REFRIGERATORS bought, sold and exchanged; fine iceboxes, $6 up. MARKS, 618 Albany Street, Boston, Com. 8646.

SOLOISTS WANTED

AUDITIONS now open for soloist. Write Music Committee, Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 814 Maplewood Ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Orange, N. J.—Fully experienced singer. Christian Scientist. Chairman, 525 No. Arlington Avenue, E. Orange.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
5 Columbus Circle N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

UPHOLSTERING

3-PIECE SUITE, springs retied, rewebbed, refinished, your premises; $14; guaranteed. Best materials used. STILLMAN, FResident 3-3463, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

ART PROPERTIES BOUGHT FOR CASH
We Buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Jewelry, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Crystalware, Complete Homes, Apartments and Estates. Will call anywhere. Strictly confidential. Good price paid. Merchandise wanted immediately.
CROWN ART, 128 W. 22 St., N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2-7188

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 Universite Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

HIGH CASH LADIES' WORN FUR COATS ALSO MEN'S USED CLOTHING
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34 nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-1949

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 141 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1291

Yellow or Black Soybeans wanted.
BENJAMIN GERKE
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 4-8113
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Davis & Hawley
Jewelers for over a century
Precious stones, fine watches and silver
Certified Gemologist
966 Main St. REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY Bridgeport, Conn.

READ'S
Sale of Men's Shirts and Pajamas, $1.59 each
Regularly $2.00
READ'S STREET FLOOR

AT EASTER
of all times—you'll find that Howland's is a good store for ALL the family.
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Greenwich 2187 Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CRAIG ELECTRICAL CO.
Radios and Electrical Appliances
Smith Building
289 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 3130

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800-1801

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1943
TIRES—GASOLINE
LUBRICATION

Spring Hardware
Garden Implements
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAMMOND ORGANS
Installed in Over 4000 Churches
$1400 up
WATKINS BROTHERS, Inc.
241 Asylum Street

PARAMOUNT SHOES
for Ladies (Hooligan Kicks)
NEW SPRING SHOWING
$6.95 to $7.50
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL STREET

STEAK BROILER
50 Elm Street Phone 7-0887
SANDWICHES ONLY
No Heavy Cooking
Open Daily Except Sundays and Holidays
6 a. m. to 7 p. m. Evenings
6 a. m. to 2 p. m. Saturdays

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frayer & Foster *Hartford Coal Co.*
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

DONCHIAN'S Est. 1884
Oriental and American Rugs
Broadloom Carpeting
Specializing in
Expert Rug Cleansing and Repairing
205 Pearl Street Tel. 7-1171

BIBLES
All Sizes—All Prices
WITKOWER'S
77-79 Asylum Street

MERIDEN

The Store of Tomorrow
Diversified Line for
Your Spring Choice
Latest in Jewelry—
Footwear—Underwear
The New Suit Dress
Distinctive Coats
STYLETEX CO.
9-11 Colony Street

SPRING HATS
that tilt over one eye and smarten your costume
BENSON'S
Style Headquarters for Women and Misses
38-40 Colony Street

MIDDLETOWN

WRUBEL'S
Enjoy the Convenience of a WRUBEL
CHARGE ACCOUNT
Let us help you budget your complete spring Wardrobe!
See the new arrivals in
"KNOX" Hats, "SHAGMOOR" Coats
"SWANSDOWN" Suits and Coats
"RED CROSS" Shoes

SEARS Opens
2 New Departments
that still further extend Sears savings to you on
Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bedding, Bedspreads, Towels, Curtains, Drapery Materials, Window Shades, Cretonnes, Slip Covers, Venetian Blinds, Curtain Yard Goods
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
We have been serving Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for many years.
364 MAIN STREET

Star Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
510 Main Street (Rear)
Telephone 2524
Delivery Service Let us serve you

Easter Greeting Cards
Stationery for Easter Gifts
Note and Letter Sizes—25c to $4.00
Helen Bradford Hazen
113 College Street Telephone 2260

NEW BRITAIN

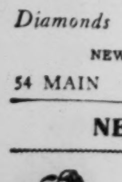
SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
79 WEST MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

THE PORTER & DYSON CO
Diamonds *Watches*
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
54 MAIN TEL. 325

NEW HAVEN


"JOHN"
Your Hairdresser
Individuality in Permanent Waving
39 Center Street 5-4322

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal' CITIES SERVICE Koppers Coke
Petroleum Products
FREE HEATING SERVICE
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
135 Temple Street 8-6131

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St., Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

A. D. RIDINGER & SON
Groceries—Meats
Vegetables—Fruits
Delivery Service PHONES 6-5112 6-5113
524 STATE STREET

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

HAT-tention* MEN!
Improve your HAT-itude*
with a new Spring Hat
*from our large selection
TEMPLE HAT SHOP
73 Temple Street

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe
HARDeWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed Stored and Repaired
M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

Ann Allen Gowns
X Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

THE ELM CITY UPHOLSTERING SHOP
Refinishing, Cabinet Work, Mattresses, Rush Seats, Chair Caning
LOUIS COSENTIN
234 Whalley Ave. 8-3410

NORWALK

A full line of Infants' and Children's Wear
O. & B. DRY GOODS
45 Main Street Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

FRANKEL'S
Smart Spring Styles
for Juniors—Misses—Women
Charge Account Service
115 Washington Street So. Norwalk

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

GEORGE STEWART
Distinctive Flowers
41 Wall Street, Norwalk Phone 6-8126

Candy for Easter
Whitman's and Schrafft's
MEAD'S DRUG STORE
Frost Bldg., 520 West Ave., Norwalk

The HOUR PRESS
Book and Commercial Printing
34 Wall Street Norwalk, Conn.
Telephone 6-6854

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	R	O	T	H		I	R	I	S	H
Y			W	E	D	G	E			A
R		C	O	B		O	D	E		R
O	V	A		E	A	R		M	O	T
N	O	T	E		L		J	U	N	E
	L		W	A	L	D	O		I	
O	G	R	E		E		B	O	O	M
P	A	U		L	Y	E		U	N	A
E		G	O	A		Y	E	S		I
R			R	I	D	E	R			N
A	Z	T	E	C		S	A	B	L	E

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-1734. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We are showing a Distinctive Line of Easter Gifts and Cards
DONNELLY'S
31 Washington St., South Norwalk
49 Wall St., Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7838 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OIL — WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING — BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

THE VICK REALTY CO.
Insurance of All Kinds Real Estate
135 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

Bible and Textbook
MARKERS
McCLELLAND'S
51 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

GATEWAY INDIVIDUAL
Stamford's Finest
LAUNDRY
STAMFORD 3-3121—ENTERPRISE 5000
Dry Cleaning—Rug Cleaning—Fur Storage

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
Men Prefer—
McGregor
"Yorkshire Quin"
Sweaters
$3.98 and $5.00
MEN'S SHOP—STREET FLOOR

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Springtime Has Already Arrived in Our Store
Spring Lines
Greet You Everywhere
Ask to See the New Dress Accessories
Collars—Scarfs—Handkerchiefs
Dickeys—Boutonnieres, etc.

Sullivan's *Boys' and Men's Wear*
70 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Spring Suits With Two Trousers
- for boys $4.98 and more
- for young men $15.95 and more
- for men $27.50 and more

Easter Cards and Novelties
An attractive display now showing.
Buy while assortment is complete.
DAVIS & NYE, Inc.
60 Bank Street

We carry a complete line of
REVLON PRODUCTS
in our Beauty Parlor
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

A meadow lark sang this morning!
Let's rejoice that spring is here.
Phone 3-3161 for laundry or dry cleaning service
PERRYS

Easter Cards
Easter
and Wedding Gifts
CURTIS ART CO.
West Main and Leavenworth Street

See Our New Spring Drapery and Slip Cover Fabric Dept.
Divan and two chairs covered for $38.15.
The Windsor Curtain Shop
127 BANK STREET DIAL 3-1109

Glorious New Cotton Frocks for Spring
All So Practical—Fast Color and So Highly Styled
$2.98 and $3.98
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN WATERBURY CHESHIRE

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in
Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept. Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agent

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

USE YOUR CHARGA-PLATE
when shopping for Easter. It's simple to use and eliminates errors.
OPEN A CHARGE ACCOUNT TODAY
WHITNEY'S

Approved Contractors for JOHNS-MANVILLE Roofing and Siding
JOHNS-MANVILLE JM PRODUCTS
Beautiful Colors, High Quality, Permanent Protection, Genuine Insulbric Siding
Easy Terms, Phone or Write for Particulars.
QUALITY SIDING & ROOFING CO.
346 Central Ave.—Albany 4-3269

Buy DEFENSE BONDS and SAVE
Buy QUALITY FURNITURE and SAVE
L. J. HOVER
Wayside Furniture
887 Central Ave. Dial 8-3824

JEWELRY DESIGNERS and DIAMOND SETTERS
Modernizing old jewelry our specialty
FRANK H. ADAMS
Jeweler by Tradition
66 NORTH PEARL STREET

Morale Contributes to Victory
Flowers Contribute to Morale
Danker
121 No. Pearl St. Phone 3-4258

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany N. Y.
PHONE 4-210*

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

Store a Year's Fuel NOW
Pay over 8 months on Blackburn's Budget Plan
Hi-Test Coal or Ambricoal
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.

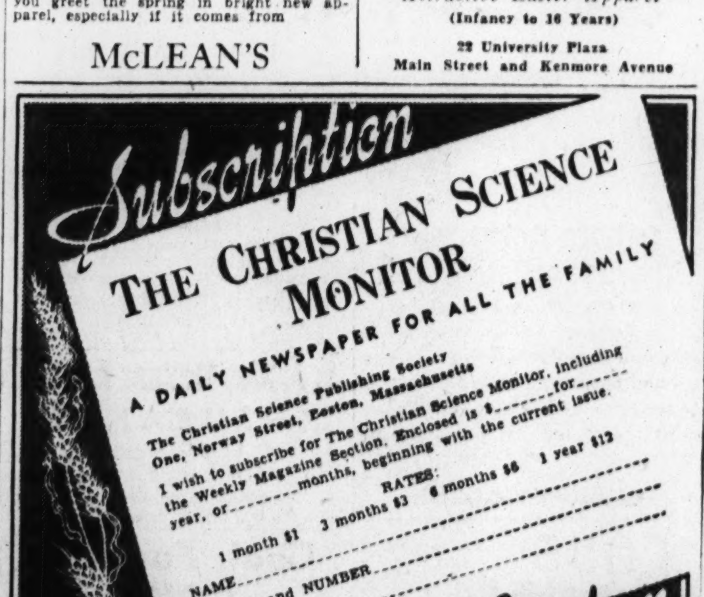
BALDWIN

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

BINGHAMTON

New Spring Footwear for Boys and Girls of All Ages
The best of quality, moderately priced.
Specially fitted by X-Ray
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

"Brighten the Corner Where You Are"
No matter how many clouds there may be in the sky, you and those who come in contact with you will get a lift when you greet the spring in bright new apparel, especially if it comes from
McLEAN'S


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section, beginning with the current issue. Enclosed is $_______ for _______ year, or _______ months.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME ________________
STREET and NUMBER ________________
CITY and STATE ________________
MC-2
Coupon

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware
82 Court St.
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
"The same coal from the same mine all the time."
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

Spring 1942 Fashions
- *LOVELY*
- *FEMININE*
- *INDIVIDUAL*

Morton Co'y, Inc.
37 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily Telephone: Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRONXVILLE INN
STEAK—CHICKEN—FISH
ALL CHARCOAL-BROILED
COMPLETE PLANK STEAK DINNER, $1.25
Luncheon 60c-85c Dinner 90c-$1.15
Sunday Dinner $1.25 Supper $1.00
Club Luncheons, Dinners, Wedding, Shower and Bridge Parties Thoughtfully Planned, Skillfully Executed
For Reservations Tel. BR. 2-4224
56 Pondfield Rd. West, Cor. Bronxville Rd.

HOBLIN'S
for
Electrical Appliances,
Ranges, Wall Paper
Paints and Hardware
94 Kraft Avenue

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

PAINTING
INTERIOR—EXTERIOR
WALLPAPER
All jobs personally supervised
GEORGE G. LAMBERT
Tel. Bronxville 2-0362 8 Studio Arcade

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

BUFFALO

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

AAA COAL & COKE CO.
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Reading Laundered
COAL
Every Ton Guaranteed
Fireplace and Furnace
WOOD
Phone HU. 1580

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Moved to more attractive quarters where we can serve you better. Now at
Gates Circle Apts.
Tel. Lin. 5410 1306 Delaware Avenue

THE ***Children's Shop***
Attractive Easter Apparel
(Infancy to 16 Years)
22 University Plaza
Main Street and Kenmore Avenue

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 5397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Drive In and Save On
LAUNDRY—CLEANING
at
BRACE-McGUIRE
CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS
4 STORES
- 3130 Main at Custer
- 40 High Near Main
- 304 Elmwood near Summer
- Parkridge corner Kensington

PHONE GArfield 0078

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

FAR ROCKAWAY

DAVID'S SHOES
1009 CENTRAL AVENUE
New Spring Showing
Ladies' Footwear
Our Prices $3.98 to $5.98
SOME HIGHER PRICED
Opp. Columbia Theatre F. R. 7-2130

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
Cedarhurst Woodmere
Far Rockaway

Everything for the Garden
Trees, Shrubs, Rose Bushes
Fertilizer, Grass Seed, Tools
with a real guarantee
Dalsimer—Florist
FAR ROCKAWAY—CEDARHURST

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

harriet hats
Easter Success
142-05 ROOSEVELT AVE FL. 3-3448

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN FLORIST, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 3-4441-4445

We Specialize in Upholstering, Draperies and Slip Covers
D. R. ANTONIUS
Interior Decorator
136-13 Roosevelt Ave. INd. 3-4212

It's Never Too Late
for you to commence
To do your bit for national defense
Serve enriched bread and help the creation
Of an healthy, sturdy, powerful nation.
SIEGER'S OPEN SHOP BAKERY
160-22 Northern Blvd. FL. 9-4602

Men's Wool
SPORT COATS $12.95
with
CONTRASTING SLACKS $4.95
MILLER & MACK
36-33 Main Street Open Evenings
FREE PARKING

EASTER CLOTHES
for Children
We Are Exclusively
Children's Outfitters
STERN'S
36-53 Main Street FL. 9-3859

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints
Hardware
and Housefurnishings
150-34 14th Avenue FLushing 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863 Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Have You Problem Hair?

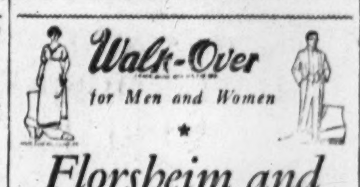
See ANTHONY and JEAN
Hairdressers
Established Since 1924
72-44 Austin St. BO. 8-1221

Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70TH RD BOulevard 8-1219—1239

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW YORK

FREEPORT


Walk-Over
for Men and Women
★
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
12 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD — 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2820
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

SPITZLER'S
Tel. FREE. 458-W
34 and 36 W. Merrick Road
CORSETS, LINGERIE,
DRESSES, UNIFORMS

GLOVERSVILLE

Essoheat Fuel Oil
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

LE GANT
HALF-SIZE CORSELETTES
for Shorter Women
ARGERSINGER'S
"Where Fitting Makes a Difference"

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH *Pres*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in
Birthday and
Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

HEMPSTEAD

-ON- LONG ISLAND
It's **ALBERT'S** FOR *Quality Furniture*
267 FRONT ST HEMPSTEAD N Y

HAM HAZELTON
TYDOL SERVICE STATION
Foreman Battery Booster Charges
Battery in 30 Minutes
383 Front Street Hempstead 6734

Dependable Heating Equipment
Installed by
JOHN W. LUTZ
Plumbing and Heating
Contractor
75 Meadowbrook Road
Phone Hemp. 1227

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
FREE DELIVERY
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

Vitality and Open Road Shoes For Outdoor and Campus Wear, $5.50 and $6.95
Complete Range of Sizes and Widths
THE NEWER
BROCKTON SHOE STORE
279 FULTON AVENUE
Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*

SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET
Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468

Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING
For All Purposes
HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.
305 Front Street Hempstead 1034

H. Blumberg & Sons, Inc.
Hardware ● *Paints*
Linoleum ● *Housewares*
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square

STUDEBAKER
Sales—Service
Parts
Tels. Hempstead 6100
Floral Park 6110
TRUELSON MOTORS
111 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq.

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8914 Hempstead 635
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

ITHACA

LELONG PERFUME
Delightful odors, attractively Boxed, $1.40 to $18.15
Refreshing Cologne, $1.21 up
Bath Powder, Face Powder, Soap
Prices including Federal Tax
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
Jewelers

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATER'S, Grocers
111 E. State Street Phone 2761

Mobilgas
Mel Comfort's Socony Service
SENECA ST. GARAGE
Phone 2505
Gas, Oil, Lubrication, Batteries, Tires
Plus "Friendly Service"
Packard Sales and Service

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Dorothy Paton Studio
Suggests earlier orders this year for Easter and Spring Suits and Frocks
Bet. 79th and 80th St. on 37th Ave. HA. 9-5839

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV 9-5000
Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700

THE WORLD MOVES
Established 1895
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4338

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
8101A 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8368

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.
95-08 63RD DRIVE REGO PARK

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Ha. 6-6796 9 to 12 Monday Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BALDWIN'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food. Groceries and Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
81-03 Northern Blvd. NE. 9-6731, 6732, 6733

Queen's
RETAIL FURRIER
For Your Selection
SPRING FURS
37-41 82nd Street NE 9-5525

JAMAICA

Ada Fennell
Barclay Individually Designed Foundations
Clara Pfaff
Wear a Smart-Form and Have a Smart Form
SMART-FORM CORSET SHOP
164-17 Jamaica Ave. Republic 9-7779

Smart Millinery Shoppe
Exclusive Millinery
89-76 165 St., Republic 9-5146, Jamaica, N. Y.
Tel. Jamaica 6-8520 Eve. Appointments

ROSE RAY
Beauty Shoppe
Formerly of Hollywood
Beauty Culture Complete
88-17 Merrick Road (166th Street)

Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
Payment over 15 months
J. KURTZ & SONS
Founded 1870
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

JAMESTOWN

AS ALWAYS
It's Murphy's for Easter Needs
Latest Spring Fashions in Ladies' Accessories and Hosiery.
Complete Line of Easter Candies, Novelties and Made-up Baskets.
G. C. MURPHY CO.
12-20 West Third Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

A GOOD PLACE
to buy
GOOD SHOES
Expert Fitting, proved by X-Ray
Brostrom-Conner Shoe Co.
18 E. 3rd. St. Jamestown, N. Y.

SHAGMOOR COATS
exclusive at
NELSON'S
Dept. Store
Jamestown

SPRING THINGS READY
at
BIGELOW'S JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

SPRING SHOWING
of
Men's and Boys'
Clothing and Furnishings
THE PRINTZ CO.

KENMORE

Kenmore Boot Shop
Treadeasy Shoes for Women
Health Spot Shoes for Men
Simplex Flexies for Children
2870 Delaware Avenue RI. 2064

Hoeloth & Hofert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

Kenmore Best Fuels Service
JOHN WILES, Prop.
Jeddo-Highland Coal
Semet-Solvay Coke
Charcoal—Wood
RI. 6140 91 Euclid Avenue

We invite you to see our new hats with matching bags and accessories.
VIOLA STEVENS
Open Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday evenings

LARCHMONT

Accessory Shop
Girdles, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves
Exclusive Agents for
California Sportswear
1931 Palmer Avenue

LYNBROOK

Theatre Beauty Shoppe
Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Rd.
Lynbrook 2245

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal White-Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 1028

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

Phone Lynbrook 4569
Buy with Confidence
H. H. KOCH
Jeweler
373 Sunrise Highway, Lynbrook, N. Y.

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating—Oil Burners
65 First Street Phone Lyn 3423

MAMARONECK

Fuel Oils. Building Materials
Stone. Gravel. Cement
Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

Ditman's
SMART CORSETRY
SKILLFUL FITTING
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

CAPPUS
Pharmacy
ELIZABETH ARDEN BATH LUXURIES
EARLY AMERICAN TOILETRIES. CHANEL
LENTHERIC. MATCHABELLI
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4— Sales • And • Service Telephone Manhasset —4

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

MANHASSET FLORIST
Flowers for all occasions by Wire
Irene Kaufman 456 Plandome R.
Tel. Manhasset 760

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Hi Heat PREMIUM Fuel Oil
HOUSEHOLD FUEL
Division of 'Blue Coal' Corp.
—Westchester County—
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

ANKERSON'S
SNOW WHITE COLD CREAM
A Superior Product
25c 43c 98c
"Don't Say Drug Store, Say Ankerson's"
11 FOURTH AVENUE

"Service That Satisfies"
CHELSEA
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
10 N. Second Avenue
Mo-8-3070—9725

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Mo 8-8884, Fa 4-3948, NE 2-1412

FINE MILLINERY
At Popular Prices
GRAY HAT SHOPPES
42 4TH AVENUE

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters
19 FOURTH AVENUE

M. R. FITZGIBBON
45 South 3rd Avenue Mo. 8-8577
MOVING STORAGE
FINE NEW FURNITURE
Compare Prices

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2-7318, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Smart Corsetry
LA ROSE SHOPPE
All well-known brands. All corsets fitted. No charge for alterations.
525 MAIN ST. Tel. N. R. 2-3532

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
562 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Westchester Gift Shop
Interior Decorators
Silver, China Glassware Novelties, Furniture
610 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9.30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SOMERS & CONZEN COAL CORP.
756 3rd AVE. 64th & 7th AVE.
SO. 8-3700 SH. RD. 8-7878
Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEL. WINDSOR 8-8446
Charle's
Salon de Beauté
Permanents as you like them
Soft Water Used Exclusively
332 East Third St.—Near Church Ave.

MEN'S WEAR
Fine SUITS and TOPCOATS—$30.00, $45.00
SHIRTS, TIES, HATS, GLOVES, etc.
COLIN BROTHERS
958 Flatbush Avenue
Between Albemarle and Church

ROSEDALE FLORIST
Buy Your Fresh Easter Flowers
At our conveniently-located shop.
OCEAN and CHURCH AVES.
Tel. BUckminster 2-6806, 2-7010

Bay Ridge FLOWER SHOP
FLOWERS for all occasions
WE DELIVER AND TELEGRAPH Everywhere
5201 5TH AVENUE WI. 9-8344

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners —Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

Borough of Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-3791-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0903-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co.
JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estate Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

HUGUENOT PARK

COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)
(Continued)

NEW DORP

Mary Lane Shop
Showing Spring Fashions in
Dresses—Hats—Coats
Barbizon Slips
Hosiery
149 New Dorp Lane Don Hills 6-0032

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

WILLIAM A. MORRIS, Inc.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
88 Barker St., W. N. B. Phone:
Staten Island, N. Y. GIbraltar 2-3600

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Spring Suits
Tailored to your individual measure—SIMPSON'S Clothes. Prices reasonable. Will call at your home or office with samples.
Ask, telephone or write to
CHARLES I. SNIDER
78 E. Raleigh Ave., W. N. B.
Phones Gib. 2-2266 Wisconsin 7-8030

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 806 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

We have at your disposal a personal consultation free of charge to design an individual coiffure suitable for you.
Martin's Beauty Salon
PElham 8-0232
123 Wolf's Lane, Pelham

Burgh & McHugh
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Esso
Lawrence Quigley
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING—LUBRICATION
BATTERY—TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0364

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

POUGHKEEPSIE

Are You Ready for EASTER
Come Spring and Easter, it's every woman's right to indulge in new clothes . . . new accessories . . . new everything, right down to a new foundation. This Spring, Luckey's has gone "all out" to bring you everything for your Easter outfit.
Luckey Platt & Company

E. V. GRANT
WALLPAPER
PAINTS
LINOLEUMS
WINDOW GLASS
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished
317 MAIN STREET
PHONE 615

G. Schlude's Sons
The FURNITURE STORE
SINCE 1872
Phone 368 150-152 Main Street

There'll be an EASTER, and EASTER means FLOWERS
Early ordering is advised
SALTFORD FLOWER SHOP
18 Cannon Street Phone 538

VAN DYK
H. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAYS
Scientific Corseting
Hosiery Gloves
Lingerie Sportswear
216-13 JAMAICA AVENUE

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

JOHN LUCK, Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110 106-09 Jamaica Ave.

Borden's HEMO
SELECT YOUR EASTER CHOCOLATE NOVELTIES
at
JURGS & SCHNITTGER
110-21 Jamaica Ave. VI 9-9689
FORMERLY POPPE'S

Complete Line of
SPRING DRESSES
at
JEANNE'S DRESS SHOP
114-08 Jamaica Avenue Vi. 7-0494

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners — BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS — Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich Hill 9-2330

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave. near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

Plesser & Sons
Haberdashers — Hatters to Well Dressed Men
Jarman Shoes Sportswear
91-05 Jamaica Ave. at 91st St.

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Glenwood 3566. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd East Glen 6161

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturers of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-482

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
444 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen 350

WEEKS HOUSE
Grace Howe Weeks
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
1239 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway
Glenwood 7009

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

L. Ashley Devans Agency
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
in old line stock companies
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
183 Main Street E.

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

Beck
CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS
Delivery Service Phone Monroe 84 84
Cash and Carry Stores
University at Culver—Park at Oxford
Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK—CREAM
Phone—MAIN 6520

Dividend Paying
INSURANCE
F. BERNET LEIST
133 CLINTON AVE. SO.
Stone 159—Monroe 5689-J
Fire—Auto—Marine

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
PEAT MOSS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 9-8362
35 Oakdale Rd
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

SCARSDALE

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
EASY WASHERS, FRIGIDAIRES
CHAMBERS' RANGES
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
11 SPENCER PLACE

Beaux Arts Beauty Salon
Russell
Formerly of Antoine de Paris, Saks 5th Ave.
Permanents of Prominence
Fifth Ave. Styles
61 GARTH ROAD SCARSDALE 807

"For Beauty in Good Taste"
The Jean Wallace Shop
Featuring Rilling Machineless and Frederics Tru-Curl Permanent Waves
Where Artistry and Courteous Attention Prevail
At the Station Hartsdale Ph. Sc. 2620

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 3900, W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

FLOWERS
VAN CURLER GREENHOUSES
SARATOGA ROAD
Near Freeman Bridge
Phone 4-8566

Barneys
for
LINENS

ST. ALBANS

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER, Inc.
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
200-19 Linden Blvd. Laurelton 8-2357
ST. ALBANS, N. Y.
Whatever your insurance needs, we can supply them or give counsel.
Phone LA. 8-3403

BRESSLER'S HARDWARE
Hardwares—Electrical Appliances
Gifts—Radio Tubes—Toys
Paints
201-14 LINDEN BLVD., ST. ALBANS, L. I.

Gulfway Auto Service
JAmaica 6-9547
179th St. and Linden Blvd., St. Albans, L. I.
Complete Motor Tune-up
by Machine
Guaranteed Auto Repairs
Ignition—Starters—Generators
Gulflex Lubrication—Cars Washed
FREE PICK-UP AND DELIVERY

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Imperial Washable Wallpapers and OLO Paints
ONONDAGA Wallpaper & Paint Co.
227-229 West Water Street

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

Home Food Co.
Cafeteria and Bakery
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WHITE PLAINS

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Lady Astor Asks Truce on 'Sniping' Against Churchill

PLYMOUTH, England, March 19 (AP)—Viscountess Astor, a frequent critic of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his Ministers, declared today that Parliament should "stop sniping" so he can run Britain's part of the war without the threat of another governmental crisis.

The American-born member of Parliament who was one of the more vocal members of the Parliamentary group which forced the Prime Minister to make his recent Cabinet changes, said the reorganization was what the country wanted—"to keep the Prime Minister and change the Government. . . . And now we should leave him alone."

In a recent letter to The Times of London, Lady Astor suggested that Parliament "take a long recess and let the Government get on with their work." Then she took her own advice and came home to this constituency, which she has represented for 22 years.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

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First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast at 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m. (Eastern War Time).
Evening Chimes radiocast 7 p. m., Service 7:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m).

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)
Repeated by Transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 6:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., Eastern War Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m).
Third Sundays, 6 p. m., Eastern War Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Note—To convert Eastern War Time to Greenwich Time, add 4 hours and 1 hour additional for British Summer Time.

NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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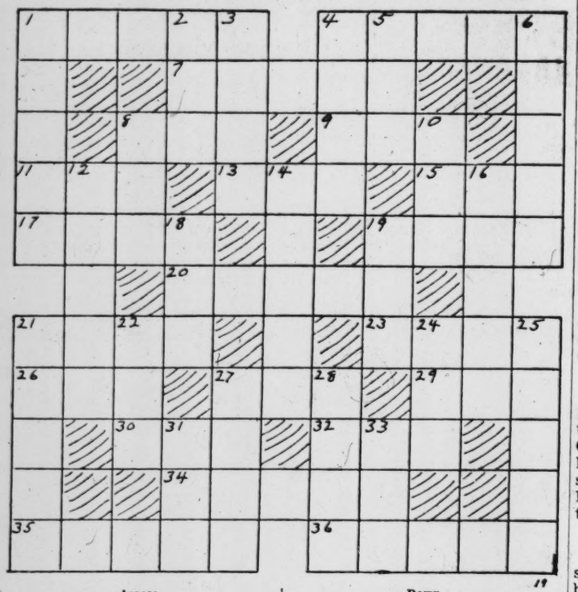
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was served to children by old woman who lived in shoe?
4—Who are the natives of Tipperary?
7—What is a tapering piece of wood or metal used in splitting wood, rocks, etc.?
8—What is tough core on which kernels of corn grow?
9—What is a poetical composition suitable to be set to music?
11—Plural of "ovum" is what?
13—What organ contains the anvil, or incus?
15—What is a pithy or witty saying?
17—What musical character might have pennants?
19—When, "if ever, come perfect days"?
20—What was Emerson's middle name?
21—What is an imaginary giant of fairy tales?
23—What is swinging arm of a seismograph?
26—What French city is a famous winter resort?
27—What solution is obtained by lixiviation?
29—What fictional heroine is attended by a lion?
30—What is a common gazelle of Tibet?
32—Affirmative answer.
34—An equestrian is what?
35—Whom did Montezuma rule (sing.)?
36—What cape of Nova Scotia bears name of a fur-bearing animal?

Down

1—Who said of himself, he "woke up one morning to find himself famous"?
2—How many would sing a duet?
3—What mythical character is said to have spilled nectar, so forming Milky Way?
4—What prince is hero of an opera by Borodin?
5—What is color of vermilion?
6—Who wrote "Plain Language from Truthful James"?
8—If you have a tortoise shell pet, it is probably what?
10—What is a large Australian bird?
12—What is Europe's largest river?
14—Sally, "the darling of my heart," lives where?
16—What plant of lily family has an edible bulb?
18—What is a female Southdown?
19—What is one of poetical books of Bible?
21—What is Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine"?
22—If you imported a Sumak for your home, it would be what?
24—What suffix means "abounding in"?
25—Where was Mme. Nordica born?
27—Member of the laity is called what?
28—Hawseholes of a ship are what?
31—In what State of United States would you find The Dalles (abbr.)?
33—Epoch.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Who Is This?

By Frank P. Foster, II

Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.

This great American statesman undoubtedly did more to win freedom for the Negro race than any other man, with the exception of Lincoln. He supported the policy of emancipation long before Lincoln finally acted. In fact, he was continually urging Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation. He was born in Boston, Jan. 6, 1811, was educated at the Boston Latin School and had as playmates Robert C. Winthrop and Wendell Phillips. He entered Harvard in 1826, where he continued to excel in the classics, but also devoted much time to history and literature and to perfecting himself in the art of oratory.

(Score ..... 100)

This man made his debut as a publicist by a Fourth of July oration in Boston in 1845 on the "True Grandeur of Nations." Four months later he made his first anti-slavery speech at a meeting in Faneuil Hall to protest against the annexation of Texas.

(Score ..... 75)

This man's character and his services to his coutnry were both based on fidelity to great moral principles. Who was he?

(Score ..... 25)

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

That's What He Thought

When railroads were first built in Russia, they created quite a sensation. One day an old muzhik who had never been outside his rural town decided to make the trip to Moscow. He bought a third-class ticket and ventured forth.

Bologos was the half-way point between Moscow and St. Petersburg, and here the down express and the up express met and waited half an hour while the passengers on both trains ate dinner.

Among the crowd getting off the St. Petersburg train, the old peasant found a friend whom he had not seen for years. The two men sat down to dinner together. Afterward, amid the excitement, the muzhik boarded his friend's train instead of his own.

He was in a lively mood for some time and chatted gaily with his friend about their early days. All the time the train was carrying him farther and farther from his destination.

Then, suddenly, he became quite grave and his face took on a look of wonder.

"Just think, Ivan," said he, "what a remarkable thing these railroads are! Here we sit in the same carriage, I riding to Moscow and you on your way to St. Petersburg!"

Daily Quotation

SHALL WE make a new rule of life from tonight: always to try to be a little kinder than is necessary?—J. M. BARRIE.

Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, England

Homemade Ostrich!

This elongated creature indicates what can be done with a little cement, a few pieces of tubing, a pot of paint. The contributor of the photograph writes: "A friend of mine at Harrow recently made this remarkable model of an ostrich (anyway, he likes to call it an ostrich!) as an ornament for his garden. The only materials used were those mentioned above, the cement was surplus after making his air-raid shelter. The effect on seeing it painted in the bird's natural plumage is startlingly realistic."

Three Guesses

Can you pick out three mistakes?
Bats are birds; and eels are snakes;
Skinks are lizards; auks are birds;
Sea cows like to graze in herds.

(Answer Below)

Answer to "Three Guesses"

The three mistakes concern bats, eels, and sea cows.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Rubber Life Rafts Carried by Airplanes Can Be Inflated?

When it becomes necessary for an aviator to use the rubber life raft with which his airplane is equipped it is obviously impossible to take the raft to a filling station for some "free air." It would also be slow and difficult work to inflate the raft with the aid of an ordinary tire pump. So a very strong bottle is packed along with the deflated raft. This bottle contains carbon dioxide gas in liquid form under great pressure. To inflate the raft, a valve on the bottle is turned, the liquid in the bottle turns to a gas as it escapes and rushes out to fill the rubber raft in a very few seconds. A similar scheme was used by the Nazi forces to inflate the boats in which they crossed the water defenses of the Netherlands. A smaller container makes it possible for a fighter pilot who is forced to "bail out" over water to inflate a special vest, which then serves as a life-preserver.

How Goldfish "Work" For an Electric Company?

A big electric company "employed" the services of three goldfish when it was found that the goldfish, by consuming the algae which accumlated on the sides of a measuring bowl, saved the equivalent of an hour a day of a man's time, seven days a week. The goldfish, moreover, did not take time off for holidays or vacations, and "worked" without wages.

How "Alarm Watches" Work?

We have long been familiar with the raucous clangor of alarm clocks, but now it is possible for a sleeper to be awakened mechanically by a completely noiseless method. An alarm wristwatch has been devised which wakens the wearer by tapping gently against the flesh of his wrist with a small screw on the back of the watch.

W. P. Keasbey

The Sunny Side

I resolved that like the sun, so long as my day lasted, I would look on the bright side of everything.—Thomas Hood.

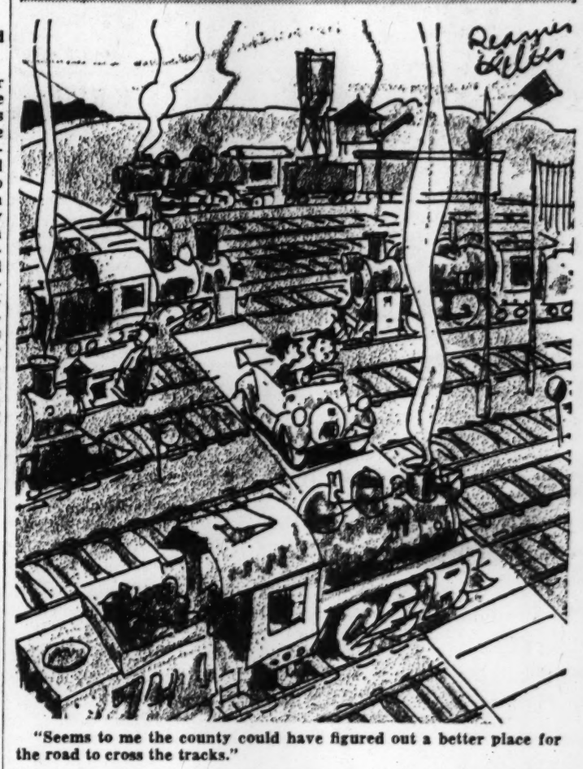
Mirth is like a flash of lightning that breaks through a gloom of clouds, and glitters for a moment; cheerfulness keeps up a kind of daylight in the mind, and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity.—Joseph Addison.

A sunny disposition is the very soul of success, enabling a man to do double the labor that he could without it.—William Matthews.

Answer to Who Is This?
Charles Sumner

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller



"Seems to me the county could have figured out a better place for the road to cross the tracks."

In Lighter Vein

In Same Vein

Her allowance had run out, so she wrote home for more money. Feeling uncertain as to the impression it would make, she opened her letter and wrote: "P. S.—I did not like writing to you, in fact, I ran after the postman to get this letter back."

Several days later she received the following reply: "Dear Daughter: You'll be glad to know that I didn't get your letter. Dad."

Diverted Light

The local air warden was patrolling the village when he saw a bright gleam of light coming from a half-open shed door.

Muttering furiously, he strode forward and peered inside at a villager chopping wood.

"Here you," he ordered, "what about this light? It's shining right across the road."

"Oh," came a voice from the shed, "I knew it must be shining somewhere else. I can't see in here to chop this wood!"—Exchange.

A Verse for Today . . .

And the LORD *shall be seen over them, and his arrow shall go forth as the lightning: and the Lord* GOD *shall blow the trumpet, and shall go with whirlwinds of the south. The* LORD *of hosts shall defend them.*

ZECH. 9:14, 15.

Brevities

Dallas News: Don't say boys' dreams never come true—John Bull is rationing toilet soap.

Indianapolis News: Oh well, the sugar bowl will make its appearance in public again when the war is won.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Changes in postal rates as well as lack of certain values in postage stamps frequently cause different issues to be surcharged with the necessary values. Such surcharged stamps are then used for regular postage until such time as new supplies are received. Three such stamps have appeared this week from Australia, and two are here illustrated. These are the 2½-pence on 2d., red color, the surcharge bearing the new value in a solid black circle, and the 3½d. on 3d., light blue color, with the surcharged value in a solid black rectangle. The third stamp is a 5½d. on 5d.

The color of the current 1½d. value has been changed from brown to green.

Stamps From Other Lands

Brazil—The current 40-reis value of the "Agriculture" type has been released in a lighter shade of blue.

Dominican Republic—A series of four stamps is being prepared for general postal use. Each stamp will be in two colors, the 3-centavos, red and sepia, and the 4c., red and black, will picture a bunch of bananas, and the 5c., maroon and black, and the 15c., green and violet, will picture a herd of cattle.

A new series of Postage Due stamps will also be issued shortly in six different values. The values and colors will be the 1-centavos, red; 2c., blue; 4c., green; 6c., sepia; 8c., purple, and 10c, lilac.

Ecuador—Illustrated this week is the new 30-centavos value of the current set showing a view of the snow-capped peak of Mount Chimborazo in the Andes Mountains.

Sweden—A 15-öre stamp in light brown color, showing the head portrait of King Gustavus V, has recently been released.

Travancore—Both a 6ca. and a 12ca. value have been issued on the ocacsion of the 29th birthday of the Maharajah Chithira Thirunal. The portrait of the Maharajah appears to the left of a bridge and river scene.

Surcharged Australian issues.

30-centavos value from Ecuador

Care of Your Stamp Collection

A stamp collector should have certain tools to work with, to help him handle his stamps and study them. As in any trade, tools are of utmost importance to the worker and allow him to do better and neater work.

Tongs, sometimes called tweezers, are essential for handling the stamps. This tool will save stamps from contact with soiled fingers that leave smudges on stamp and gum, and from possible bending of perforation points.

A **perforation gauge** is necessary to measure the perforations of a stamp. The perforation of a stamp is based on the number of indentations or points within a length of two centimeters. That is, if a stamp is said to be "perf. (perforation) 10," it means that there are 10 indentations or points along the stamp's edge within the length of two centimeters. If the number is "11," then the edge of the stamp you are matching is "perf. 11" and so on.

A good **magnifying glass** will help to distinguish the many differences between stamps. Often these differences are so minute they cannot be detected by the naked eye.

Identification of watermarks is accomplished by the use of a tool known as a **"watermark detector."** This is a black-surfaced tray in which the stamp is placed face down and moistened with a small amount of benzine or other watermark fluid. The watermark, being a design pressed into the paper fiber as it is being fabricated, and naturally thinner than the rest of the paper, will show up darker than the rest of the stamp.

Another very important tool or guide is a **catalogue** of stamps. In the United States this guide is known as the "Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue," published by The Scott Publications, Inc., of New York, N. Y. Price $3.00 from your dealer. A description of this catalogue and how to read it will be discussed in a separate article to appear in these columns.

STAMPS

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GRAY STAMP COMPANY

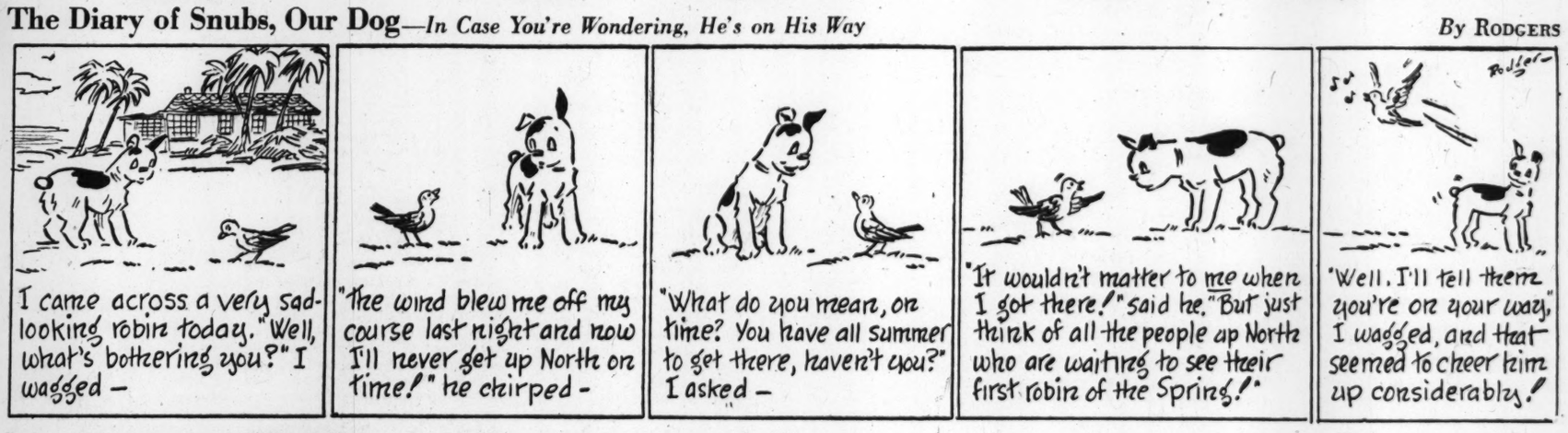
Dept. C. M. Toronto

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Too Busy*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*In Case You're Wondering, He's on His Way*

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*Forced Down*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Americans and India

Nothing better illustrates a surprised America's "discovery of the world" than the sudden emergence of India's problems wherever Americans discuss their hopes of winning the war.

India looms as an immediate war problem because of the Japanese threat to the subcontinent which is an endless reserve of potential man power, of iron, cotton and many other vital raw materials. Whether India becomes a formidable barrier to, or a wide-open treasure house for, the Japanese looters depends not so much on the question whether India is to have its freedom—for this seems no longer a question—but on the manner in which India's friends attempt to help it to realize this freedom.

As a war problem of the United Nations, India poses the question whether to grant independence to India immediately or to postpone that grant until after the war. It is not surprising that some Indian leaders demand immediate independence. But it is hard to see how those who make such a demand can insure that its acceptance by Britain would not be interpreted by nearly one-third of the Indian peoples as a desertion of British trust and result in disastrous internal division.

More and more pressure is being exerted upon Americans to induce them to lift their voice in behalf of Indian freedom. This cause has long had a strong appeal for Americans, who are traditionally sympathetic to movements for increased liberty. To that appeal is now added the fact that China, friend of democracy in Asia, is speaking for Indian freedom. Further sharpening the American focus on Indian affairs is the urgent military situation—in which India's resistance to totalitarian conquest is vital to the cause of the United Nations.

Americans may well reflect that Britain has welcomed—if it did not in fact inspire—China's friendly and timely intervention. It is not only from Indian spokesmen in the United States, as from Sir Shanmukhan Chetty, that one hears that white guardianship "over the Asiatic people has come to an end." Out of London, through The Christian Science Monitor's bureau, comes recognition that "England's imperial possessions are passing out of her hands as a result of this war much as Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa did after the last war." Americans who are aware of the pace of British thought on the Indian problem today may hesitate to push it faster unless they are themselves willing and ready to assume great new responsibilities—or to face the consequence of shirking them.

India's place in a free world must be one of the first questions to be settled in any program of post-war reconstruction. Suggestions that a deadline be set—say, six months after the close of hostilities—for the granting of Dominion status to India, may satisfy realistic Indian leaders today. If assurances of moral support for such a program after the war were forthcoming from the United States, China and the other United Nations, India's stake in the war should be such as to assure its full cooperation against the common enemy.

And Free Sawdust?

William S. Knudsen was right when he predicted that Americans who like to go places sitting down would not be beaten by the tire shortage. A New Jersey inventor, Claude Habberstad of Sheep Hill Park, has fashioned a pair of wooden tires, put them on the front wheels of his car and driven the vehicle up to 75 miles an hour.

No fenders fell off from the vibration, and at moderate speed the extra rumble was hardly noticeable. The inventor believes wooden tires should give a car owner 12,000 to 15,000 miles on good roads at 30 miles an hour. The five-ply, crisscross-grain doughnuts-in-sections may require further perfecting to be usable on heavy-traction rear wheels, but improvements doubtless will be forthcoming.

Hats off to men like Mr. Habberstad. Lumber-yard ersatz, using no essential war metals, may solve the tire problem for delivery trucks, taxis, farm-station wagons, commuters' and factory workers' cars, all of which are now denied tire replacements. What if the old bus does rattle more than usual? Early automobiles jolted over rough roads on hard rubber tires, without benefit of present-day springs—and riders were thrilled.

Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, said of the tire situation the other day: "I think American ingenuity is going to produce something." It has. We don't know quite what, but it's practically puncture-proof.

Cheers—and a Reminder

Americans have been much elated by the victory off New Guinea. The news that Australian and American bombers had "blasted" a Japanese invasion fleet started whistles blowing and bells ringing. The first report that five battleships had been sunk proved incorrect, but the revised score of twenty-three enemy ships sunk or damaged, with the loss of only one plane, made welcome headlines.

The people of the United Nations can do with the encouragement which this news and General MacArthur's transfer to Australia have generated. Yet enthusiasm should not go so far as to destroy the perspective and the sense of urgency which are needed for the most effective war effort. It is necessary to recall that the Japanese have conquered an area larger than the United States in three months and are still very much on the offensive. And it is necessary to ask whether that offensive has been even seriously hampered by the action off New Guinea.

The effects of the battle will appear when it is learned whether the Japanese were able to continue with their invasion movement. In the Macassar Strait battle United Nations forces sank or damaged thirty-five Japanese vessels, including thirteen warships of various classes. Yet Japanese seizure of the adjacent islands of Borneo and Celebes proceeded at a rapid pace. The Allied air and sea forces were unable to repeat their successes or even to hold Java.

The pattern may be different this time. The Japanese have been progressively weakened, and their lines progressively attenuated. Their conquest of Java appears to have been obtained primarily by getting air supremacy. There are evidences that they will have difficulty in doing that over Australia. They have raided Port Darwin, even in the last few days, but most of the raiding reported has been by Australians and Americans over enemy bases on Timor and New Guinea. With the arrival of larger American air forces, Japanese invasion attempts should become increasingly costly.

But the time for cheers will come when the enemy is definitely turned back and a movement is started to relieve Java and the Philippines.

Keeping Wages Reasonable

The present Administration has been the most favorable toward labor of any that ever existed in the United States, one of the most liberally inclined Governments in world history. President Roosevelt has been extremely reluctant to take any position unfriendly to organized labor's interests; many believe he has been altogether too much influenced by its desires.

Until now he has opposed, through his official family, the placing of any legislated ceiling on wage rates along with the efforts to prevent inflation by regulating prices and profits. Therefore it is significant that he should have confirmed in a press conference recently that he had been even considering an all-over control of prices, profits, and wages along the Canadian pattern.

This newspaper has argued from the first that all the various elements of the national economy—such as industrial prices, agricultural prices, wages, rents, and profits—must be kept in line if inflation control is to succeed. The Administration has hoped this could be accomplished in some fields by other means than legislation; in particular, it has hoped that conciliation and arbitration under the War Labor Board would keep wage rises from starting a general spiral.

Cases now are before that board which probably will determine its policy, and on the acceptance of this policy by organized labor as well as by employers rests the future usefulness of the board in its present form.

Doubtless the President still hopes that the voluntary method will work and that it will not be necessary to resort to wage regulation by statute. His press conference comment, however, reminds labor leaders that a sizable and restive bloc in Congress waits only an opportunity to place more checks than this on the greatly expanded powers of labor unions. The statement is a move to make present methods work, and a warning that stronger methods can be invoked if necessary.

Cheers for those New Jersey coal miners who started their own production stimulation program without waiting for their constituted leaders to show the way.

Parachute troops are to carry chewing gum in their emergency kits, not, we take it, for patching parachutes.

The Bookshelf

Mr. Fischer Looks Ahead

Last year, Louis Fischer wrote, ostensibly, his autobiography and called it "Men and Politics." Actually, by reason of his unorthodox experience as a free lance correspondent in Europe during the Versailles-to-Vichy years, Mr. Fischer's personal history turned out to be the history of the ideas, people, and events that shaped this war. For insight, for sheer, three-dimensional drama, "Men and Politics" stood high in the list of the series by the foreign correspondents. It became, deservedly, a best seller.

Now, in DAWN OF VICTORY (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. $2.75) Mr. Fischer writes as intuitively about the future of our world as he wrote illuminatingly about its past. Americans who demand more of war aims than the military conquest of Germany and Japan will recognize the timeliness of his thesis.

By experience as well as temperament, the author is a realist. When he warns us that hate and vengeance can destroy this peace as they destroyed the last, he warns us as a realist, as the biographer of the life and wealth of an epoch that perished of its initial failure to discipline the emotions of victory into a positive, clear-cut policy toward the vanquished.

Of England, today, bomb-scarred and beleaguered, he writes, "There is much less hate of Germany in this war than in the last war. There would be no emotional barrier in Britain to a sensible, liberal peace with the German people. This is important—the sentiments created and aroused during the present war will form the peace. . . ."

"Dawn of Victory" falls naturally into three sections. The first is a report of what Mr. Fischer saw, heard and felt on his recent visit to England; the second brings him up to date on Russia and her role in the time ahead, the last chapters deal with America and her responsibilities after peace is won.

Of Britain, there is a graphic picture of a democracy, embattled within against the old order of privilege and class leadership and embattled without against the "new order" of Hitler. It is significant that Mr. Fischer seems supremely confident of Britain's ultimate victory on both fronts.

His analysis of Russian trends may be equally significant for us. He lays as dead as may be the bogey of Russian communization of Europe after the war, but while exhorting us to increase all possible aid to Russia, he believes that Russian victories have confirmed Stalin in his swing away from socialist internationalism toward his new nationalistic cult of Slavism.

It is in defining America's job of leadership after the peace that Mr. Fischer gives most eloquent voice to the hopes of his fellow citizens. He sums it up: "The war cannot be won without us and no peace can be stable or good without us. . . . America can help lead mankind back to sanity and health. The war was not started to achieve these things, but it could become the starting point for achieving them. . . . America's leadership in world affairs will give her tremendous power for good. . . . We might as well make up our minds that if America does not participate in an enlightened peace which improves the world, there will be another major war. . . ."

If, then, the kind of world we construct tomorrow is implicit in what we think about it today, here is a book to ponder, a book providing another dynamic motive for victory.

M. C. B.

Mirror of World Opinion

Basis of Axis Opposition

A day or two ago I read a dispatch from Batavia that seemed to demonstrate a complete misconception of the implications of this war. It read in part: "Our forces are strongly defending the white man's obligations to protect the subject races, thus preparing a basis for respect as soon as their return becomes possible."

What an absurdity. What a lack of understanding.

To the people of my country, a statement such as this would be painful and discouraging. It would be felt to be an attack upon our self-respect.

From the very beginning we have been conscious of our responsibilities in this struggle. We want to feel that we are fighting in partnership with America and the United Nations and not as mere tools.

Every country at war with the Axis today—and particularly the people of the Southwestern Pacific—should be given the same spiritual objective. Hold out to them the advantages of democracy. When that is done, the burden of the United Nations will be minimized and a more vigorous partnership will result.—J. M. ELIZALDE, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines, in an address in Philadelphia.

A Score for Youth

When Japan attacked the United States, and then Germany and Italy declared war on this country, some self-styled patriots destroyed Japanese-made goods in stores, threw stones at inoffensive little dachshunds because the breed originated in Germany, and beat up various Chinese whom they stupidly mistook for Japanese. The people who did these things were adults—physically though of course not mentally.

Shortly afterward I read a dispatch that Tad Mukaihata, seventeen-year-old American-born son of Japanese parents, had just been elected president of the student body of Belmont High School, Los Angeles. There on the Western coast, where we had been led to believe everyone was afraid to wear a kimono or eat a dish of sukiyaki lest he be poisoned, a boy of pure Japanese blood received the highest honor his American schoolmates could confer.

What does this mean? Fundamentally, I should say, it means that the boys and girls growing up are more intelligent, more tolerant, less hysterical, than we older folks. Naturally I don't know young Mr. Mukaihata, but I am ready to accept the verdict of his youthful friends. Young people know their own contemporaries.

We should look forward with confidence to the time when those now young will be running this country. The Los Angeles incident is characteristic of our youth, recognizing merit in spite of adult-created obstacles and assimilating talent from whatever source.—NELSON ANTRIM CRAWFORD in *The Household Magazine*.

Mutual

A Labor Meeting in England

By Harold Laski

LONDON (By Wireless)

I have just attended the annual meeting of the local Labor Party in the Essex village where I live. It is, I think, worth while to report the proceedings because they represent a typical cross-section of working class opinion in this country.

There were about 250 people present, most about forty and up, perhaps a third of them women. There were one or two young men from each of the forces, all of them home on leave; one sailor, whom I shall mention again later, had just returned from the fifth voyage on which he had been torpedoed.

Most of them were agricultural workers or craftsmen in small engineering works which are scattered about the countryside. The main business was consideration of the preliminary agenda for the annual party conference next May.

First, I note that four men's names were almost invariably mentioned with applause—those of Stalin, Churchill, Roosevelt and Bevin, roughly, I think, in that order. There was a good deal of criticism of some of Mr. Churchill's colleagues, not least Mr. Bevin.

There was a continuous demand for a full and comprehensive Indian settlement, almost every speaker insisting that this was the primary lesson of our defeats in the Pacific.

More aid for Russia was demanded and more evidence of moves to meet the danger of American return to isolation, and it was urged that the right way to prevent this was truly to win the war for the ends we declared ourselves to be defending.

Another speaker was emphatic that the time had come to go beyond the Atlantic Charter and publish, in agreement with Russia and the United States, a more comprehensive program of world reorganization.

* * *

The sailor whom I mentioned made a plea against extreme severity toward Germany. "Since you can't kill 80,000,000 Germans," the sailor said, "ought we to want that twenty years from now it is to be begun again? The Germans are human; so are the Japanese. When we have beaten them, let us try to help both nations recover their humanity."

There was much discussion of Sir Stafford Cripps's plea for a greater sense of urgency about the war. Its absence was attributed mainly to four factors: First, there was a fear that after victory we may seek to go back to the old unplanned society with its grave inequalities and—felt very profoundly in the country—its deep class divisions. More certainty was asked for about the shape of things to come; and on this head the Labor members of the War Cabinet were seriously blamed for not pushing harder for educational reform, family allowances, nationalization of mines, railways and banks, and for stricter control of the munitions industry.

Second, there was much resentment at some of the inequalities of the war—bad distribution of food, local attempts to evade acceptance of evacuees, and inadequate allowances for dependents of fighting men.

Third, the cessation of the bombing which had created an illusion war was a distant thing; many speakers compared their feelings of today with those of the "Sitzkrieg" before the invasion of the Low Countries.

Fourth, a conviction that there was not enough of the "offensive spirit" in Whitehall, Libya, Singapore, Burma, and Java created an impression that instead of going bald-headed toward the enemy we were waiting to wear him down. This was regarded as unfair to Russia, and one speaker, amid applause, urged that two or three "Commando" raids a week would "ginger us all up."

One of the soldiers who spoke told of the army's yearning for action and its envy of the Russian ability to be at grips with the enemy.

Certain things were clear from every speech that was made:

First, we must break Hitlerism in all its forms or cease to exist as a nation able to lead a life of self-respect.

Second, we must not let Russia down.

Third, the way to win the war is to take the offensive on the home as well as the enemy fronts. The old Britain is dead; the sooner we begin building the new, the greater the response the workers will give.

Fourth, the Labor Party is not entitled to press for any party measures in a party way. But it owes to the nation the duty of seeing that no easy promises made now are to be forgotten when the victory is won.

Fifth, Mr. Churchill is doing a big job in a big way. But he must be made to see more clearly that he is the leader now of the National Government and not of the Conservative Party.

Sixth, much more must be done after the war to promote the understanding of foreign countries. In particular, every child ought to learn in school about the history and politics of America and Russia.

Seventh, while we must have assurance that there will be no peace of revenge, we must make it impossible for any aggressor ever again to let war loose on Europe.

Eighth, more attention must be paid to the economic causes of war.

* * *

I was chosen by the local party as its delegate to the annual conference. The members gave me two instructions only. I was to vote against any resolution which sought to blur the distinction between aggressor governments and their helpless peoples; and I was to support any plea to attempt now to begin the great program of social reform.

I was instructed to press privately upon Mr. Attlee (Clement R. Attlee, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs) and Mr. Bevin (Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister) the sense of the meeting that self-government in India was a moral obligation to be implemented without delay.

I wish I could convey in words the obvious sense of the members that they were discussing them at a turning point in history even more than their sense that their spirit and their outlook would determine those of their leaders.

They were undaunted, fearless people, certain that they would win this time and determined to make sure they won for great purposes. They cared passionately for their right to be masters of their own fate; the tradition of self-government was in their bones.

Perhaps it is worth adding that this was in that corner of East Anglia from which there went so many persons 300 years ago to the newly founded colonies on the bleak coast of New England and from which came, too, the main soldiery whom Cromwell moulded into his Ironsides. That spirit still burns bright in East Anglia.

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The Wide Horizon

The Remnant in Manila

By Walter Robb

Former Correspondent in Manila of The Christian Science Monitor

The experiences of 6,000 Americans at Manila under the Japanese invaders of the Philippines vary, the news dispatches say. Those of riper years of both sexes and mothers and young children are reported by Tokyo as confined in their homes. All others appear to have been concentrated, but in buildings rather than in camps. In the Salukan district, in the northeast part of Manila, Santo Tomas University is spoken of as a place where many have been concentrated.

The Benedictine San Beda College must be such a place, too, because Centro Escolar University, just across the street from San Beda, is so used. All three schools are in the same general vicinity. If more space was wanted, it would be found in the new buildings of the Far Eastern University. All these concentrations are well north of the Pasig River that divides Manila at its east-west center. Most of the Americans' homes, and the clubs and hotels where others lived, are well south of the river in Ermita, Malate, and Pasay, or even as far around the bay shore as Parañaque.

One of these clubs, the Pioneers, a step east of Calle Echague, downtown, was composed of veterans of the Spanish-American War and the Aguinaldo campaigns, men mainly without family ties. They had grouped themselves together about twelve years ago in this unique club, where their small pensions would support them.

They could not, in Goldsmith's words, "sit by the fire . . . and tell how fields were won," for the climate of Manila needs no ingle. Instead, they published their reminiscences in a little monthly magazine, The American Oldtimer, edited, at the time of the invasion, by R. B. Blackman. Files of the Oldtimer will be valuable to students of the earlier years of America in the Philippines. The Pioneers were celebrated for their wholesome charity to others. No American, as perhaps a sailor who had missed his ship, failed of finding welcome.

* * *

The schools where Americans appear to have been concentrated accommodated, each of them, several thousand students in their classrooms. Roughing it and furnished only rice, as far as dispatches disclose, these Americans, the city's employers of only yesterday, want the commonest comforts.

At their homes, too, apparently the only ration provided the American civilians is rice. The money any American may have has been outlawed, as of February 7. However, this money, the Filipinos' own money, is a sound currency with full dollar backing. While it lasts, the gardeners and hucksters will trade for it surreptitiously when they dare, or have the opportunity, and hoard it against the day the Philippines are free.

Some personal danger would be entailed if gardeners and hucksters take Japanese currency, for with this money on their persons when they go back to their villages from Manila's markets, they might be suspected by their neighbors of selling out to the enemy. So we may take it as certain, in the circumstances, that meals for the Americans are deficient in every respect.

Filipinos who have been employed by Americans in the latter's homes or as drivers of their cars doubtless will have wished to remain with their employers, to mitigate the rigors of the hardships of their situation. We cannot surmise just how much of this sort of thing the enemy will have permitted. Probably it will not have been much; it will surely have been very little if the enemy suspected that these seemingly humble domestics would risk their lives to befriend their charges, and would cunningly run the Japanese lines in order to bring in supplies.

* * *

The Japanese invasion precipitated runs on all banks. Within a few hours they were closed by order of President Quezon, and as the banking habit was widespread among the people, most of their currency was in the banks' vaults when the invasion crisis reached its climax with the enemy rapidly approaching Manila.

This currency with the banks, after being checked up with the Government, was burned, along with all the Government had in its public treasury vaults. It was so burned because when the time comes to do so it can all be reprinted and thus restored to its owners and to active circulation. Meantime, however, everyone in the Philippines is either short of it or hoarding it.

Of course, there is not a great deal of this money. Also, under the rule that bad money drives out good money, all this money will be hidden and taken out of active circulation as fast as it reaches the peasants' hands.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.